NANDED DISTRICT GAZETTEER

MAHARASHTRA STATE GAZETTEERS

Government of Maharashtra

NANDED DISTRICT

(FIRST EDITION)

BOMBAY
DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, STATIONERY AND PUBLICATIONS, MAHARASHTRA STATE
1971

CONTENTS

PREFACE

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT A SEPARATE GAZETTEER OF THE NANDED DISTRICT HAS BEEN COMPILED. The Volume has been prepared by the Gazetteers Department, Government of Maharashtra, under the guidance of an Editorial Board. The following are the present members of the Editorial Board:—

My thanks are due to Shri K. K. Chaudhari, M.A., Joint Editor, and Shri V. N. Gurav, M.A., Statistical Officer for their valuable assistance throughout the work. My thanks are also due to Shri M. H. Ranade, B.A., Shri S. K. Purohit, B.A. and other members of the research staff for their assistance in the preparation and publication of this Volume.

I will be failing in my duty, if I do not express my thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M.A., Ph. D., Editor, Central Gazetteers and the staff of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Union Ministry of Education, New Delhi, for their effective role in planning and co-ordinating the work of preparation of the District Gazetteers.

The Unit scrutinized the draft of this Volume with great care and made several helpful suggestions with a view to improving the standard and quality of the publication. It may also be mentioned here that the Government of India pays a sum of Rs. 44,000 towards the compilation and Rs. 16,000 towards the printing cost of each of the district volumes, which forms a portion of the expenditure incurred on the compilation and printing of the District Gazetteer.

Shri B. W. Khadilkar, Director, Government Printing, Stationery and Publications, Bombay and Shri J. D. Gandhi, Manager, Government Press and Book Depot, Nagpur, also deserve my thanks for the execution of the printing work of this Volume.

Many are the officials and non-officials who helped by supplying information on various points without whose help the execution of this work would have been difficult. To them all my thanks are due.

BOMBAY: B. G. KUNTE,
May 1, 1971. *Executive Editor and Secretary.*

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

NANDED DISTRICT, along with the other four districts of the Marathwada region was formerly a part of the Nizam's State. After the reorganisation of the States in 1956 the region was included in the then Bombay State. Since the bifurcation of the Bombay State into Maharashtra and Gujarat in 1960, Nanded along with the other districts of Marathwada has become an integral part of Maharashtra.

In 1880 A.D. the Hyderabad State Government proposed to compile Gazetteers for all the Districts of the Nizam's Dominions However, only the Aurangabad District Gazetteer was completed in 1884. It was edited by Munir Nawaz Jang (Maulvi Said Mahdi Ali) who in his prefatory note wrote:

"It will be observed that the present work embodies much information of a general character, which carries it beyond the scope usually assigned to local Gazetteers. The district is one of more than ordinary interest, and supplies the best materials for tracing out the institutions of the country. The caves of Ajanta, Elura and Aurangabad illustrate better, than anything else, the habits and customs of the early inhabitants and the great revolutions of religious life and thought which pervaded the whole of India".*

In 1909 was compiled the Gazetteer of the Hyderabad State by Mirza Mehdy Khan in which a brief sketch about Nanded district was given.

In Bombay Presidency as early as 1843 an attempt was made to arrange for the preparation of Statistical Accounts of the different districts. The following extracts[1] will be found interesting as giving an idea of the intention of those who desired to have such Accounts compiled:—

"Government called on the Revenue Commissioners to obtain from all the Collectors as part of their next Annual Report, the fullest available information regarding their districts. . ...Government remarked that, as Collectors and their Assistants during the large portion of the year moved about the district in constant and intimate communication with all classes, they possessed advantages which no other public officers enjoyed of acquiring a full knowledge of the condition of the country, the causes of progress or retrogradation, the good measures which require to be fostered and extended, the evil measures which call for abandonment, the defects in existing institutions which require to be remedied, and the nature of the remedies to be applied. Collectors also, it was observed, have an opportunity of judging of the effect of British rule on the condition and character of the people, on their caste prejudices, and on their superstitious observances. They can trace any alteration for the better or worse in dwellings, clothing and diet, and can observe, the use of improved implements of husbandry or other crafts, the habits of locomotion, the state of education, particularly among the higher classes whose decaying means and energy under our most levelling system compared with that of preceding Governments will attract their attention. Finally they can learn how far existing village institutions are effectual to their end and may be made available for self-government and in the management of local taxation for local purposes."

---

* Aurangabad District Gazetteer, 1884, p. ii.

[1] Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Vol. I, Part I (History of Gujarat), pp. iii and iv.

"In obedience to these orders, reports were received from the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Thana and Khandesh. Some of the reports contained much interesting information. These five northern reports were practically the only result of the Circular Letter of 1843."

The matter does not seem to have been pursued any further.

In October 1867, the Secretary of State for India desired the Bombay Government to take concrete steps for compilation of a Gazetteer of the Presidency on the model of the Gazetteer prepared during that year for the Central Provinces. The Government of Bombay then requested some of its responsible officials to submit a scheme for carrying into effect the orders of the Secretary of State, and in 1868, appointed the Bombay Gazetteer Committee to supervise and direct the preparation of the Gazetteer. After a few organisational experiments the responsibility was finally entrusted to Mr. James M. Campbell of the Bombay Civil Service, who commenced the compilation in 1874 and completed the series in 1884. The actual publication, however, of these volumes was spread over a period of 27 years between 1877 and 1904 in which year the last General Index Volume was published.

Though a Gazetteer literally means only a geographical index or a geographical dictionary, the scope of this particular compilation was much wider. It included not only a description of the physical and natural features of a region but also a broad narrative of the social, political, economic and cultural life of the people living in that region. The purpose which the Gazetteer was intended to serve was made clear in the following remarks of Sir William Hunter, Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, when his opinion was sought on a draft article on Dharwar District in 1871. He said :—

"My own conception of the work is that, in return for a couple of days' reading, the Account should give a new Collector, a comprehensive, and, at the same time, a distinct idea of the district which he has been sent to administer. Mere reading can never supersede practical experience in the district administration. But a succinct and well conceived district account is capable of antedating the acquisition of such personal experience by many months and of both facilitating and systematising a Collector's personal enquiries..... . But in all cases a District Account besides dealing with local specialities should furnish a historical narration of its revenue and expenditure since it passed under the British rule, of the sums which we have taken from it in taxes, and of the amount which we have returned to it in the protection of property and person and the other charges of Civil Government."*

The Gazetteer was thus intended to give a complete picture of the district to men who were entire strangers to India and its people but who as members of the ruling race carried on their shoulders the responsibility of conducting its administration.

The Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency had 27 Volumes, some split up into two or three parts, making a total of 35 books including the General Index which was published in 1904. Some of the volumes were of a general nature and were not confined

* Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. I, Part I (History of Gujarat), p. vii.

to the limits of a particular district. For example, Volume I dealt with History and was split up into two parts, one dealing with Gujarat and the other with Konkan, Deccan and Southern Maratha country; Volume IX was devoted to the population of Gujarat and contained two parts, one describing Hindus and the other Musalmans and Parsis; but there was no corresponding volume devoted to the population of Maharashtra or Karnatak; Volume XXV gave an account of the Botany of the area covered in the whole Presidency. The remaining volumes dealt with various districts of the Presidency and with what were then known as Native States attached to the Bombay Presidency. Some of the District Volumes had two or three parts, for example, those of Thana, Kanara, Poona and Bombay. On the other hand, there was only one combined volume for some districts as for example, Surat and Broach and Kaira and Panch Mahals.

The scheme of the contents was more or less the same for all the District Volumes though the accounts of particular items varied considerably from district to district. Information was collected from Government offices and, in respect of social and religious practices, from responsible citizens. Eminent scholars, experts and administrators contributed articles on special subjects.

This Gazetteer compiled over many decades ago had long become scarce and entirely out of print. It contained authentic and useful information on several aspects of life in a district and was considered to be of great value to the administrator, the scholar and the general reader. There was a general desire that there should be a new and revised edition of this monumental work. The then Government of Bombay, therefore, decided that the old Gazetteer should be revised and republished and entrusted the work of revision to an Editorial Board specially created for that purpose in 1949. This volume has been prepared under the guidance of that Editorial Board by the Gazetteers Department, Government of Maharashtra. In view of the Reorganisation of States in 1956 and the coming into existence of the State of Maharashtra in 1960, areas for which no District Gazetteers had previously been compiled are taken up and new District Gazetteers are being compiled in accordance with the common pattern.

In this volume an attempt has been made to give an idea of the latest developments whether in regard to the administrative structure or the economic set-up or in regard to social, religious and cultural trends. Every effort has been made to bring the information as up-to-date as possible. However, in a work like the Gazetteer where information on a large variety of subjects is included, some time lag between the collection of information and the publication is inevitable.

In this dynamic world, circumstances and facts of life change, and so do national requirements and social values. Such significant changes have taken place in India as in other countries

during the last half-a-century, and more so after the advent of Independence in 1947. The general scheme and contents of this revised series of the Gazetteers have been adapted to the needs of altered conditions. There is inevitably some shift in emphasis in the presentation and interpretation of certain phenomena. For example, the weighted importance given to caste and community in the old Gazetteer cannot obviously accord with the ideological concepts of a secular democracy, though much of that data may have considerable interest from the functional, sociological or cultural point of view. What is necessary is a change in perspective in presenting that account so that it could be viewed against the background of a broad nationalism and the synthesis of a larger social life. It is also necessary to abridge and even to eliminate, elaborate details about customs and practices which no longer obtain on any extensive scale or which are too insignificant to need any elaboration.

An important addition to the District Volume is the Directory of Villages and Towns given at the end which contains, in a tabulated form, useful information about every village and town in the district. The district map given in this edition is also fairly large and up-to-date.

The revised Gazetteers are published in two Series :

1. *The General Series*: This comprises volumes on subjects which can best be treated for the State as a whole and not for the smaller area of a district. As at present planned, they will deal with Geography, Fauna, Maharashtra—Land and its People, History, Language and Literature, Botany, Public Administration and Places of Interest.

2. *The District Series*: This contains one volume for every district of the Maharashtra State. The information given in all the volumes will follow the same pattern, and the table of contents will more or less be the same for all the districts.

Diacritical marks to explain the pronunciation of names of places and of words in Indian languages have been used only in three chapters, namely, Chapter 2—History, Chapter 3—People, and Chapter 19—Places, and also in the Directory of Villages and Towns. In other chapters the current spellings have been retained. A key to the diacritical marks used is given at page 587.

BOMBAY:
May 1, 1971.

B. G. KUNTE,
Executive Editor and Secretary.

NANDED

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL

CHAPTER 1.

General.

GEOGRAPHY.†

Situation.

THE DISTRICT OF NANDED LIES BETWEEN 18° 16′ AND 19° 55′ NORTH LATITUDE AND 76° 56′ and 78° 19′ east longitude. It has an area of 10,333.3 sq. km* and a population of 1,079,674 with 11 towns and 1,386 villages of which 61 are uninhabited as per the Census of 1961. It is the easternmost district of the Marathwada area of the Maharashtra State. It is bounded on the north by the Yeotmal district, on the west by Parbhani and Osmanabad districts, on the south by the Bidar district of the Mysore State and on the east by the Medak, Nizamabad and Adilabad districts of Andhra Pradesh. For administrative purposes, the district is divided into two divisions, namely Nanded. being the northern division consisting of the talukas of Nanded, Hadgaon, Bhokar and Kinwat, and Deglur, being the southern division made up of the talukas of Deglur, Biloli, Kandhar and Mukhed.

Territorial changes.

Before the States Reorganisation in 1956, the Nanded district consisted of 6 talukas of Nanded, Kandhar, Hadgaon, Deglur, Biloli and Mudhol together with the two mahals of Mukhed and Bhokar. After the reorganisation, the Bichukonda and Jukkal circles of the Deglur taluka and the Mudhol taluka except the Dharmabad circle were transferred from the district of Nanded to the district of Nizamabad and the Kinwat and Rajura talukas and the Islampur circle of the Boath taluka from the Adilabad district were added to it. The Islampur circle was attached to the Kinwat taluka, and the Dharmabad circle to Biloli. Since the Rajura taluka was far removed from the district, it was subsequently transferred to Chanda district to which it is contiguous.

Area and Population.

Talukawise data for area, number of villages and towns and population, according to the Census of 1961 are given below:—

* This area figure given by the census authorities was obtained by them from the District Inspector of Land Records. The area figure supplied to the census authorities by the Surveyor-General of India is 10, 422 Kilometres.

† The section on Geography is contributed by Prof. K. Ramamurthy of the University of Poona, Poona.

CHAPTER 1.
General.
GEOGRAPHY.
Area and Population.

TABLE No. 1

Name of the tahsil	Total area in sq. km.	Cultivated area in sq. km.	No. of villages: Inhabited	No. of villages: Uninhabited	No. of towns	Population	Density per sq. km. of the total area	Density per sq. km. of cultivated area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Kinwat	2,076·9	926 9	191	14	1	117,137	56	126
Hadgaon	1,556·6	990·9	186	5	1	137,236	88	138
Nanded	1,022·8	827·4	181	14	2	196,307	192	237
Bhokar	1,034·4	712·5	127	5	1	88,137	85	124
Kandhar	1,629·4	1,176·6	200	1	1	173,412	106	147
Biloli	1,459·5	1,249·8	218	15	3	176,055	121	141
Mukhed	875·1	672·4	124	..	1	101,477	116	151
Deglur	678·6	582·6	98	7	1	89,913	132	154
District Total	10,333·3	7,139·2	1,325	61	11	1,079·674	104	151

CHAPTER 1.

General.

GEOGRAPHY.

Name of the district.

There are several explanations offered for the origin of the name Nanded given to the headquarters of the district. The bank of the Godavari, where Nandi, the *vahan* of Lord Shiva is said to have performed penance came to be called the Nandi *tat*, which later changed into Nanded. It is also said that nine *rishis* known as Nand performed penance on this bank of the Godavari and hence the name Nand *tat*. A third explanation is that it formed the boundary or *tat* of the nine Nanda rulers of the Magadha empire.

Boundaries.

The boundary on the north dividing this district from Yeotmal is wholly along the river Penganga and is consequently highly sinuous in character. The eastern boundary starting southwards from the Penganga river is laid along the hills to the east and south of the Penganga up to a kilometre and a half beyond the crossing of those hills by the southward running road from Himayatnagar, after which it is mainly administrative up to the Godavari river. Further southwards, the Godavari for about 13 kilometres, the Manjra and the Lendi up to Hanuman Hiparga successively form the eastern boundaries of the district. Outside these stretches the district boundary is mostly administrative though here and there it may follow minor water-divides and stream courses.

Hills.

In the Nanded district, the main trend of the hills is from north-west to south-east in parallel ranges with offshoots generally running in a perpendicular direction though this simple pattern has been considerably modified by differential erosion. Beginning from the north, the first of these ranges known as the Satmala enters the district after the gap cut by the Penganga just west of Mahur. It rises in three distinct terraces, the first being some 100 metres above the valley flats of the Penganga at an altitude of 350 metres above sea level. On this terrace are some small tanks and a few villages set in the midst of cultivated fields. Mahur is the largest of them and is considered as a sacred place. The next higher terrace is at a level of 570 metres above sea level, rising precipitously from all sides except the south where it is dissected by stream erosion. There is a fort on this terrace which enjoyed the protection afforded by the Penganga surrounding the hill on all the sides except the east in addition to that afforded by the densely clad jungle slopes inhabited by wild animals. There is a still higher terrace at a level of 600 metres covered with dense jungle.

As the Mahur hills extend south-eastwards, they are bordered on the north by a ridge whose summits rise over 600 metres and are separated therefrom by a very narrow trough which is occupied by sections of various minor streams. It may be noted that the road and the railway line from Ambadi to Adilabad use this narrow depression.

To the south of the Satmala ranges are the Nirmala ranges running parallel to them and east of the Penganga they are linked to the former by offshoot hills which are aligned more

CHAPTER 1.

General.

GEOGRAPHY.

Hills.

or less parallel to the course of the river and on which the district boundary runs.

The hill range which forms the water-divide between the Penganga and the Godavari enters the district from a north-westerly direction and broadens out to about 3 kilometres in width as the Savargaon plateau stretching south-eastwards with a summit level of 525 metres or 150 metres above the surrounding plains. On this plateau with fertile black soils regular crops of jowar, cotton, *tur, udid, mung*, wheat and rice are grown. There is a small pond on which depends the village of Savargaon for its water-supply. From this elongated plateau a spur runs north-eastwards to Hadgaon, determining the course of the Kayadhu river to the north of it. The town of Hadgaon (population: 5,522) at the end of the spur in the space between the spur and the river Penganga has grown on account of the convergence of routes afforded by such a geographical situation. This northward running spur has been dissected into two parallel ridges by the erosion of a minor stream.

From the Savargaon plateau the main range continutes for about 13 kilometres and then splits into three main ranges extending eastwards, south-eastwards and southwards. All these are generally under 540 metres. The first of these ranges runs in an east-north-easterly direction as far as Wasi and then turns south-eastwards. The road from Nanded to Bhokar crosses the saddle between the first two ranges and then continues south eastwards on the flat top of the second range. From the third range running southwards, five kilometres north of the Somanthana peak, a major spur proceeds south-eastwards dissected into a broken series of flat topped hills.

The hills to the south of the Godavari are generally of lower elevation The Latur-Nanded road enters the district about 2 kilometres south of Malegaon and runs on the flat summit of a ridge over 480 metres above sea level running in a north-easterly direction towards Loha. About 6 kilometres before Loha is reached, the ridge however swerves in an easterly direction as far as the Bhimtek peak, which is situated about 8 kilometres north-east of Kandhar. At Bhimtek it splits into two branches, one running in a north-easterly direction and the other somewhat lower running in a south-easterly direction forming the water-divide between the Manar and the Godavari. South of Manar the water-divide separating this river from the Tiru and Lendi rivers is of considerable width running in a south-easterly direction with summit levels at about 520 metres. South of the Lendi river there is again an east-west ridge with a summit level of about 510 metres and made use of by the road passing by Hanegaon.

Rivers.

The principal rivers of the district are the Godavari, Penganga, Manjra and Manar.

General.

GEOGRAPHY.

Rivers.

Godavari.

The river Godavari with a course of about 140 kilometres within the district, has a general north-easterly course up to about Mugat and thereafter a south-easterly course as far as its confluence with the Manjra and again resumes the north-easterly course which is here a continuation of that of the Manjra.

The first important tributary in the district is the Asna with its source in the Parbhani district, a stream of about 50 kilometres in length draining the slopes of the hill range to the north of the Godavari and flowing into it 8 kilometres below Nanded town. Here the Godavari makes a right angular turn and follows the trend of the Asna. After some 5 kilometres from here, there is yet another turn of the main river to continue the course of a minor tributary. In fact this feature of the main river pursuing the course of the tributary below its confluence is repeated several times not only in this river but also in the Penganga being the result of the controls exercised by the main structural lines of weakness. The Sita is another tributary stream, about 30 kilometres in length, draining the same slopes further to the east of the Asna. Lower down there is yet another left bank tributary, the Siddha, which has only its upper catchment area in the district draining the angle between the easterly and south-easterly trending spurs above Bhokar.

Manjra.

The most important right or south bank tributary of the Godavari in the district is the Manjra which forms the district boundary on the south-east for about 40 kilometres up to its confluence with the Godavari. The Manjra itself has two tributaries, the Manar and Lendi rivers. The Manar, rising near Dharmapuri in Bhir district enters Nanded in a south-westerly direction 3 kilometres south of Malegaon and after passing to the south of Kandhar turns and flows in a south-easterly direction to join the Manjra. About 15 kilometres lower down the course from the Kandhar town near Warwant, the river Manar is crossed by an earthen dam about 1,900 metres long and 24 metres high. The Manar project canals, 72 kilometres on the left bank and 20 kilometres on the right bank, will ultimately provide irrigation facilities for about 26,709.28 hectares (66,000 acres), when the dam height would be raised by 2.4 metres.

Lendi.

The Lendi with its tributary Tiru drains the extreme southern parts of the district towards the Manjra. In fact the Lendi forms the boundary of the district after Hanuman Hiperga, located 8 kilometres below Deglur. The town of Deglur (population: 14,636) is situated near the crossing of this river and the main road from Nanded to Nizamsagar.

Penganga.

The Penganga river forms the boundary of the district throughout its long sinuous course on the northern border. The river changes twice from one longitudinal valley to a parallel longitudinal valley northwards by making big 'S' shaped curves. The river

CHAPTER 1.

General.

GEOGRAPHY.

Rivers.

Penganga.

Kayadhu on entering the district from the north-west turns at a right angle and flows north-eastwards under the influence of a similar turn of the spur and joins the Penganga. The storage dam on the Kayadhu river near the village of Sapli in the Kalamnuri taluka of the Parbhani district providing irrigation for about 55,000 acres will benefit greatly the Hadgaon taluka. The Kedarnath tank project at the village of Pingli across a small tributary of the Tamsa *nala* has been recently completed providing irrigation for about 1,416.46 hectares (3,500 acres).

In the centre of the basin to the south of the Savargaon-Hadgaon spur, surrounded on all the three sides by hills and opening towards the north-east is situated the village of Tamsa. The Tamsa *nala* flows in this basin to join the Penganga, which here makes a turn north-westwards to follow the trend of this tributary. Another significant example of the same kind is that of the Khat river near Islampur, where the Penganga makes a right angular turn to continue the course of the tributary. In addition to this kind of the main river changing the direction to continue the course of its tributary, there are examples of a tributary river joining the main river in the same axis of weakness but flowing from the opposite direction. It may here be mentioned that the Pus river which is a tributary entirely outside the district, before joining the Penganga flows in the same structural depression but in the opposite direction and as they approach each other both turn northwards through the gap in the main range and unite some five kilometres west of Mahur.

Geographical Regions

There are interesting regional variations in the terrain, soils and land use in the different parts of the district. South of the Godavari valley, the area may be broadly divided into western, central and eastern sub-regions. The western sub-region consists of Kandhar taluka and western part of Mukhed. Here the hill slopes are covered with less vegetation than in the other parts of the district and the soils are stony and thin, though mostly black. As a consequence there is only one crop season, *viz*, *kharif*. In addition to jowar, cotton, *tur* and *ambadi*, the universal crops of the district, there is intensive sugarcane cultivation under well irrigation in the level lands throughout this region. The underground water resources are fairly abundant and in fact this region has the maximum irrigated area under wells in the whole district.

There are a few tanks used for irrigation, the largest of which is the Manaspuri tank near the town of Kandhar (population: 6,630). The town is situated on the raised ground at the south-western end of the tank bund. There are more than 1,000 houses interspersed among *neem* trees. The frontal view of many of the two and three storied houses, now in a dilapidated condition, exhibit stone and wood carvings of a refined taste, indicative of a former period of affluence of its inhabitants. On account of

its situation on the natural rise between the Manar valley to the south and the depression of a tributary valley to the north, now occupied by the Manaspuri tank, drinking water has to be brought up from wells situated lower down on either side of the town. There are a few temples of Mahadev just below the tank in all of which the images of Nandi in front, have been mutilated in the same fashion, but fortunately the *lingas* have escaped destruction. In the centre of the area just below the tank and irrigated by it, there is a gentle rise of ground which falls off gradually in a series of terraces away from the tank. There is an interesting adjustment of the crops to the different levels depending on the varying duration and amount of water supply from the tank that could reach them. The lowest level is occupied by rice, followed successively upwards by sugarcane jowar, *tur* and tobacco. The rice area in the lowest level has the longest period of water supply and here, after the *kharif* rice, a *rabi* crop of *harbhara* (Bengal gram) is raised. The jowar raised below the tank belongs to the white *talki* variety which is grown on the flat hill top to the north of the tank and also elsewhere.

Northwards towards the Godavari river the hill slopes have a greater cover of vegetation as is found on either side of the road from Sonkhed to Barul. Round about Mukhed (population: 6,601), the soils are lateritic and here groundnut, *til* and some bajra are raised in addition to cotton and jowar. In Mukhed also the drinking water supplies are carried on bullocks. Camels are used in the talukas of Deglur and Mukhed and to some extent in Kandhar also as beasts of burden for transporting harvested crops from the higher terraces to villages lower down through rough and stony slopes where bullock-cart traffic is not possible.

In the central sub-region of eastern Mukhed, western Deglur and western Biloli, the soils attain greater depth and are more fertile and hence *rabi* crops are grown in addition to the *kharif*. There is a rich variety of crops grown, *viz.*, jowar, cotton, *tur*, *ambadi*, groundnut, chillis, sugarcane, plantains, wheat, linseed, niger-seed and *til*. The walls and roofs of the huts are made of plaited cotton stalks and there is a covering of *ambadi* stalks or straw on the roofs.

The eastern sub-region consisting of the eastern parts of Biloli and Deglur talukas is made up of gneissic terrain interspersed by volcanic plugs of flat topped plateaus and is clearly marked off from the rest by its numerous tanks with paddy cultivation below them.

The road from Narsi to Biloli town enters the gneissic out crop near Phosi, but just before reaching Biloli there are two flat topped basaltic hills on either side of the road. Talki jowar is grown on the hill top to the north of the road, but the southern one is bare. On the lower slopes of these basaltic hills, gneissic rocks

CHAPTER 1.
General.
GEOGRAPHY.
Geographical Regions.

outcrop at the surface. The settlement of Biloli (population: 4,440) depends upon a large tank to the south of it. Below the tank is considerable extent of rice cultivation, irrigated through two sluices in the bund of the tank. In addition to rice, some plantains are also raised. After the *kharif* rice is harvested, if the water in the tank is adequate, a second crop of rice in the *rabi* is grown, and when not adequate for rice, *harbhara* (Bengal gram) is grown. In the upper area of the tank bed beyond the limit of water spread, the silt is used in the making of bricks.

Kundalwadi (population: 8,761) is a larger settlement than the taluka headquarters, based upon tank irrigation and possessing similar characteristics. In the Dharmabad circle in the north *dhane* (coriander) is grown in addition to chillis, which is the main crop in this circle and Dharmabad is the biggest market for chillis in the district. In this eastern sub-region the Warhadi variety of jowar, superior even to talki, is grown as *kharif* crop followed by *rabi* talki or *harbhara*.

The Godavari valley with its deep fertile black soils may be considered as a distinct sub-region. Though no irrigation is practised using the river water, the rich soils on either bank are used for the intensive cultivation of rice, plantains and chillis in addition to cotton and jowar. However, about 16,592.12 hectares (41,000 acres) of the Nanded taluka are irrigated by the left bank canal taking off from Siddheshwar dam of the Purna Project in the Parbhani district. In the neighbourhood of Nanded town, there is intensive cultivation of vegetables. In the month of August there is always the danger of the crops being washed away by floods.

The Nanded town (population: 81,087) the largest cotton market in the district, is situated on the northern bank of the Godavari and is connected to the southern parts of the district by a good road bridge across the river to the east of the town. The town is of considerable historical importance.

North of the Godavari valley the area may be broadly divided into two sub-regions. a western one consisting of Hadgaon taluka, and eastern one of Kinwat and Bhokar talukas. In the Hadgaon taluka the black soils are very deep especially on the Penganga bank. Though wheat is the most important crop of this taluka, there is widespread cultivation of plantains and sugarcane under wells in addition to cotton and jowar. On the Penganga bank near Hadgaon the flood waters may extend as far as half a mile south of the river, the extreme limit of flood waters being indicated by a line of mango trees. Within this limit in the *kharif* season jowar is planted and if there are no serious floods in the year there is a rich crop of jowar. On the other hand if the jowar crop is washed away by floods, its stalks help in the arresting of the silt and there is, therefore, a bumper crop of wheat in the *rabi* season. On account of the flood silt this area has been considerably raised and south of this, land slopes away in the reverse

direction and here both cotton and jowar are grown, no cotton being planted in the area within the reach of the flood waters. The villages here are all situated away from the river well beyond the flood limit at fairly close intervals of less than 3 metres from one another. Taking the taluka as a whole, if the rains are moderate there is a good yield of cotton and jowar and when excessive, though these crops are damaged the succeeding wheat yields abundantly, so that famine is practically unknown in this taluka. At Himayatnagar, the enterprising agriculturists are adopting improved methods of agriculture.

The eastern region consisting of Kinwat and Bhokar talukas is very hilly and the soils are not so deep as in the west. The slopes are covered with extensive forests, which have not been denuded, one advantage of the area having remained backward and being provided with communication facilities only in recent times. The forests are of the dry mixed deciduous type with teak as the most valuable species. The associates of teak are salai, *dhavada, temburni, khair, ain, moyana,* etc. The quality of growth in Kinwat taluka is better than in other parts of the district. Furniture making industry is located mainly at Nanded and Kinwat, where timber is cut into sizes and sold. The forests of Kinwat taluka are being worked under "coppice with reserve system" with a felling cycle of 40 years. The coupes are sold annually by auction. Consequent on the opening of the railway line through this tract, the area under cultivation is of late expanding at the expense of the forest especially in the neighbourhood of the railway line. The usual crops are jowar, cotton and *tur* with sugarcane and plantains under wells.

The taluka headquarters of Bhokar is located at the western end of a moderately sized tank in the basalt terrain. There is intensive rice cultivation below the tank and the higher portion of the tank bed beyond the spread is devoted to sugarcane and jowar. Just above the town is a plateau overlooking the tank and bordered by an effective bund. On this plateau are raised a variety of crops such as jowar, cotton, *tur,* chillis, rainfed rice and wheat. There is a small pond in the centre for collecting rainwater which is used for animals and for washing purposes. In the town itself the water table is very close to the surface as is indicated by the water level in the wells.

In the southern part of the Bhokar taluka is Umri town (population: 4,443) to the north of the Godawari river. The lower Umri, an older settlement has a bunded tank which is not used for irrigation but only for animals and for washing purposes. The upper Umri (Umri Ganj), a more recent growth, situated on the high ground to the south, is the greatest cotton market in the district after Nanded.

The Kinwat taluka has a more easterly location than Bhokar and in its eastern parts gneiss outcrops at the surface interdigitated with basalt dykes as in the eastern Biloli. About half a

CHAPTER 1.
General.
GEOGRAPHY.
Geographical Regions.

mile from Kinwat station, the river Penganga, here flowing over gneissic rocks, is crossed by a basalt dyke, which has been breached by the river creating for itself a narrow cleft through it and below this construction rapids are formed in the river. The village of Kharbi is situated on the opposite side of the river in the Yeotmal district, but its daily life depends upon the urban services of Kinwat (population: 7,221). The only means of crossing the river below the rapids is by swimming across with the help of '*sangad*', bunches of emptied, dried and sealed shells of the white gourd tied to the hip to gain buoyancy.

About eight kilometres north of Kinwat is the village of Ambadi, which may be considered in some detail here as being very typical of this area. This village is situated on a natural rise between two streams. In the vicinity of the village are fields of jowar, *tur, udid, mung* and cotton with very little *bajri*. Only talki jowar is grown and no *pivali* as it is believed that lone attempts at the quick growing *pivali* would only invite concentrated attack of birds on the few fields which ripen much earlier than the more general talki. There are nine wells worked by oil engines under which sugarcane and plantains are raised. The hills on the west rise in two distinct terraces. On the first terrace at an altitude of 400 metres or about 80 metres above the village level, almost all the crops grown in the vicinity of the village are cultivated, but because of the absence of wells no cultivation of sugarcane or plantains is possible. There is a footpath leading from the village through the jungle clad slopes to the level fields above for the cultivators to go to work and return in the evening. There is a roundabout cart-track negotiating the slope through a gentler gradient for bullock-carts to carry the harvested crops from above to the village lower down. Just before harvest time, some of the men will have to stay in the higher fields and keep awake throughout the night to protect the crops from wild animals by maintaining all night fires and shouting to scare them away. In years of excessive rain as there is no free drainage in these higher fields on account of the effective bunding along the borders, there is considerable damage to the crops while the crops lower down roundabout the village are quite safe. The still higher terrace at an altitude of 500 metres is left to nature and is covered with dense jungle. On account of the extensive forests with teak, bamboo and jungle wood for fuel (*jalthan*), collecting these has become an important occupation of the people. The making of plaited baskets and mats out of bamboo strips is an important cottage industry in the village. Unlike the southern parts of the district, here, bamboo is extensively used in the construction of the houses and huts.

In the northern part of the Kinwat taluka there is a considerable extent of flat land adjoining the river Penganga and the land use here is somewhat similar to that found near Hadgaon. In this area are situated the hot springs of Unkeshwar (Ushnakeshwar). The spring water is said to be very hot.

Things are changing rapidly. Now everywhere in the district there is constructional activity new roads are being laid, streams bridged and new schools and hospitals are being constructed. The proposed Sahasrakunda hydro-electric project across the Penganga above the falls of the same name will bring cheap electricity to the northern parts of the district. With these developments this agriculturally prosperous district is bound to catch-up the leading cotton growing districts in the State.

CHAPTER 1. General. GEOGRAPHY. Geographical Regions.

GEOLOGY.*

The geological formations met within the district are as follows:—

Recent	Soil and gravel.
Createaceous to Eocene	Deccan trap flows with Intertrappean and Infratrappean beds.
Archaean	Peninsular granite complex-pink and grey granites and quartz veins. Banded haematite-quartzites and epidiorites of the Dharwar system.

Description of Rock Units. *Archaean.*

The rocks of the Dharwar system are represented by numerous small bands of banded haematite-quartzites and epidiorites enclosed in the granites. The banded haematite quartzites are resistant to weathering and form small hillocks rising from 15 to 30 metres above the ground level. One of the outcrops which forms the south abutment of Sirala tank runs south-east for over 1.6 km and disappears under the talus of the trap. Other small outcrops occur along the Tarora, Pangri and Tarora-Waligaon cart-tracks. The rock consists of alternate layers of quartz and haematite which are highly contorted and folded. The epidiorite is an altered dark green, massive and fine to medium grained, hornblende-plagioclase rock. It occurs in small bands commonly associated with haematite quartzites. Typical exposures of epidiorites are seen 1.6 km south of hill 1266 along Tarora-Pangri cart-track and north of hill 1325 on Dhagaon-Waligaon track.

Granites form conspicuous groups of hillocks, the important being hill Δ 1325′ and the other hill Δ 1300′. Along the trap boundary they are covered by black cotton soil and elsewhere by sandy to loamy soils. The granites are jointed in two general directions, north north-east and west north-west and with well developed horizontal or arcuate jointing, sheet rocks are developed. The exposed boulders and sheet rocks are thinly coated with black iron oxide.

* The write up on Geology is contributed by the Geological Survey of India Government of India, Calcutta.

CHAPTER 1.
General.
GEOLOGY.
Description of Rock Units.
Archaean.

There are two types of granites, the grey and the pink, with their associated pegmatites and the colour of the granite depends upon the colour of the felspar in it. With the increase or decrease of the pink or gray felspar the granite also shows various gradations in colour. These granites vary in texture from fine to medium grained and even porphyritic. They occur close to and east of Bhaisa. about 0.2 km south of Katgaon and .4 km south of Kumsur. The pink granites occur widely in the area and typical exposures are north of Bhaisa, around the ridges Δ 1548′, Δ 1325′, Δ 1300′, near Tarora and Venkatapur. Grey vitreous quartz and pink felspar (microcline and oligoclase) form the bulk of the pink granites. The ferromagnesion minerals, biotite and hornblende, are usually sparse. Close to the boundary of the Deccan trap and underneath them, the pink granites have been baked into a deep pink rock with white spots of calcined felspar. There are so many quartz reefs of considerable size traversing the granitic area. The quartz is vitreous and massive, contains much of jasper, possibly derived from haematite quartzites after assimilation.

Cretaceous Eocene.

Infra-trappean beds lying horizontally between the granites and the trap flows occur around Dhagaon. These beds consist of felspathic grits and friable sandstones with calcareous cementing material. These beds are devoid of fossils.

The Deccan traps occupy more than two-thirds of the area. They overlie the granites over most of the area except at Dhagaon where they lie over infra-trappean grits and sandstones. The traps are quite massive, fine-grained bluish-grey to brown in colour. Only labradorite felspar is visible to the naked eye. The trap flow above the inter-trappean bed is massive, thick-bedded, greenish-grey and medium grained. It contains typical segregation of vesicles in circular, elliptical and short banded masses scattered over the entire flow. The amygdales of the traps are filled with chlorite, calcite, zeolites (appophyllite, stilbite, and chabazite) and chalcedony. The green traps which occur in lenticular beds mostly contain devitrified glass, palagonite and secondary zeolites.

The inter-trappeans consist of sandstone, shales, limestones and chert. The limestones are cream coloured, splintery, massive to flaggy, which pass into calcareous shales or marlstone. Wherever the cherts predominate, the limestone thins out. Chert is a dense crypto-crystalline rock composed of chalcedony and crypto-crystalline silica. It has tough, splintery to conchoidal fracture and occurs in various shades of white, grey, green, red, yellow, brown and black. It shows a dull wavy lustre. The chert deposits are nodular. They are even nedded forming continuous layers which pinch and swell in irregular manner or bifurcate and run into discontinuous layers. The massive cherts are interbedded with limestone, siliceous nedded clays, cherty and calcareous shales. The clay beds are either interbedded with limestone, shales and cherts or occur as lenses in the trap

General.
GEOLOGY.
Description of Rock Units.
Cretaceous-Eocene.

without them. The clays are indurated and often pass into flagstone or into compact cherty claystone. The clay beds vary in thickness and laterally form small lenses to extensive beds. They show sharp contact with the overlying traps. These clays are green, dirty grey, red and variegated in colour. They are non-plastic, gritty to greasy, and calcareous to siliceous.

Recent Deposits.

The transported recent deposits are confined to the valleys of streams, rivers and their major tributaries. The oldest recent deposits occur at the bottom of these valleys or on the flanks of lower levels. The gravel bed consists of round to sub-rounded gravels of trap, chert and chalcedony in the valleys traversing the trap country. But in the granite area there is a mixture of the above-mentioned gravels and those derived from the granites. Silt and sand beds at places are intercalated with the gravel beds and contain lime *kankar* nodules in abundance. The residual deposit depends upon the nature of the parent rock from which it is derived, climatic conditions and configuration of the country. There are two main types of soils, the black cotton soil and the loamy to sandy soil. The trap on disintegration and decomposition gives rise to black cotton soil 'regur'. The regur is rich in plant nutrients such as lime, magnesia, iron and alkalies on which dry crops flourish well. It swells and becomes sticky on wetting, while on drying contracts and develops numerous cracks. The table lands and low flat country underlain by the Deccan trap are covered with black cotton soil. The granites on decomposition give rise to coarse sandy to loamy soil. The sandy soil mostly consists of quartz and felspar. It is a poor soil unless adequately processed for agricultural purposes.

Economic Minerals.
Building Stone.

Granites in various shades form excellent building stones. It is available in enormous quantities around Tarora and Δ 1325' hillock and close to the metalled road leading from Bhaisa to Basar railway station. Deccan traps being dense, hard and durable are locally used for building and decorative purposes. The rock is hard, resists abrasion and possesses good binding properties which make it well suited for road metal and aggregate in cement concrete.

Clays.

Green, red and variegated clays occur associated with limestones and cherts of the inter-trappean beds. The beds range in thickness from less than a fraction of a metre to 6 metres. They are small lenticular masses to extensive beds covering an area over 5 sq. km. These clays are gritty to greasy and non-plastic, unsuitable for any economic use. The rich red variety may be used in paints.

Iron Ore.

In the form of banded haematite quartzites iron ore is recorded at some places. An average sample of the ore from Sirala tank (19°4′:77°54′) gave 38.5% of Fe20₃.

CHAPTER 1. General. GEOLOGY. Economic Minerals. *Limestone.*

A dense, splintery, cream coloured limestone bed, 1 to 1.5 metres thick, is seen to occur in the inter-trappeans at Shirpulli-Buzurg, Kasral, Mola, Bhaisa, Matul, Pipaldhu, Jheri and Mahalungi. Some of the picked samples gave 80 to 92 % $CaCO_3$.

Quartz.

White granular quartz suitable for glass is available in enormous quantities from the quartz veins near Tarora. Crypto-crystalline silica in the form of chalcedony, agate, plasma and jasperoid chert occur in profuse quantities in the trap on the saddle of Δ 1548′ hillock close to and east of Bhaisa around Δ 1383′ hillock, east of Tarora and in Dodharna and Belgaon (19°6′:77°50′) areas.

Steatite.

Massive fine-grained steatite has been recorded at Gollapalli. It is reported to be suitable for use as linings for kilns and acid tanks

Water-Supply

The area comprises two main formations, the Peninsular granite complex and the Deccan trap. The granites are seen to have decomposed from a few metres to 15 metres from ground surface. Water table varies from 2 to 15 metres depending upon the extent of decomposition of the granites and under-ground solid rock barriers. The water table in Bhaisa area varies from 10 to 15 metres deep from surface. The Deccan Traps being massive and fine grained are unsuitable for ground-water storage. It is through joints and fissures in them that the rain water finds its way down and also the groundwater storage is small being limited to available spaces along these joints.

CLIMATE.* Seasons.

The climate of this district is generally dry except during the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons *viz.*, the cold season, the hot season, the south-west monsoon season and the hot monsoon season. The cold season is from November to the end of February. This is followed by the hot season which extends up to the first week of June. The south-west monsoon season which follows thereafter lasts till about the first week of October. The rest of October and the first half of November constitute the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall.

Records of rainfall in the district are available for only two stations, for a period of 21 years in the case of one, and 85 years for the other. The statement of rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 897.8 mm (35.34″). About 88 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the south-west monsoon season. July is the rainiest month in the year. Considering the general pattern of rainfall in the

* The section on Climate is contributed by the Meteorological Department, Government of India, Poona.

surrounding districts, it is seen that the rainfall increases from west to east in the district. The variation of rainfall from year to year in the district is large. In the fifty year's period from 1901 to 1950 the highest annual rainfall in the district which was 187 per cent of the normal occurred in 1910. The lowest annual rainfall which was 49 per cent of the normal occurred in 1920. Rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred in 12 years out of fifty, two of them being consecutive. It will be seen from table 2 that the rainfall in the district was between 600 and 1100 mm (23.62 and 43.31") in 39 years out of fifty.

On an average there are 47 rainy days (i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm—10 cents—or more) in a year. This number varies from 43 at Basar to 51 at Nanded.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded in the district was 254.0 mm (10.0") at Nanded on August 20, 1903.

TABLE No. 2

NORMALS AND EXTREMES OF RAINFALL.

Station	No. of years of data		Jan.	Feb	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rain-fall as % of normal and year **	Lowest annual rain-fall as % of normal and year **	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Amount (mm)	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Date
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Nanded ..	.. 50	a	8·9	12·7	8·4	7·6	12·9	153·7	215·4	195·3	215·1	42·9	21·6	6·6	901·1	186 (1910)	49 (1920)	254·0	1903 Aug. 20
		b	0·7	0·9	0·7	0·9	1·4	8·2	12·7	11·0	9·6	2·8	1·4	0·5	50·8	..	..	..	..
Basar	.. 20	a	5·6	14·0	6·1	12·7	6·1	129·8	278·4	190·0	194·6	34·0	18·5	4·3	894·1	184 (1933)	50 (1941)	158·7	1931 Sep. 24
		b	0·1	1·1	0·5	0·9	0·6	7·1	12·9	9·0	7·7	1·7	0·8	0·3	42·9	..	..	..	..
Nanded (Dist.) ..		a	7·3	13·3	7·3	10·1	9·5	141·7	246·9	192·7	204·9	38·5	20·1	5·5	897·8	187 (1910)	49 (1920)	..	..
		b	0·4	1·0	0·6	0·9	1·0	7·7	12·8	10·0	8·7	2·3	1·1	0·4	46·9	..	..	..	..

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2·5 mm or more).
* Based on all available data up to 1956. ** Years given in brackets.

General.
CLIMATE.
Rainfall.

TABLE No. 3

FREQUENCY OF ANNUAL RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICT
(Data 1901—1950.)

Range in mm	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
401—500	1	1001—1100	6
501—600	4	1101—1200	0
601—700	5	1201—1300	2
701—800	15	1301—1400	1
801—900	6	1401—1500	1
901—1000	7	1501—1600	1
		1601—1700	1

Temperature.

There is no meteorological observatory in the district. The description which follows is based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts which have a similar climate. The cold weather commences by about the end of November when temperatures begin to fall. December is the coldest month, with the mean daily minimum temperature at about 13°C (55.4°F) and the mean daily maximum at about 29°C (84.2°F). In the cold season the district is sometimes affected by cold waves which are associated with the eastward passage of western disturbances across north India. On such occasions the minimum temperatures may go down to about 5°C (41.0°F). The period from March to May is one of continuous rise in both day and night temperatures. May is the hottest month of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 42°C (107.6°F). On individual days the temperature sometimes goes up to 45 to 46°C (113.0 to 114.8°F). With the advance of the south-west monsoon into the district by about the second week of June, temperatures go down appreciably and the weather is pleasant throughout the south-west monsoon season. By about the first week of October the monsoon withdraws from the district and the day temperatures show a slight increase, a secondary maximum being recorded in October. Thereafter both day and night temperatures decrease.

Humidity.

The relative humidities are high during the south-west monsoon season when they are between about 60 and 80 per cent. With the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon, humidities gradually decrease and in the cold and summer seasons the air is generally dry. The summer season is the driest part of the year when the relative humidities in the afternoons are generally less than 30 per cent.

Cloudiness.

Skies are heavily clouded to overcast in the south-west monsoon season. The cloud amount decreases rapidly in the post-monsoon months. In the rest of the year skies are clear or lightly clouded.

CHAPTER 1.

General.

CLIMATE.

Winds.

Winds are generally light during October to March. They gain in strength in the later half of the summer and south-west monsoon seasons. During the south-west monsoon season winds are predominantly from the west or south-west. In the post-monsoon and winter months they are mainly from directions between east and north. From about the beginning of summer, winds from directions between south-west and north-west appear and these predominate by May and continue till the onset of the south-west monsoon.

Special Weather Phenomena.

Thunderstorms occur in the summer and monsoon months, their frequency being higher in June and September. Dust-raising winds are common in the summer afternoons. Storms and depressions from the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea seldom affect the district.

FORESTS.*

The total area under forests in Nanded district is 1,233.77 km (476.36 sq. miles). This works out to 12 per cent of the total area of the district as against a corresponding percentage of 21.6 for the whole of the State. The forests are mainly concentrated in Kinwat taluka. Scattered patches of forests are, however, found in Nanded, Bhokar and Hadgaon talukas also. The extent of forests in other talukas is negligible.

The forests are administered by the Divisional Forest Officer, Nanded, with his headquarters at Nanded. This Division is included in the Poona Circle.

Composition and Condition.

The forests of Nanded district can be broadly divided into the following types:—

(i) *Dry Teak Type.*—This is a climatic and a biotic climax and is confined to most of the areas of Kinwat, Mahur, Islampur, Nanded and Bhokar ranges. Except in a few patches of quality class III this type represents the IV class (a & b). Teak (*Tectona grandis*) forms at least 20% of the crop. Apart from Teak, *Dhavda* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), and *Salai* (*Boswellia serrata*) form the main species in the overwood. Other principal associates are *Moi* or *Moyna* (*Lannea grandis*), *Ain* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *Kalam* (*Mitiagyna parrifolia*), *Hiwar* (*Acacia leucophlea*) *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*). *Tiwas* (*Ougenia dalbergioides*) etc.

Understory and undergrowth are very sparse and consist of *Palas* (*Butea frondosa*). *Gelida* (*Randia dumetorum*), *Dhaity* (*Woodfordia floribunda*) etc.

Climbers like *Karvta* (*Cryptolepis Buchanani*), *Kavali* (*Gymnemacylvestris*), and *Palasbel* (*Butea sperba*) etc., also prevail.

* The note on Forests in Nanded district is prepared on the basis of the material supplied by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Maharashtra State, Poona.

General.

FORESTS.

Composition and Condition.

Most of the forest is open in density and hence various grass species *viz.*, *Paonya* (*Schima sulcatum*) *Kusal* (*Heteropogon contorius*), *Sheds* (*Schima nervosum*) etc., are well represented. *Rosha* grass (*Cymbopogon martinii*) is fairly common.

(i) *Bamboo* (*Dendrocaldmus strictus*) grows in limited areas of Kinwat forests.

(ii) *Mixed miscellaneous types.*—This is very closely intermingled with the above type and is distinguished from it mostly by lesser proportion of Teak (*Tectona grandis*) therein.

(iii) *Thorny scrub type.*—All the erosion affected areas on the lower slopes of the hills and sometimes extending over the whole of many of the smaller blocks, particularly in Deglur range, and some portions of Nanded range are represented by this type. *Bor* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), *Dehti* (*Celastrus sengalansig*) *Henkal* (*Gymnosporia montana*), *Mutielka* (*Flacourtia ramoutchii*), *Amoni* (*Rhus myscrensis*) and *Menga* (*Randis dumetorum*) are the main species found. The areas belonging to this type are mostly surrounded by cultivations and are frequented by constant grazing and annual fires.

(iv) *Grassland Type.*—Many of the smaller blocks in Deglur range are reduced to grasslands on account of very shallow soil and overgrazing. The main species of the grasses are already mentioned above.

Forest Produce.

Nanded forests yield the following produce:—

(*a*) *Timber.*—(1) Teak (*Tectona grandis*), (2) *Salai* (*Boswellia serrata*), (3) *Ain* (*Terminilia tomentosa*), (4) Firewood.

(*b*) *Bidi leaves.*—Nanded Division is one of the important sources of supply of *bidi* leaves to *bidi* factories at Jalna, Aurangabad and Nizamabad.

(*c*) *Gum.*—Gum from *Dhavda* and *Babul.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

Of the total revenue of Nanded Division which also includes Parbhani district about 80 per cent is derived from forests in Nanded district.

Schemes under Third Five-Year Plan.

Ambitious schemes were undertaken in Nanded district during the Third Five-Year Plan period, a brief description of which is given below:—

(1) *Afforestation for soil conservation.*—Extensive barren areas are in charge of the Forest Department in Nanded district. It was proposed to afforest about 404.686 hectares (1,000 acres) in Nanded district during the Third Five-Year Plan period, but at the end of the plan the total area afforested stood at 182.109 hectares (450 acres).

(2) *Teak Plantation Scheme.*—It was decided to extend the area under teak plantation by about 125.45 hectares (310 acres) during the Third Five-Year Plan period but till the end of

CHAPTER I.

General.

FORESTS.

Schemes under Third Five-Year Plan.

1963-64 the Forest Department was able to bring only an area of 84.92 hectares (210 acres) under teak plantation.

(3) *Establishment of Nurseries*—A wet nursery was established in the Third Five-Year Plan period to meet the demand for wanting stocks.

(4) *Appointment of Forest Settlement Officer.*—To complete the reservation proceedings under section 19 of the Indian Forest Act in case of extensive forest areas of Nanded district, a Forest Settlement Officer has been appointed.

(5) *Appointment of Mobile Squad.*—With a view to check up the timber in transit and to detect the illicit cuttings a mobile squad consisting of one Forest Ranger has been created.

WILD ANIMALS.

In Nanded district the forests are mostly concentrated in Kinwat, Bhokar and Hadgaon talukas. However, it is interesting to note that though other areas do not support thick forests wild animals find sufficient shelter in the barren ravines of Deglur, Kandhar, Biloli and Nanded talukas.

Tigers, bears and *sambhars* are found in Kinwat taluka. In Kinwat itself they are mostly to be found near Mahur, Ambadi and Shivani.

Panthers, deer, foxes, wild boars are found all over Nanded district. The incidence of cattle-lifting panthers is very high in Kandhar, Bhokar and Hadgaon talukas. Deer are found in large herds in Kandhar, Mukhed and Hadgaon talukas.

WILD BIRDS.

As regards wild birds, jungle fowls, partridges and peacocks are commonly found all over the district. A variety of migratory birds are found in Kinwat in winter season only.

FISH.

Nanded district has two types of fisheries *viz.*,

1. Cultured fisheries and
2. Riverine fisheries.

(1) Cultured fisheries comprises all tanks and small irrigation projects. There are 122 big and small tanks in Nanded district covering an area of 1166.305 hectares (2,884 acres), where carp culture on scientific basis can well be taken up.

(2) The rivers Godavari, Penganga, Lendi, Manad and the Kayadhu draining the district provide good scope for riverine fisheries. In addition to these rivers there are many *nalas* and rivulets which are also a good source of fish.

The most important commercial fishes of Nanded district are as under—

(1) *Chana marulius*, (2) *Chana striatus*, (3) *Chana leuco punctatus*, (4) *Mastacemblus armatus*, (5) *Anguilla anguilla*, (6) *Notopterus notopterus*, (7) *Barbus tor*, (8) *Barbus sarana*, (9) *Labeo fimbriatus* and (10) *Labeo calbasu*.

The following are the local names of the fishes found in the district with their scientific names:

CHAPTER I. General. Fish. List of Fishes.

Serial No. (1)	Local Name (2)	Scientific name (3)
1	*Tam*	*Labeo fimbriatus.*
2	*Rahoo*	*Barbus tor.*
3	*Karooti*	*Labeo calbasu.*
4	*Kanwa*	*Barbus sp.*
5	*Boori*	*Cirrhina reba.*
6	*Kolus*	*Barbus kolus.*
7	*Yellshal*	*Chela sp.*
8	*Peora*	*Aspidoparia morar.*
9	*Potiac*	*Barbus sarana.*
10	*Geehul*	*Barilius sp.*
11	*Murii*	*Nemachilus sp.*
12	*Kaneri*	*Rasbora daniconicus.*
13	*Chapti*	*Rohtee sp.*
14	*Murrel (Phooll Marrel)*	*Chana Marulius.*
15	*Koli murrel*	*Chana Striatus.*
16	*Dokh*	*Chana punctatus.*
17	*Bao*	*Catla catla.*
18	*Patola*	*Notopterus notopterus.*
	Cat Fishes	
19	*Seengal*	*Mystus seenghala.*
20	*Khidla*	*Bagarius bagarius.*
21	*Kooir*	*Mystus aor.*
22	*Pathar chatu*	*Glassogobius giuris.*
23	*Bekdi*	*Pseudotropis sp.*
24	*Selan*	*Selurdia sp.*
25	*Katrna*	*Rita sp.*
26	*Ghegra*	*Rita hostala.*
27	*Baloo*	*Wallagonia attu.*
28	*Tamboo*	*Anguilla bengalensis.*
29	*Gangaoli*	*Callichrous bimaculatus.*
30	*Baam*	*Mastecembalus armetus.*
31	*Maroof*	*Clarius magur.*
32	*Singhi*	*Heteropneusteus fossilis.*
	Prawns and shrimps	
33	*Ghod zinga*	*Palaemon malcomsonii.*
34	*Mungarod zinga*	*Palaemon carcinii.*
35	*Matechkal zinga*	*Acctes indicus.*

Fishing Communities.

The main fishermen communities found in Nanded are (1) Machindar Bhoi, (2) Partik war, (3) Nele war, (4) Pardesi Bhoi, (5) Kadi Bhoi, (6) Dembhar Bhoi, (7) Khar Bhoi and (8) Koli (Bhoi).

CHAPTER I.

General.

FISH.

Fishing Gear.

The following types of nets are in use in the district:—

I. Drag Nets—

1. *Chatte* .. .. .. } Mahajal.
2. *Pakke* .. .. .. }
3. *Char Boti.*
4. *Teen Boti.*
5. *Doan Boti.*
6. *Angod Bund.*
7. *Bareek Jhori.*
8. *Teenge Tad.*
9. *Pondian (Mahajal).*

II. Gill Nets—

10. *Yeele.*
11. *Khandale.*
12. *Oofar.*
13. *Khowar.*
14. *Ooddan.*

III. Cast Nets—

15. *Malota.*
16. *Angoddun Phek Jala, Ankola.*
17. *Doandoad Phek Jala.*
18. *Champula.*
19. *Parlin.*
20. *Jaria.*

All the above nets are made of cotton twine only. The mesh size varies from net to net, and these nets are used according to the type and size of the fish to be caught.

SNAKES.*

The following varieties of non-poisonous and poisonous snakes are found in the district.

Family: Typhlopidae.

Non poisonous.

Typhlops sp. (Marathi-*Gandool*).—This small blind snake is found in the hilly regions which are full of decomposed leaves. It is brownish and the scales on the body are imbricate. One can often mistake this snake to be a milliped. It is a harmless snake growing to about .203 metres (8") in length and feeding on rotting material as well as insects in the decomposed leaves.

Family: Boidae.

Python molurus.—It is quite common in this district and has been often spotted in the forests of Kinwat. It grows to about 4.57 metres (15 feet) and has pinkish patches all over. It is known to frequent local hills with rocks, green vegetation and some water reservoirs. It kills by constriction.

* The section on Snakes is contributed by Dr. P. J. Deoras, Bombay.

Eryx conicus.—This snake is mistaken to be two-headed because of its thick tail. It lives in sandy or reddish soils. It is sluggish(grows to about .914 metres (3 feet) and is brown in colour with deep brown irregular patches. *Eryx Johnii* has no patches and is blackish in colour. It is slightly longer than *Eryx conicus* and stays more or less submerged in soil. It is also a harmless snake.

Family: Colubridae.

Ptyas mucosus.—This rat snake is found all over the state and grows to a length of 3.08 metres (10 feet). It is slightly yellow in colour with patches of deep brown and black towards the tail end. This snake is locally known as *Dhaman.*

Natrix piscator.—This checkered black snake is found all over the district near dirty ponds and rivers. It grows to about 1.21 metres (four feet). It has an ash colour body on which are present checkered black squares and stripes. The body is white and often times the ash colour is seen to be olive. It feeds on frogs. It bites fiercely (Marathi-*Diwad*).

Natrix stolata.—This snake is found generally after the rainy season. It does not grow to more than .914 metres (three feet) and has brown and black longitudinal stripes. It can be handled with ease and is kept as a pet by many. It is harmless. (Marathi-*Naneti*).

Lycodon aulicus.—This wolf snake is quite common all over the district. It grows to about .609 metres (two feet) and is also mistaken for a krait. It is a harmless snake, having a brown colour with whitish cross bars. (Marathi-*Kavdya*).

Oligodon Sp.—This snake which grows to a length of about .609 metres (two feet) is brown with faint chocolate coloured stripes on the body. It is found near human habitations in gardens and often times near door steps. It is harmless. It has often been mistaken for the common krait.

Dryophis nasutus.—This parrot green snake growing to about 1.52 metres (5 feet) in length and having a very pointed head is locally known as *Sarptol.* It has the peculiar habit of staying amongst vegetation and keeping the head raised. It should not be mistaken with the tree viper. The latter has a deeper green colour, a triangular head, is much thicker and smaller in size than the former.

Family : Elapidae.

Naja naja (Marathi-*Nag*).—This snake is very common all over the State and is found in fields and in forest alike. It is dreaded by the people and often times it is worshipped. In many cases on the hood of this snake may be found a binocoellate mark. The poison of this snake is neurotoxic.

CHAPTER 1.

General.
SNAKES.
Poisonous.

Bungarus caeruleus (Marathi-*Manyar*).—This steel blue snake with white cross bars is occasionally met with in the dry regions. Its poison is neurotoxic.

Family: Viperidae.

Vipera russelli (Marathi-*Kawadya*).—This snake is quite common. It is locally known as *Kawadya*. It is a lethargic snake growing to about 1.21 metres (four feet) and has a greenish brown body having deep brown or black spots in 3 rows on the dorsal side. It bites viciously and the poison causes a burning pain and coagulation of the blood.

Echis carinatus.—This snake was reported roundabout the stony regions, and local people called it *Kandya sap*. It often sits forming a figure of '8' and makes a sound by rubbing scales. It grows to about .254 metres (ten inches) in length and often strikes while one is moving near stones. It is very much dreaded on this side.

CHAPTER 2—HISTORY*

CHAPTER 2.

History.

ANCIENT PERIOD.

Prehistory.

AS NO EXPLORATION OR EXCAVATION OF ANY SITE IN THIS DISTRICT HAS YET BEEN UNDERTAKEN, it is not possible to give a detailed account of the prehistoric period, but from the excavation at Nevāsā in the Ahmadnagar district some characteristic peculiarities of the Deccan Culture in the chalcolithic period may be gleaned[1]. "The earliest habitations of the people in this period must have been in the river valleys. The thick forests which must have covered them were first cut down with their stone and copper tools. The elevated sites on the banks of the rivers were chosen for a settlement. Each settlement may have consisted of about 50 to 100 huts. The huts were small, measuring 10 ft. by 9 ft. and were either rectangular or round. They were constructed with wooden posts, the walls being of mud and the roof of bamboo matting, dry leaves, etc., covered with a layer of mud. The houses were furnished with large and small storage jars, bowls (Oāṭīs) and vessels (loṭās) with long spouts. Their red surface was painted in black with geometric designs or figures of animals. They wore garments of cotton and probably also of (wild) silk. For their ornaments they used beads of semi-precious stones, crystal or terracotta and rarely of copper and even of gold. Silver was unknown. Bangles were made of copper, burnt clay or bone, rarely of ivory.

For weapons they used products of the chalcedony blade industry, flat copper axes, and slings with round balls of various sizes. Their tools were made of dolerite and copper. They pounded their grains with plano-covex rubber stones. Besides, they ate beef, mutton, pork, venison and river fish. Hunting and animal grazing formed their main occupations.

They buried their dead either within the house floor or outside. The children were buried in wide-mouthed urns. The

---

* The portion of this chapter dealing with the Ancient Period has been contributed by Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. V. V. Mirashi of the Nagpur University. That dealing with the Mediaeval and Modern Periods has been contributed by Dr. B. G. Kunte, Executive Editor and Secretary. A part of the material was furnished by Prof. M. S. Agaskar, Ramnarayan Ruia College, Bombay.

[1] Summarised from H. D. Sankalia's *Indian Archaeology Today*, P.88 f.

CHAPTER 2.

History.
ANCIENT PERIOD.
Prehistory.

dead were provided with bowls, spouted vessels and necklaces of copper and carnelian.

Economically these people were in a pastoral-*cum*-hunting-*cum*-agricultural stage and lived in small villages on river banks. They still used stone for various purposes, the use of copper being rare. This kind of life continued until it was changed by a fresh influx of people who came with a knowledge of iron, agriculture and town-planning in about the fourth century B.C.

Who these people were is not definitely known, but one plausible conjecture is that they belonged to some of the Āryan tribes. This theory, however, needs confirmation by stronger evidence. ".

The above gleanings are from the archaeological excavations at such sites as Nevāsā. We shall next see what light is thrown on this period by literary sources. According to literary tradition, when the Āryans penetrated to the Deccan, the whole region was covered by a thick jungle, which extended southward from Central India. Agastya was the first Āryan who crossed the Vindhya and fixed his residence on the bank of the Godāvarī. This memorable event is commemorated in the mythological story which represents Vindhya as bending before his *guru* Agastya when the latter approached him. The sage asked the mountain to remain in that condition until he returned from the south, which he never did. Agastya was followed by several other sages who established their hermitages in different regions of the south. The cluster of hermitages on the bank of the Godāvarī was called *jana-sthāna* to distinguish it from the surrounding forest country. They were constantly harassed by the original inhabitants of the region who are called *Rākṣasas* in the *Rāmāyaṇa*. "These shapeless and ill-looking monsters testify to their abominal character by various cruel and terrific displays. They implicate the hermits in impure practices and perform greatest outrages. Changing their shapes and hiding in the thickets adjoining the hermitages, these frightful beings delight in terrifying the devotees. They cast away their sacrificial ladles and vessels; they pollute cooked oblations, and utterly defile the offerings with blood. These faithless creatures inject frightful sounds into the ears of the faithful and austere hermits. At the time of the sacrifice they snatch away the jars, the flowers and the sacred grass of these sober-minded men."[1]

In course of time a large kingdom was founded north of the Godāvarī by Vidarbha, the son of Ṛṣabhadeva. His capital was Kuṇḍinapūra in the Amrāvatī district of the country since then known by his name. Agastya married his daughter Lopāmudrā. Agastya is the seer of some hymns of the *Ṛgveda*. His wife Lopāmudrā is also mentioned in the *Ṛgveda*, I, 179, 4. The

[1] *Muir's Original Sanskrit Texts* quoted in the previous edition of the Nagpur District Gazetteer.

country became well-known in the age of the *Brāhmaṇs* and *Upaniṣads*, in which it is frequently mentioned. The *Rāmāyaṇa* in the *Uttarakāṇḍa* states the story of king Daṇḍa or Daṇḍaka, in whose time Vidarbha was devastated by a violent storm. Daṇḍa was a son of Ikṣvāku and grandson of Manu. He ruled over the country between the Vindhya and Śaivala mountains from his capital Madhumanta. He led a voluptuous life and once upon a time violated the daughter of the sage Bhārgava. The sage then cursed the king that his whole kingdom would be devastated by a terrible dust-storm. The whole country between the Vindhya and Śaivala mountains extending over a thousand *yojanas* was consequently turned into a great forest which since then came to be known as Daṇḍakāraṇya. It was in this forest that the Śudra sage Śambūka was practising penance. As this was an irreligious act according to the notions of those days, Rāma beheaded him and revived the life of a Brāhmaṇa boy who had died prematurely. The place where Śambūka was beheaded is still shown on the hill of Rāmṭek, about 28 miles from Nāgpūr.

The central part of the Deccan was divided into several countries known by different names. Thus the region to the north of the Godāvarī now included in the Auraṅgābād district was known by the name of Mūlaka. This country together with its capital Pratiṣṭhāṇa (modern Paiṭhaṇ) is mentioned in Pāli literature. To the north of it lay the country of Ṛṣīka, now called Khāndeś. To the east of Ṛṣīka was Vidarbha, which has already been described. The district of Nānded was included in Vidarbha, the southern boundary of which extended to the Godāvarī. The name Nānded is derived from its Sanskṛt form Nāndīkaṭa, which was so called probably because it comprised the territory on both the sides of the river Nāndī. We have similar names derived from the names of rivers such as Varadākaṭa (modern Varhāḍ), Beṇṇākaṭa (comprising the district on the banks of the Veṇā or Vaingaṅgā), Karahā-kaṭa (modern Karhāḍ) etc. Along the southern bank of the Godāvarī extended the country of Aśmaka (Pāli, Assaka), which comprised the modern Ahmadnagar and Bīḍ districts. Later, this region came to be included in the country of Kuntala, which extended far to the south. It included what is now known as the Southern Marāṭhā Country as well, North Karnāṭaka and the Śimogā and Citaldurga districts of the old Mysore State. In an inscriptional passage the upper valley of the Kṛṣṇā is said to be included in the country of Kuntala.[1] In the *Udayasundarīkathā* of Soddhala (11th cen. A.D.) Pratisthāna on the Godāvarī is said to be the capital of the Kuntala country. In early times Kuntala was probably included in the larger country called Mahārāṣtra. The Aihoḷe inscription (7th cen. A.D.) speaks of three Mahārāṣṭras, which probably comprised Vidarbha, Western Mahārāṣṭra and Kuntala. In later times Kuntala came to denote the

[1] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 9.

CHAPTER 2.
History.
ANCIENT PERIOD.
Prehistory.

predominantly Kanarese country now included in the Mysore State. It is described as a seven and half lakh province. The Early Cālukyas of Badāmī and the Later Cālukyas of Kalyāṇi were known as *Kuntalendras* or lords of Kuntala. In the earlier days, however, the districts of Kolhāpūr, Sātārā, Solāpūr, Ahmadnagar and Bīḍ, which are now Marāṭhi-speaking, were included in Kuntala. As we shall see later, the Early Rāṣṭrakūṭas, who were ruling over this territory, were known as *Kuntaleśvaras* (or rulers of Kuntala).

The Mauryas.

Coming to historical times, we find that all this territory was included in the empire of Aśoka. No inscription of the great emperor has yet been found in the Nānded district, but one issued by his *Dharmamahāmātra* has been found at Devṭek in the Cāndā district which, like the Nānded district, was comprised in Vidarbha. It was issued in the fourteenth regnal year of Aśoka and interdicts the capture and killing of animals.[1] Again, the fifth and thirteenth rock edicts of Aśoka mention *Raṣṭrika-Petenikas* and *Bhoja-Petenikas*, respectively. Many scholars take Petenikas mentioned in these edicts as referring to the residents of Pratiṣṭhāna (modern Paiṭhaṇ in the Auraṅgābād district), but D. R. Bhandarkar would prefer to take the word to mean 'hereditary'. Be that as it may, the Rāṣṭrikas were undoubtedly the rulers of this region; for they came to be known later as Mahāraṭhis.

The Śuṅgas

After the overthrow of the Maurya dynasty in *circa* 184 B.C. the imperial throne in Pāṭaliputra (Pāṭṇā) was occupied by the *Senāpati* Puṣyamitra, the founder of the Śuṅga dynasty. His son Agnimitra was appointed viceroy of Māḷvā and ruled from Vidiśā, modern Besnagar, a small village near Bhilsā. Vidarbha, which had seceded from the Maurya empire during the reign of one of the weak successors of Aśoka, was then ruled by Yajñasena. He imprisoned his cousin Mādhavasena, who was a rival claimant for the throne. The sister of Mādhavasena escaped to Māḷvā and got admission as a hand-maid to the queen under the name of Mālavikā. Agnimitra, who had espoused the cause of Mādhavasena and had sent an army against the king of Vidarbha, fell in love with Mālavikā and married her. The Mālava army defeated the king of Vidarbha and released Mādhavasena. Agnimitra then divided the country of Vidarbha between the two cousins, each ruling on one side of the Varadā (Wardhā). The Nānded district was comprised in Western Vidarbha along with the modern districts of Amrāvatī, Akolā, Bulḍhaṇā, Yeotmāḷ and Parbhaṇī. The story of Mālavikā forms the plot of the Sanskṛt play *Mālavikāgnimitra* of Kālidāsa.

The Sātavāhanas.

Kālidāsa does not state to what royal family Yajñasena and Mādhavasena belonged and these names do not occur anywhere else. Still, it is possible to conjecture that they may have been feudatories of the Sātavāhanas. From the Hāthīgunmphā

[1] *Ibid*, Vol. I, p. 109 f.

inscription at Udayagirī near Bhuvaneśvar, we learn that Khāravela, the king of Kaliṅga, who was a contemporary of Puṣyamitra, sent an army to the western region, not minding Sātakarṇi. The latter evidently belonged to the Sātavāhana dynasty as the name occurs often in that family. Khāravela's army is said to have penetrated up to the river Kaṇhabeṇṇā and struck terror in the hearts of the people of Ṛṣīka. The Kaṇhabeṇṇā is evidently the river Kanhān, which flows about 10 miles from Nāgpūr, and not the river Kṛṣṇā, which flows south-west of Udayagirī, as some scholars suppose. Khāravela's army thus invaded Vidarbha. He knew that as the ruler of Vidarbha was a feudatory of king Sātakarṇi, the latter would rush to his aid. When Vidarbha was thus invaded, the people of Ṛṣīka (Khāndeś), which bordered Vidarbha on the west, were naturally terror-stricken. No actual engagement seems, however, to have taken place and the army returned to Kaliṅga perhaps at the approach of the Sātavāhana forces.

Sātakarṇi belonged to the Sātavāhana family. It derived its name from king Sātavāhana[1], who rose to power soon after the death of Aśoka and had his capital at Pratiṣṭhāṇa (modern Paiṭhaṇ). It received support from the local rulers called Mahārathīs, with whom it formed matrimonial alliances. This dynasty is called Āndhra in the *Purāṇas*, but that it originally hailed from Western Mahārāṣṭra is indicated by its earliest inscriptions which are found in the caves at Nāṇeghāṭ near Junnar and at Nāśik. Its earliest coins have been found at Auraṅgābād and in Vidarbha. In later times it extended its rule to Āndhra as shown by its later inscriptions and coins found in that region. The *Purāṇas* call it Āndhra evidently because it was ruling in that country when the *Purāṇic* account was compiled in the early centuries of the Christian era.

Though king Sātavāhana was the founder of this family, he is not mentioned in the *Purāṇas*. The first king of the Āndhra (i.e., Sātavāhana) dynasty mentioned in the *Purāṇas* is Simuka (Śrīmukha), who is also known from a relievo statue of his in a Nāṇeghaṭ cave. We do not know the extent of his kingdom, but it is surmised to have extended at least from Junnar to Pratiṣṭhāṇa (Paiṭhaṇ). When he ended his rule, his son Sātakarṇi was a minor and so his brother Kṛṣṇa ascended the throne. He has left an inscription in a cave which he got excavated for the Buddhist monks at Nāśik. The next ruler of the dynasty was Sātakarṇi I, who is also known from a relievo figure now mutilated in a Nāṇeghāṭ cave. He married Nāganikā, the daughter of the Mahārathī Traṇakayira, who also was represented by a relievo statue in the same Nāṇeghāṭ cave. He seems to have extended his rule over the whole of the Deccan and even carried his arms north of the Narmadā. King Khāravela of Kaliṅga, who was his contemporary, is said to have

[1] *Ibid*, Vol. III, p. 1f.

CHAPTER 2.

History.

Ancient Period.

The Sātavāhanas.

sent an army to the west, not minding Sātakarṇi, who is probably this very ruler. When the army reached Kaṇhabeṇṇā, which, as shown above, is probably Kanhān flowing near Nāgpūr, it struck terror in the hearts of the people of Ṛṣīka (Khāndeś). There was no actual clash of arms on this occasion, but two years later, Khāravela probably penetrated further west as he claims to have received submission from the Raṭhikas and Bhojakas, who were probably ruling in the Deccan as feudatories of the Sātavāhanas.

Sātakarṇi performed the *Rājasūya* and *Aśvamedha* sacrifices (the latter twice), which probably commemorated important victories or supremacy in the Deccan and as such, had political significance. He performed several other *Śrauta* sacrifices such as *Agnyādheya, Āptoryāma, Daśarātra, Trayodaśarātra, Āngirasatirātra, Śatārātra, Gavāmayana* etc., all of which were marked by munificent gifts of horses, elephants, land and *karṣāpaṇas*. They are recorded in a large, but now badly mutilated, inscription in a cave at Nāṇeghāṭ. The Nānded district was evidently included in the dominion of Sātakarṇi I.

Sātakarṇi I left behind two sons, Vediśrī and Śaktiśrī, who are mentioned in the aforementioned Nāṇeghāṭ inscription. Vediśrī, who succeeded him, is described as a very brave prince whose army was always victorious and who became the lord of Dakṣiṇāpatha (Deccan).[1] He was succeeded by a number of rulers who are named in the Purāṇic lists, but about whom they furnish little information except their regnal periods which also vary in different *Purāṇas*, and even in the manuscripts of the same *Purāṇas*. But one name among them is noteworthy. It is that of king Hāla, the reputed author of the *Gāthāsaptaśati*, a unique collection of seven hundred Prākṛt verses descriptive of the social, religious and economic life of the period. Hāla flourished in the first century A.D.[2]

The Śaka Kṣatrapas.

Some years after Hāla's reign Mahārāṣṭra was conquered by the Śaka Kṣatrapas. Nahapāna, a Śaka Kṣatrapa probably appointed by the contemporary Kuṣāṇa emperor, was ruling over Konkaṇ, Poonā, Nāśik and some other districts of Western Mahārāṣṭra as also some portions of Central India as far north as Ajmer. Vidarbha also was under the rule of another Kṣatrapa named Rupiamma as disclosed by a pillar inscription recently discovered in the Bhaṇḍārā district[3]. Nānded, like other districts of Vidarbha, may have been included in his dominion. The Sātavāhanas were therefore obliged to leave Western Mahārāṣṭra and Vidarbha and repair to the southern part of their dominion, but Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi soon retrieved the fortunes of his family. He made a daring dash into Vidarbha and occupied Beṇākaṭa or the Vaingaṅgā district. Thereafter, he invaded Western Mahārāṣṭra and defeated

[1] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 122 f.

[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 76 f.

[3] *Nagpur University Journal*, Vol. XVI, p. 1 f.

Nahapāna somewhere in the Nāśik district. This is shown by his inscription in one of the Nāśik caves wherein he is called Beṇākaṭakasvāmī or the lord of Beṇākaṭa (Vaingaṅgā District). He extended his rule over a large part of the peninsula as his chargers are said to have drunk the water of the three oceans. The following provinces are specifically mentioned as comprised in his dominion—Ṛṣika (Khāndeś), Aśmaka (Ahmadnagar and Biḍ districts), Mūlaka (Auraṅgābād district), Vidarbha, Ākara and Avanti (Eastern and Western Mālvā), Suraṭha (Kāṭhiāvāḍ) and Aparānta (Koṅkaṇ). That his empire extended much further is shown by the description that the mountains Setagirī (near Nāgārjunikoṇḍā), Śristana (Kurnul district) and Mahendra (between the Godāvarī and the Krishṇā) were situated in his kingdom.

After defeating Nahapāna, Gautamīputra called back the silver coins of the Śaka Kṣatrapas and restruck them. The Jogaltembhī hoard contained more than 10,000 silver coins so counterstruck. He himself issued a large number of potin coins with the figure of an elephant with uplifted trunk on the obverse and the Ujjain symbol on the reverse[1]. In the hoard of potin coins found at Tarhāḷā in the Akolā district of Vidarbha, out of 1,200 decipherable coins as many as 573 were of Gautamīputra.

Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi was succeeded by Vāsisthīputra Pulumāvi, who also ruled over an extensive kingdom, but seems to have lost some northern provinces like Ākarāvantī and Surāṣṭra to the Kṣatrapas. He was succeeded by his brother Vāsiṣṭhiputra Sātakarṇi, who married the daughter of the Śaka Kṣatrapa Rudradāman I. Among his successors the most noteworthy is Yajñaśrī Sātakarṇi, whose inscriptions and coins have been found over a large area. They show that he ruled over an extensive kingdom stretching from Koṅkaṇ in the west to Āndhradeśa in the east. He issued among other types the ship-type lead coins indicative of his rule over the maritime province of the Coromaṇdel coast[2].

Within about fifty years after Yajñaśrī Sātakarṇi, the rule of the Sātavāhanas came to an end. The Sātavāhanas were liberal patrons of learning and religion. As stated above, the early kings of the family performed *Vedic* sacrifices and lavished gifts on the Brāhmanas. Gautamīputra, Pulumāvi and Yajñaśrī like the earlier king Kṛṣṇa, excavated caves and donated villages to provide for the maintenance, clothing and medicine of the Buddhist monks. As stated before, the *Sattasaī* (or *Gāthāsaptaśatī*), an anthology of 700 Prākṛt verses, is, by tradition, ascribed to Hāla of this family.

About A.D. 250 the Sātavāhanas were supplanted by the Vākāṭakas in Vidarbha. This dynasty was founded by a Brāhmaṇa named Vindhyaśakti I, who is mentioned in the

[1] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. III, p. 38 f.

[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 17 f.

CHAPTER 2. History. ANCIENT PERIOD. The Vākāṭakas.

Purāṇas as well as in an inscription in cave XVI at Ajaṇṭā. The *Purāṇas* mention him in connection with the ruling family of Vidiśā. He or his son ousted Śiśuka, the daughter's son of the Nāga king of Vidiśā, who was ruling at Purikā at the foot of the Ṛkṣavat (Sātpuḍā) mountain. Vindhyaśakti's son Pravarasena I ruled over an extensive part of the Deccan. He performed several *Vedic* sacrifices including four *Aśvamedhas* and assumed the title of *Samrāṭ* (Emperor). According to the *Purāṇas* he ruled from the aforementioned city of Purikā.[1] He had four sons among whom his extensive empire was divided after his death. Two of these are known from inscriptions. The eldest son Gautamīputra predeceased him. His son Rudrasena I held the northern parts of Vidarbha and ruled from Nandivardhana, modern Nandardhan near Rāmṭek in the Nāgpūr district.[2] He had the powerful support of king Bhavanāga of the Bhāraśiva family, who ruled at Padmāvatī near Gwālior and who was his maternal grandfather. Rudrasena I was a fervent devotee of Mahābhairava. He had no regard for the *ahiṁsā* precepts of Aśoka. He had, therefore, no scruples in getting some portion of the aforementioned Devṭek inscription of Aśoka's *Dharma-mahāmātra* chiselled off and getting his own record incised in its place.[3] The latter proclaims the construction of his *dharma-sthāna* (temple) at Chikkamburī (modern Chikmārā near Devṭek).

Rudrasena I was followed by his son Pṛthivīsena I, who ruled for a long time and brought peace and prosperity to his people. During his reign this branch of the Vākāṭakas became matrimonially connected with the illustrious Gupta family of North India. Candragupta II—Vikramāditya married his daughter Prabhāvatīguptā to Pṛthivīsena I's son Rudrasena II probably after securing the powerful Vākāṭaka king's help in his war with the Western Kshatrapas. Rudrasena II died soon after accession, leaving behind two sons, Divākarasena and Dāmodārasena *alias* Pravarasena II. As neither of them had come of age, Prabhāvatīguptā ruled as regent for the elder son Divākarasena for at least thirteen years.[4] She seems to have been helped in the administration of the kingdom by military and civil officers sent by her father Candragupta II. One of these was the great Sanskṛt poet

---

[1]. *D. K. A.*, p. 50. Dr. Mirashi accepts Jayaswal's reading *Purikam Canakan-ca vai* in place of *Purim Kancanakam-ca vai.*

Altekar mentions that Purika is connected with Vidarbha (modern Berar) and Asmaka by ancient geographers. The Purika province is mentioned along with Vidarbha and Asmaka in the *Markandeya Purana* (R. C. Majumdar and A. S. Altekar: The Vakataka-Gupta Age, p. 96).

[2]. Nandivardhan is most probably Nagardhan (also spelt as Nandardhan) near Ramtek, about 13 miles north of Nagpur. This City is also identified with Nandpur, 34 miles north of Nagpur (R. C. Majumdar and A. S. Altekar : *The Vakataka-Gupta Age*, p. 114).

[3]. *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 114 f.

[4]. Mirashi, C. I. I. Vol. VI, pp. 5 f. According to Altekar, she carried on the administration for a period of about twenty years. (R. C. Majumdar and A. S. Altekar, *The Vakataka-Gupta Age*, p. 112).

Kālidāsa, who, while residing at the Vākāṭaka capital Nandivardhana, must have often visited Rāmagirī (modern Rāmṭek), where the theme of his excellent lyric *Meghadūta* seems to have suggested itself to him.

The Vākāṭakas.

Prabhāvatīguptā has left us two copper-plate inscriptions. The earlier of them, though discovered in distant Poonā, originally belonged to Vidarbha. It was issued from the then Vākāṭaka capital Nandivardhana and records the dowager queen's grant of the village Danguna (modern Hiṅganghāṭ) to a Bhāhmaṇa after offering it to the feet of the Bhagavat (i.e., god Rāmacandra) on *Kārtika Śukla Dvādaśī*, evidently at the time of the *pāraṇā* after observing a fast on the previous day of the *Prabodhinī Ekādaśī*. Some of the boundary villages can still be traced in the vicinity of Hiṅganghāṭ.[1]

Divakarasena also seems to have died when quite young. He was succeeded by his brother Dāmodarasena, who, on accession, assumed the name Pravarasena of his illustrious ancestor. He had a long reign of thirty years and was known for his learning and liberality. More than a dozen grants made by him have come to light. One of them, made at the instance of his mother Prabhāvatīguptā in the nineteenth regnal year, is noteworthy. The plates recording it were issued from the feet of Rāmagirīsvāmin, (*i.e.*, god Rāmacandra on the hill of Rāmagirī, modern Rāmṭek) and register the grant which the queen-mother made as on the previous occasion after observing a fast on the *Prabodhinī Ekādaśī*.[2]

Pravarasena II founded a new city which he named Pravarapūra and where he shifted his capital some time after his eleventh regnal year. He built there a magnificent temple of Rāmacandra evidently at the instance of his mother, who was a devout worshipper of that god. Some of the sculptures used to decorate this temple have recently been discovered at Pavnār on the bank of the Dhām, 6 miles from Wardhā and have led to the identification of Pravarapūra with Pavnār.[3]

Pravarasena II is the reputed author of the *Setubandha*, a Prākṛt *kāvya* in glorification of Rāmacandra. This work has been highly praised by Sanskrīt poets and rhetoricians. According to a tradition recorded by a commentator of this work, it was composed by Kālidāsa, who ascribed it to Pravarasena. Pravarasena is also known from some Prakṛt *gāṭhās*, which were later incorporated in the *Gāthāsaptaśatī*.[4]

The Nala Interlude.

Pravarasena II was succeeded by his son Narendrasena, during whose reign Vidarbha was invaded by the Nala king Bhavadattavarman. The latter penetrated as far as the Nāgpūr district and

[1] Mirashi, *Inscriptions of the Vakatakas* [*Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum* (C. I. I.), Vol. V, p. 6 f].

[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 34 f.

[3] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. II, p. 272 f.

[4] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 81 f.

CHAPTER 2.

History.

ANCIENT PERIOD.

The Nala Interlude.

even occupied Nandivardhana, the erstwhile Vākāṭaka capital. The Radhapūr plates record the grant which Bhavadatta had made while on a pilgrimage to Prayāga. The plates were issued from Nandivardhana, which was evidently his capital at the time.[1] In this emergency the Vākāṭakas had to shift their capital again. They moved it to Padmapūra near Āmgāṅv in the Bhaṇḍārā district.[2] A fragmentary inscription, which was proposed to be issued from Padmapūra, has been discovered at the village Mohallā in the adjoining Durg district of Madhya Pradeś. This Padmapūra is probably identical with the birth-place of the great Sanskṛt playwright Bhavabhūti, who flourished there in a later age.

The Nalas could not retain their hold over Vidarbha for a long time. They were ousted by Narendrasena's son Pṛithivīṣeṇa II, who carried the war into the enemy's territory and burnt and devastated their capital Puṣkarī, which was situated in the Bastār district of Madhya Pradeś. Pṛthivīṣeṇa, taking advantage of the weakening of Gupta power, carried his arms to the north of the Narmadā. Inscriptions of his feudatory Vyāghradeva have been found in the former Ajaigaḍh and Jaso States in Central India.[3]

The elder branch of the Vākāṭaka family came to an end about A.D. 490. The territory under its rule was thereafter included in the dominion of the other or Vatsagulma branch, to which we may now turn.

The Vākāṭakas of Vatsagulma.

The Vatsagulma branch was founded by Sarvasena, a younger son of Pravarasena I. Its capital was at Vatsagulma, modern Bāsim in the Akolā district. This branch also produced some brave and learned princes. Sarvasena, the founder of this branch, is well-known as the author of another Prākṛt *kāvya* called *Harivijaya*, which has, for its theme, the bringing down of the *Pārijāta* tree from heaven. This *kāvya* has received unstinted praise from several eminent rhetoricians like Ānandavardhana.[4]

Sarvasena was followed by his son Vindhyasena, called Vindhyaśakti (II) in the Bāsim plates which he issued in the 37th regnal year.[5] These plates record the grant of the village Ākāsapadda, which was situated near Tākālakkhoppaka in the northern *mārga* (sub-division) of Nāndīkaḍa. Nāndīkaḍa is evidently Nānded. Tākālakkhoppaka and the donated village Ākāsapadda cannot be definitely identified. But the following identifications can be suggested tentatively. On the road which connects Nānded with Bāsim, which lies about 75 miles north of it, there are two villages Tākalgohan and Tākaḷī, about 40 and 45 miles respectively from Nānded. One of these may represent

[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIX, p. 100 f.

[2] *C. I. I.* Vol. V, p. 76 f.

[3] *Ibid*, Vol. V, p. 89 f.

[4] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 99 f.

[5] *C. I. I.* Vol. V, p. 93 f.

ancient Tākālakkhoppaka. About 7 miles west of Ṭākaḷigohan there is a small village named Āsund, which may be identical with ancient Ākāsapadda.

The Vākāṭakas of Vatsagulma.

Vindhyasena pursued a vigorous policy and defeated the lord of Kuntala, who probably belonged to the Early Rāṣṭrakūṭa dynasty as shown below. Vindhyasena, like his father and grandfather, assumed the title of *Dharmamahārāja*. His aforementioned Bāsim plates record the earliest grant of the Vākāṭakas known so far. The genealogical portion of the grant is written in Sanskṛt and the formal portion in Prākṛt. This shows how the classical language was gradually asserting itself under the patronage of the Vākāṭakas. All earlier grants of the Sātavāhanas, as is well-known, are in Prākṛt, while all the later grants of the Vākāṭakas are in Sanskṛt.

Vindhyasena was followed by his son Pravarasena II, about whom little is known. The Ajaṇṭā inscription says that he became exalted by his excellent, powerful and liberal rule. He seems to have had a short reign; for when he died, his son was only eight years old. The name of this boy prince is lost in the Ajaṇṭā inscription. He was followed by his son Devasena, whose fragmentary copper-plate inscription, found somewhere in South Berār, is now deposited in the India Office, London.[1] Another record of his reign, inscribed on stone, was recently discovered at Bāsim. It is dated in the *Śaka* year 380 (A.D. 455-56) and records the excavation of a tank named Sudarśana by Svāmilladeva, a servant of Devasena.[2]

Devasena had a very righteous and capable minister Hastibhoja. He looked after the affairs of the State and pleased all subjects. Devasena entrusted the government of his kingdom to him and gave himself up to the enjoyment of pleasures.

Devasena was succeeded in *circa* A.D. 475 by his son Hariṣeṇa. He carried his arms in all directions. A mutilated verse in the Ajaṇṭā inscription states that he conquered Avanti (Māḷvā) in the north, Kosala (Chattisgadh), Kalinga and Āndhra in the east, Lāṭa (Central and Southern Gujarāt) and Trikūṭa (Nāśik district) in the west and Kuntala (Southern Marāṭhā Country) in the south[3]. He thus became the undisputed suzerain of the entire country extending from Māḷvā in the north to Kuntala in the south and from the Arabian Sea in the west to the Bay of Bengal in the east.

Hariṣeṇa is the last known Vākāṭaka king. As we have seen, he had an extensive empire in the Deccan. The causes which led to the sudden disintegration of that mighty empire have not been recorded in history, but the last chapter of the *Daśakumāracarita of* Daṇḍin, who flourished only about 125 years

[1] *Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 101 f.

[2] *Dr. Mirashi Felicitation Volume*, p. 372 f.

[3] *C. I. I.* Vol. V, 106 f.

CHAPTER 2. History. ANCIENT PERIOD. The Vākāṭakas of Vatsagulma.

after the fall of the Vākāṭakas, seems to have preserved a living tradition about the last period of Vākāṭaka rule[1]. It seems that Hariṣeṇa's son, though intelligent and accomplished in all arts, neglected the study of the science of politics (*Daṇḍanīti*). He gave himself up to the enjoyment of pleasures and indulged in all sorts of vices, neglecting the affairs of the state. His subjects imitated him and led a vicious and dissolute life. Finding this a suitable opportunity, the crafty ruler of the neighbouring Aśmaka country, sent his minister's son to the court of Vidarbha. The latter ingratiated himself with the king and egged him on his dissolute life. He also decimated his forces by various means. Ultimately when the country was thoroughly disorganised, the ruler of Aśmaka instigated the ruler of Vanavāsī (North Kanarā district) to invade Vidarbha. The king of Vidarbha called all feudatories to his aid and decided to give battle to the enemy on the bank of the Varadā (modern Wardhā). But while he was fighting with the forces of the invader, he was treacherously attacked in the rear by some of his own feudatories and was killed on the battlefield. Thus ended the Vākāṭaka kingdom after a glorious rule of two hundred and fifty years.

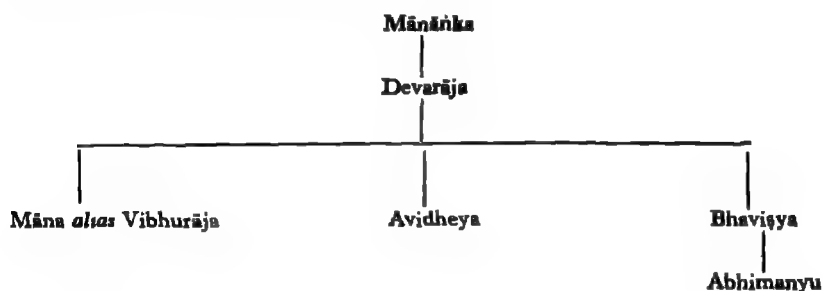
The Vākāṭakas were patrons of art and literature. In their age the *Vaidarbhī rīti* came to be regarded as the best style of poetry and several excellent works were then produced in Vidarbha. Some Prākṛt *kāvyas* were also composed in this period, which made the *Vacchomī* (Vātsagulmī) *rīti* famous. Three of the caves at Ajaṇṭā *viz.*, the two *vihāra* caves XVI and XVII and the caitya cave XIX were excavated and decorated with paintings in the time of Hariṣeṇa. Several temples of Hindu gods and goddesses were also built. The ruins of one of them have come to light at Pavnār[2]. Others are known from references in copper-plate grants.

Other Dynasties.

Contemporary with the Vākāṭakas there were some royal families ruling in the different parts of Mahārāṣṭra. Northern Mahārāṣṭra was under the Ābhīras. The founder of the dynasty was the Ābhīra *Rājan* Īśvarasena, who has left an inscription in a cave at Nāśik[3]. He started an era commencing in A.D. 250, which later became well-known as the Kalacuri-Cedi era. Judging by the extent of his era, Īśvarasena seems to have ruled over a large territory comprising Gujarāt, Koṅkan and Northern Mahārāṣṭra. He was followed by nine other kings, whose names are unfortunately not known. According to the *Purāṇas* they ruled for 167 years. They were supplanted by their feudatories the Traikūṭakas, in *circa* A.D. 415.

The names of three Traikūṭaka kings are known *viz.*, Indradatta, Dahrasena and Vyāghrasena. The last of them acknowledged the suzerainty of the Vākāṭaka emperor Hariṣeṇa[4].

[1] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 165 f.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 272 f.
[3] *C. I. I.* Vol. IV, p. 1 f.
[4] *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. xliii.

According to the *Purāṇas* the *Vākāṭaka* king Pravarasena I had four sons, all of whom ruled as kings. Two of them are known from inscriptions. The eldest was Gautamīputra, whose son Rudrasena I founded the Nandivardhana branch. The second son was Sarvasena, who, as we have seen above, established himself at Vatsagulma (Bāsim in the Akolā district). Where the remaining two sons were ruling is not known definitely as their records have not yet been discovered. But one of them may have been overthrown by Mānāṅka, the founder of the Early Rāṣṭrakūṭa dynasty. The history of this family has been unfolded during the last few years. From three copper-plate grants which have been discovered in Southern Mahārāṣṭra, we get the following genealogy[1]:—

Mānāṅka, the progenitor of the family, flourished in *circa* A.D. 350. He founded Mānapūra, which he made his capital. He is described in one of the grants as the ruler of the Kuntala country. As stated before, Kuntala was the name of the upper Kṛṣṇā valley in ancient times. The places mentioned in some of the grants can be identified in the Sātārā and Kolhāpūr districts. These Early Rāṣṭrakūṭas were therefore ruling over Kolhāpūr, Sātāra and Śolāpūr districts. Their capital Mānapūra is probably identical with Māṇ, the headquarters of the Māṇ *tālukā* of the Sātārā district[2].

These Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Mānapūra sometimes came into conflict with the Vākāṭakas of Vidarbha. The Pāṇḍaraṅgapallī plates of Avidheya state that Mānāṅka harassed the rulers of Aśmaka and Vidarbha. On the other hand, an inscription in cave XVI at Ajaṇṭā states that the Vākāṭaka king Vindhyasena (*i.e.*, Vindhyaśakti II) defeated the king of Kuntala, who was evidently of this Early Rāṣṭrakūṭa family.

From certain passages in the *Kuntaleśvaradautya*, a Sanskṛt work ascribed to Kālidāsa, which have been cited in the *Kāvyamīmāṁsā* of *Rājaśekhara*, the *Sṛṅgāraprakāśa* and the *Sarasvatīkaṇṭhābharaṇa* of Bhoja and the *Aucityavicāracarcā* of Kṣemendra, we learn that the famous Gupta king Candragupta II—Vikramāditya sent Kālidāsa to the court of the king

[1] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 178 f.

[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 184.

CHAPTER 2. History. ANCIENT PERIOD. Other Dynasties.

of Kuntala. Kālidāsa was not at first well received there, but he gradually gained Kuntaleśa's favour and stayed at his court for some time. When he returned, he reported to Vikramāditya that the lord of Kuntala was spending his time in enjoyment, throwing the responsibility of governing his kingdom on him (*i.e.*, on Vikramāditya). This Kuntaleśa was probably identical with Devarāja, the son of Mānāṅka[1]. Through the influence of Candragupta II the two royal families of the south *viz.*, the Vākāṭakas and the Early Rāṣṭrakūṭas were reconciled with each other. Later, Hariṣeṇa, the last known Vākāṭaka king, raided Kuntaḷa and exacted a tribute from its king. It is noteworthy that in the eighth *ucchvāsa* of the *Daśakumāracarita* the king of Kuntala is described as a feudatory of the Emperor of Vidarbha.

The Kalacuris.

The Vākāṭakas and the Traikūṭakas disappear from the stage of history about A.D. 550, when their place is taken by the Kalacuris of Māhiṣmatī, modern Maheśvar in Central India. They also had a large empire extending from Koṅkaṇ in the west to Vidarbha in the east and from Māḷvā in the North to the Kṛṣṇā in the south. The founder of this dynasty was Kṛṣṇarāja, whose coins have been found in the Amrāvatī district of Vidarbha. He was a devout worshipper of Maheśvara (Śiva). That Vidarbha was included in his Empire is shown by the Nagardhan plate[2] of his feudatory Svāmirāja dated in the Kalacuri year 322 (A.D. 573). These plates were issued from Nandivardhana, which seems to have maintained its importance even after the downfall of the Vākāṭakas. Svāmirāja probably belonged to the Rāṣṭrakūṭa family.

Kṛṣṇarāja was succeeded by his son Śaṅkaragaṇa, whose copper-plate grant has been discovered at Ābhoṇa in the Nāśik district. It is dated in the Kalacuri year 347 (A.D. 597). His other inscriptions have been discovered in Gujarāt. He was succeeded by his son Buddharāja, who was involved in a fight with the Cālukya king Maṅgaleśa on the southern frontier of his kingdom soon after his accession. Before we describe this engagement we must briefly review the history of the Early Cālukyas of Badāmī.

The Cālukyas of Badāmī.

The Cālukyas of Badāmī rose to power in the first half of the sixth century A.D. The Badāmī stone inscription of Pulakeśin I, who is the first independent ruler of this dynasty, is dated in A.D. 543.[3] He performed the *Aśvamedha* and several other *Śrauta* sacrifices. He was succeeded by his son Kīrtivarman I, who made some conquests in South India and is described as the night of destruction to the Nalas (of the Bastār district), the Mauryas (of Koṅkaṇ) and the Kadambas (of Vanāvāsī in North Kanarā).

---

[1] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 10.

[2] *C. I. I.* Vol. IV, p. 611 f.

[3] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVII, p. 4 f.

The Cālukyas of Badāmi.

When Kīrtivarman I died, his son Pulakeśin II was a minor. So his younger brother Maṅgaleśa succeeded him. He defeated Buddharāja, the Kalacuri king, who was ruling in North Mahārāṣṭra, Koṅkaṇ, Gujarāt, and Māḷvā and also Svāmirāja of the Cālukya family who was ruling over Revatī-dvīpa (modern Reḍi in the Ratnāgirī district).

Maṅgaleśa's reign ended in disaster and he lost his life in a civil war with his nephew Pulakeśin II. Just about this time the Cālukya kingdom was invaded from the north by one Govinda, who probably belonged to the aforementioned Early Rāṣṭrakūṭa family. Pulakeśin adopted conciliatory measures in dealing with him as he was a powerful king. His descendants do not, however, appear to have held Southern Mahārāṣṭra for a long time; for Pulakeśin soon annexed both Southern and Northern Mahārāṣṭras and extended the northern limit of his empire to the bank of the Narmadā. That he ousted the Rāṣṭrakūṭas from Southern Mahārāṣṭra is shown by the Sātārā plates of his brother Viṣṇuvardhana, which record the grant of a village on the southern bank of the Bhīmā. Pulakeśin also defeated the Kalacuri king Buddharāja and annexed his kingdom. He is said to have thereby become the lord of three Mahārāṣṭras, including Vidarbha. The Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Vidarbha, who were previously feudatories of the Kalacuris, transferred their allegiance to the Cālukyas, and like the latter, began to date their records in the *Śaka* era. Two grants of this feudatory Rāṣṭrakuṭā family have been found in Vidarbha—one dated *Śaka* 615 was found near Akolā and the other dated *Śaka* 631 was discovered at Multāī in the Betul district.[1] They give the following genealogy:—

Nannarāja *alias* Yuddhāsura

Pulakeśin obtained a resounding victory over Harṣa, the lord paramount of North India. Thereafter, he assumed the title of *Parameśvara* (Emperor). He defeated the rulers of several countries such as Aparānta (North Koṅkaṇ), Kosala (Chattisgaḍh), Kaliṅga (Orissa), Pisṭapūra (Pīṭhāpūram) and Kāñcī (Canjeevaram). He made the Colas, the Keralas and the Pāṇḍyas his allies. He became thus the undisputed lord of South India.

During the reign of Pulakeśin II the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang visited Māhārāṣṭra. He has left us the following graphic picture of the country and its people.[2] "The soil is rich and

[1] *Ibid.*, Vol. XXIX, p. 109 f, *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XVIII, p. 230 f.

[2] S. Beal *Buddhist Records of the Western World* (pub. by Susil Gupta), Vol. IV, p. 448 f.

CHAPTER 2. History. ANCIENT PERIOD. The Cālukyas of Badāmī.

fertile. The climate is hot; the disposition of the people is honest and simple; they are tall of stature and of a stern vindictive character. To their benefactors they are grateful; to their enemies relentless. If they are insulted, they will risk their lives to avenge themselves. If they are asked to help one in distress, they will forget themselves in their haste to render assistance. If they are going to seek revenge, they first give their enemy a warning and then, each being armed, they attack each other with spears. If a general loses a battle, they do not inflict punishment, but present him with women's clothes, and so he is driven to seek death for himself. . . Each time they are about to engage in a conflict, they intoxicate themselves with wine, and then one man with a lance in hand will meet ten thousand and challenge them to fight. Moreover, they inebriate many hundred heads of elephants, which, rushing forward in mass, trample every thing down so that no enemy can stand before them. The king, in consequence of possessing these men and elephants, treats his neighbours with contempt. He is of the Kṣatriya caste and his name is Pulakeśī."

Pulakeśin was killed in a battle at Badāmī in *circa* A.D. 642 by the Pallava king Narasiṁhavarman, who conquered Vātāpī (Badamī) and assumed the title of Vātāpīkoṇḍa.

During the reign of Vikramāditya II, a descendant of Pulakeśin II, Gujarāt was invaded by a formidable force of the Tajikas (Arabs). The Navsārī plates of Avanijanāśraya Pulakeśin, a prince of the Gujarat Cālukya family, give a graphic account of this battle. The Arabs had already defeated the Saindhavas, the Cāvoṭakas, the Surāṣṭras, the Mauryas and the Gurjaras and were attempting to penetrate into the Dakṣiṇāpatha (Deccan), but Avanijanāśraya-Pulakeśin inflicted a crushing defeat on the invaders. The Cālukya emperor then honoured Avanijanāśraya with several titles, one of which was *Anivartaka-nivartayitr* (the Repeller of the unrepellable.)[1].

Kirtivarman II, the last of these Early Cālukyas was defeated by the Rāṣṭrakūṭa prince Dantidurga some time before A.D. 754, when he issued his Sāmāngaḍ plates. Kirtivarman continued to rule for a few years more, but he had lost the paramount position in the Deccan.

The Rāṣṭrakūṭas.

Dantidurga was the real founder of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa Imperial power.[2] His Ellorā cave inscription mentions five ancestors beginning with Dantivarman, but we know nothing about them. The family probably belonged to the Auraṅgābād district where its earliest records have been found. The earlier members of the family were probably feudatories of the Early Cālukyas. Dantivarman made extensive conquests. The Ellorā cave inscription records his victories over the rulers of Kāñcī, Kaliṅga, Śrīsaila, Mālava, Ṭaṅka and Lāṭa, but these do not all seem to

[1] *C. I. I.* Vol. IV, p. 138 f.

[2] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*. Vol. II, p. 16 f.

have resulted in the acquisition of territory. His war elephants are said to have rent asunder the banks of the Mahānadī, the Mahī and the Revā. Though there is much exaggeration in the description of his conquests, there is no doubt that he conquered Karṇāṭaka, Mahārāṣṭra, Vidarbha and Gujarāt.

Dantidurga was succeeded by his uncle Kṛṣṇa I, who completed the conquests and shattered the power of the Early Cālukyas. He was not only a great conqueror but also a great builder. He got the great Śiva temple at Ellorā originally called Kṛṣṇeśvara, but now known as Kailāsa cut out of solid rock. It is one of the noblest monuments of India. A contemporary inscription tells us that the great architect who excavated it was himself surprised to see it and despaired of repeating the feat.

In Vidarbha also the Rāṣṭrakūṭas built several magnificent temples. Those at the village Mārkaṇḍī in the Cāndā district, where the Vaingaṅgā takes a northern bend, are specially noteworthy. The most beautiful among these is the Mārkaṇḍeya temple dedicated to Śiva. Cunningham has described it as follows[1]:—"The general style of the Mārkaṇḍ temple is like that of the Khajurāho temples, with three rows of figures all round, two feet and three inches in height. In each of these rows there are 45 human figures, making 135 in the lower part of the temple. Higher up than these there is a row of geese and a row of monkeys and above these there are four more rows of human figures. The whole surface of the temple is, in fact, literally covered with statues and ornaments. Altogether, I counted 409 figures; and there are about half as many lions and elephants forming divisions between the human statues. About one half of the panels are given up to Śiva and Pārvatī in various forms. There are also many subordinate female figures, some dancing, some playing musical instruments, and one holding a mirror, while putting antimony to her eye-lids."

An inscription of Kṛṣṇa I has been discovered at Bhāndak in the Cāndā district and is dated in the *Śaka* year 694 (A.D. 772).[2] It records the grant of the village Nagaṇa to a temple of the sun in Udumbaramantī, modern Rāṇī Amrāvatī in the Yeotmāḷ district.

The Rāṣṭrakūṭa family produced several great conquerors, who boldly invaded North and South India and achieved memorable victories. Dhruva (A.D. 780—793) was the first among them. He defeated both the Gurjara-Pratīhāra king Vatsarāja and the Pālā king Dharmapāla, who were contending for supremacy in North India and pressed as far as the *Doāb*. Since then the two sacred rivers the Gaṅgā and the Yamunā began to appear on the Rāṣṭrakūṭā banner.

[1] Cunningham, *A. S. R.* Vol. X, p. 145.
[2] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIV, p. 121 f.

CHAPTER 2.

History.

ANCIENT PERIOD.

The Rāṣṭrakūṭas.

Govinda III, the son and successor of Dhruva, proved to be a still greater conqueror. After obtaining an easy victory over the Gaṅga king Muttarasa ruling in Gaṅgavāḍī, he led victorious campaigns in Central and Northern India. He first defeated the Gurjara-Pratīhāra king Nāgabhaṭa and his ally Candragupta in Central India and then routed Dharmapāla of Bengal, who had espoused the cause of Cakrāyudha of Kanauj. He next marched victoriously to the north until his horses drank and his elephants plunged themselves into the spring waters of the Himālayas. He then returned to the Narmadā and marching along the bank of the river, he conquered the Mālava, Kosala, Kaliṅga, Vaṅga, Dāhala and Oḍra countries. He then spent the rainy season at Śribhavana (modern Sārbhoṇ in Gujarāt) and afterwards marched with his forces to the bank of the Tuṅgabhadrā. Using Alampūra (or Helāpūra) on the bank of the river as his base, he led his campaigns against the Keralas, the Colas, the Pāṇḍyas and the Pallavas. Even the king of Laṅkā submitted to him, sending two statues—one of himself and the other of his minister—to his camp at Helāpūra.[1]

Several copper-plate grants of Govinda III, have been found in Vidarbha—at Anjanavatī in the Amrāvatī district and Sirso in the Akolā district.[2] Another was recently found at Dhārūr in the Bīḍ district.[3] It is dated in the *Śaka* year 728 (A. D. 806) and records the donation of the village Aṇahe (modern Aṇegāṅv) in the *viṣaya* (district) of Dharaura (modern Dhārur). The boundary villages mentioned in the grant can still be identified in the vicinity of Aṇegāṅv.

Govinda III, was succeeded by his son Śarva-Amoghavarṣa I, who was a man of peaceful disposition, but whose reign was full of troubles. He had first to fight with the Eastern Cālukyas of Veṅgī, the Gaṅgas of Gaṅgavāḍi and his own relatives in Gujarāt. He loved and encouraged science and literature and treated all religions with equal reverence. He voluntarily retired from public administration to engage himself in religious pursuits. On one occasion he offered a finger of his hand to the Goddess Mahālakṣmī of Kolhāpūr to ward off a public calamity. Such instances are rare in the history of any country.

Another noteworthy king of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa family was Indra III, the great-grandson of Amoghavarṣa I. Like his illustrious ancestors Dhruva and Govinda III, Indra also led victorious campaigns in North India. He followed the route of Bhopāḷ, Jhānsi and Kālpī in the course of his invasion of Kanauj, the Imperial capital of India for more than three hundred years. At Kālpī his army was encamped in the courtyard of the temple of the Sun-god Kālapriyanātha, well-known

[1] *Ibid.*, Vol. XXXII, p. 157 f.

[2] *Ibid*, Vol. XXIII, p. 8 f.; XXIII, p. 204 f. etc.

[3] This is under publication in *Ep. Ind.*

to Sanskritists as the place where all the plays of the Sanskṛt dramatist Bhavabhūti were staged.[1] His horses crossed the Yamunā at Kālpī and then marched on Kanauj, which he completely devastated. The Gurjara-Pratīhāra king Mahīpāla fled to Mahobā to seek the help of his Candella feudatory Harṣa. Indra III's northern campaign was a memorable event unparalleled for its brilliance in the history of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas.

Recently a grant of Indra III made on the occasion of his coronation has been found at Jāmbgāṅv in the Gaṅgāpūr *tālukā* of the Auraṅgābād district. It is dated in the *Śaka* year 836 (A.D. 914) and records the donation of the village Khairoṇḍi near Pratiṣṭhāṇa (modern Kharvanḍī near Paiṭhaṇ). The boundary villages also can be identified in its vicinity.[2]

Indra III, was succeeded by his son Amoghavarṣa II, but he died within a year and was followed by his younger brother Govinda IV. He was known for his liberality and rightly had the *biruda Suvarṇavarṣa* (the gold-rainer). On the occasion of his coronation he donated six hundred *agrahāra* villages and three lakhs of gold coins to Brāhmaṇas, and eight villages, four lakhs of gold coins and thirty-two lakhs of silver coins (*Drammas*) to temples. Recently another copper-plate grant of his, dated in the *Śaka* year 851 (A.D. 929), has been discovered at the village Andurā in the Akolā district of Vidarbha.[3] It records the donation of the village Elaurī (modern Eralī near the railway station Nāndur on the Central Railway). Most of the boundary villages can be identified in its vicinity.

The Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Mānyakheṭa (modern Malkheḍ) and the Kalacuris of Tripurī (Tewar near Jabalpūr) were matrimonially connected and their relations were generally cordial. But in the reign of Govinda IV they became strained. The Kalacuri king Yuvarājadeva I espoused the cause of his son-in-law Baddiga-Amoghavarṣa III, the uncle of Govinda IV and sent a large army to invade the *Rāṣṭrakūṭa* dominion. When the army reached the Pāyoṣṇī (modern Pūrṇā), a pitched battle was fought near Acalapūra between the Kalacuri and Rāṣṭrakūṭa forces in which the former became victorious. This event is commemorated in the Sanskṛt play *Viddhaśālabhañjikā* of Rājaśekhara, which was staged at Tripurī in jubilation at this victory.[4]

The Rāṣṭrakūṭa feudatories who rose in rebellion against Govinda IV deposed him and placed his uncle Baddiga-Amoghavarṣa III on the throne. He was a man of quiet nature and spiritual temperament, who left the administration entirely

---

[1] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 35 f.

[2] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 223 f.

[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 257 f.

[4] *C. I. I.*, Vol. IV, p. lxxviii f.

CHAPTER 2. History, ANCIENT PERIOD. The Rāṣṭrakūṭas.

to his ambitious and able son Kṛṣṇa III. Like some of his illustrious ancestors, Kṛṣṇa also led an expedition in North India and captured the forts of Kālañjara and Citrakūṭa. He succeeded his father in A.D. 939. He then led an expedition against the Colas and defeated them in a sanguinary battle at Takkolam in the North Ārcot district. He next led his victorious arms to Rāmeśvaram, where he built two temples. Hearing of his resounding victories, the kings of Kerala, Pāṇḍya and Ceylon submitted to him. He also placed his own nominee on the throne of Veṅgī. He became thus the lord paramount of the whole of South India.

Later Cālukyas.

The Raṣṭrakūṭa power became weak after the death of Kṛṣṇa III. Within six years his large empire crumbled like a house of cards. Taila II, the founder of the Later Cālukya dynasty, who was a *Mahāsāmanta* of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas, suddenly came into prominence. He defeated and killed in battle Karka II, the last Rāṣṭrakūṭa king, and captured his capital Mānyakheṭa. He had to fight against the Colas, the Pāṇḍyas and the Paramaras. The Paramāra king Vākpati-Muñja planned to invade the Cālukya dominion, but his wise minister Rudrāditya advised him not to cross the Godāvarī, which was the boundary between the Cālukya and Paramara dominions. Muñja did not heed his advice and was taken captive by Tailapa. He was placed in a prison where he was waited upon by Tailapa's sister Mṛṇālavatī. He fell in love with her and foolishly disclosed to her the plan of his escape. She communicated it to Tailapa, who is said to have made him beg from door to door and then beheaded him.

Among the successors of Tailapa II, the most famous is Vikramaditya VI. the founder of the Calukya-Vikrama Saṁvat. He ascended the throne in A.D. 1076. He had to fight against the Colas, the Calukyas of Gujarāt and the Hoysaḷas and signally defeated them. He also led an expedition against Veṅgī. Two inscriptions of his reign have been found in Vidarbha. One of them called the Sītabaḷḍi pillar inscription seems to have originally belonged to the Vindhyāsana hill at Bhāndak in the Cāndā district. It is dated in the *Śaka* year 1008 (A.D. 1087) and registers the grant of some *nivartanas* of land for the grazing of cattle made by a dependent of a feudatory called Dhāḍībhandaka.[1] The other inscription was discovered at Dongargāṅv in the Yeotmāḷ district. It sheds interesting light on the history of the Paramāra dynasty. It shows that Jagaddeva, the youngest son of the Paramāra king Udayāditya, the brother of Bhoja, left Māḷvā and sought service with Vikramāditya, who welcomed him and placed him in charge of some portion of Western Vidarbha.[2] The district of Nānded may have been included in his principality. The Dongargāṇv

[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 304 f.

[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. XXVI, p. 177 f.

Later Cālukyas.

inscription is dated in the *Śaka* year 1034 (A.D. 1112). Another inscription of this Jagaddeva has come to notice at Jainad in the adjoining Adilābād district of Āndhra Pradeś. It records several victories of Jagaddeva in Āndhra, Dorāsamudra and near the Arbuda mountain, and registers the construction of a temple of Nimbāditya by his minister Lolārka.[1]

Vikramāditya's reign is renowned on account of some learned men who flourished at his court. Bilhaṇa, who was patronised by him, wrote the *Vikramāṅkadevacarita*, which is his poetical biography. Another famous author who flourished at his court was Vijñāneśvara, the author of the well-known commentary *Mitākṣarā* on the *Yājñavalkya Smṛti.*

The decline of the Cālukya power commenced soon after the reign of Vikramāditya VI. Taila III, the last Cālukya king, was overthrown by the Kalacuri Bijjala, who was his commander-in-chief, in A.D. 1157. The Kalacuri usurpation lasted for about two decades. Bijjala's reign is noted for the rise of the Liṅgāyat sect.

The Yādavas of Devagirī.

In the last quarter of the twelfth century A.D. the Yādavas of Devagirī came into prominence. They had previously been ruling over Seuṇadeśa (Khāndeś) in an earlier period as feudatories of the Cālukyas, but Bhillama, the son of Mallugi, declared his independence and made himself master of the whole territory north of the Kṛṣṇā. He then founded the city of Devagirī, which he made his capital. His son Jaitrapāla killed Rudradeva of the Kākatīya dynasty on the field of battle and released his nephew whom he had put into prison. Under Jaitrapāla's son Siṅghaṇa the power of the family greatly increased. We get considerable information about his victories from the four stone inscriptions of his general Kholeśvara at Āmbe Jogāī in the Bīḍ district. Kholeśvara was a native of Vidarbha, but was residing at Āmbe, where he has left his inscriptions. Some more details are furnished by a later copper-plate grant of Rāmacandra found at Puruṣottampurī in the Bīḍ district.[2]

Siṅghaṇa achieved several victories. He defeated the Hoysaḷa king Vīra-Ballāḷa, the Kākatīya king Gaṇapati and Lakṣmīdhara, the lord of Bhambhāgirī, modern Bhāmer in the Pimpaḷner *tālukā* of the Dhulia district. He confined Bhoja II of the Śilāhāra family on the hill of Pranāla *i.e.,* Panhāḷā, a strong fort about 12 miles to the north-west of Kolhāpūr. Most of these victories were won by his Brāhmaṇa general Kholeśvara. The latter vanquished also Arjunavarmadeva, king of Māḷvā, and even pressed as far north as Vārāṇasī where he put Rāmapāla to flight. Kholeśvara constructed several temples in Vidarbha and also established *agrahāras* on the banks of the Payoṣṇī and the

---

[1] *Ibid.*, Vol. XXII, p. 54.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. XXV, p. 199 f.

CHAPTER 2. History. ANCIENT PERIOD. The Yādavas of Devagiri.

Varadā. The former *agrahāra* still exists under the name of the village Kholāpūr in the Amrāvatī district.

Siṅghaṇa was succeeded by his grandson Kṛṣṇa, who obtained victories over the kings of Gurjara, Mālava, Cola, and Kosala. The Gurjara king was Vīsaladeva and the Mālava ruler was Jaitugideva. The contemporary Cola king was Rājendra III (1246—1279). The Kosala king was evidently the contemporary ruler of Ratanpūr in Chattisgaḍh, who was probably the successor of Jājalladeva defeated by Siṅghaṇa, but no records of his reign have yet been discovered. An inscription of the reign of Kṛṣṇa has been found in the temple of Khaṇḍeśvara at Nāndgāṅv in the Amrāvatī district. It is dated in the *Śaka* year 1177 (A.D. 1254-55) and records the donations of some *gadyāṇakas* for the offerings of flowers in the temple of Khaṇḍeśvara.[1]

Kṛṣṇa was succeeded by his brother Mahādeva. From the recently discovered Kaḷegāṅv plates[2] we know the exact date of his coronation as the 29th August A.D. 1261. The most notable event of his reign was the annexation of North Koṅkaṇ after defeating Someśvara of the Śilāhāra dynasty. He left the throne to his son Āmaṇa, but the latter was soon deposed by Kṛṣṇa's son Rāmacandra, who captured the impregnable fort of Devagirī by means of a *coup d'état*.[3] He won several victories mentioned in the Puruṣottampurī plates dated in the *Śaka* year 1232 (A.D. 1310). He is said to have defeated with ease the ruler of Ḍāhala (*i.e.*, the Cedi country), subjugated the ruler of Bhāṇḍāgāra (modern Bhaṇḍārā), and dethroned the king of Vajrākara (modern Vairāgaḍh). He is further credited with a victory over the Muhammedans, whom he drove out from Vārāṇasī. He built there a golden temple dedicated to Śārṅgapāṇi (Viṣṇu). His minister Puruṣottama received from him the grant of four villages, which he formed into an *agrahāra* and donated it to several Brāhmaṇas on the holy day of *Kapilāṣaṣṭhī* in the *Śaka* year 1232. The *agrahāra* was named Puruṣottamapurī after the donor. It is still extant under its original name on the southern bank of the Godāvarī, about 40 miles due west from Parbhaṇī. The villages together with their boundaries can still be identified in the vicinity of Puruṣottampurī.[4]

A fragmentary inscription of the time of Rāmacandra is built into the front wall of the temple of Lakṣmaṇa on the hill of Rāmṭek. In the first half it gives the genealogy of Rāmacandra and in the second half it describes the temples, wells and *tīrthas* on and in the vicinity of the hill which it names as Rāmagirī. The object of the inscription seems to have been to record the repairs of the temple of Lakṣmaṇa done by Rāghava, a minister of Rāmacandra.

[1] *Ibid*., Vol. XXVII, p. 9 f.
[2] *Ibid*., Vol XXXII, p. 31 f.
[3] *Ibid*., Vol. XXV, p. 205.
[4] *Ibid*., Vol. XXV, p. 208.

In A.D. 1294, Ala-ud-din Khiljī invaded the kingdom of Rāmacandra and suddenly appeared before the gates of Devagirī. Rāmacandra was taken unawares and could not hold out long. He had to pay a large ransom to the Muslim conqueror. He continued, however, to rule till A.D. 1310 at least; for the aforementioned Puruṣottampurī plates are dated in that year. He was succeeded by his son Śaṅkaradeva some time in A.D. 1311. He discontinued sending the stipulated tribute to Delhi. He was then defeated and slain by Malik Kāfūr. Some time thereafter, Harapāladeva, the son-in-law of Rāmacandra, raised an insurrection and drove away the Muhammedans, but his success was short-lived. The Hindu kingdom of Devagirī thus came to an end in A.D. 1318.

Like their illustrious predecessors, the Yādavas also extended liberal patronage to art and literature. During their rule a peculiar style of architecture called *Hemāḍapanti* after Hemādri or Hemāḍpanta, a minister of Mahādeva and Rāmacandra, came into vogue. Temples built in this style are found in all the districts of Mahārāṣṭra. Several learned scholars flourished at the Yādava court. Of them Hemādri was the foremost. During the reign of Mahādeva he held the post of *Śrīkaraṇādhipa* or Head of the Secretariat. He was appointed Minister and Head of the Elephant Force by Rāmacandra. He was as brave as he was learned and liberal. He conquered and annexed to the Yādava kingdom the eastern part of Vidarbha called Jhāḍīmaṇḍala. Hemādri is well-known as the author of the *Caturvargacintāmaṇi*, comprising five parts, *viz.*, (1) *Vratakhaṇḍa*, (2) *Dānakhaṇḍa*, (3) *Tīrthakhaṇḍa*, (4) *Mokṣakhaṇḍa* and (5) *Pariśeṣakhaṇḍa*. Of these, the third and the fourth *Khaṇḍas* have not yet come to light. Hemādri's work is held in great esteem and has been drawn upon by later writers on *Dharmaśāstra*. Hemādri wrote on other subjects as well. He is the author of a commentary on Śaunaka's *Praṇavakalpa* and also of a *Śrāddhakalpa*, in which he follows Kātyāyana. His *Āyurvedarasāyana* a commentary on Vāghbhata's *Aṣṭṅgahṛdava* and *Kaivalyadīpikā*, a gloss of Bopadeva's *Muktāphala* are also well known.

Hemādri extended liberal patronage to learned men. Among his protegees the most famous was Bopadeva. He was a native of Vedapada (modern Bedod) on the bank of the Wardhā in the Adilābād district of Āndhra Pradeś. Bopadeva is said to have composed ten works on Sanskṛt grammar, nine on medicine, one for the determination of *tithis*, three on poetics and an equal number for the elucidation of the Bhāgavata doctrine. Only eight of these are now extant. The *Mugdhabodha*, his work on Sanskṛt grammar, is very popular in Bengal.

Marāṭhi literature also flourished in the age of the Yādavas. Cakradhara, who propagated the Mahānubhāva cult in that age, used Marāṭhi as the medium of his religious teaching. Following his example, several of his followers composed literary

CHAPTER 2.

History.

ANCIENT PERIOD.

The Yādavas of Devagiri.

works in Marāṭhī. They are counted among the first works of Marāṭhī literature. Mukundarāja, the author of the Vedantic works *Vivekasindhu* and *Paramāmṛta*, and Jñāneśvara, the celebrated author of the *Bhāvārthadipika*, a commentary on the *Bhagavadgītā*, are the most illustrious writers of that age.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.

The first appearance of the Musalmāns.

The first Turkish invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294 under Alāuddin Khiljī, the nephew of the reigning emperor Jalāluddin. After his success at Devagiri, Alāuddin returned to Delhi, murdered his uncle and ascended the throne in 1296. Subsequently Deccan was again invaded in 1306, 1308 and 1310, but the Yādava power at Devagirī was not finally extinguished till 1318, after which Mahārāṣṭra began to be ruled by the governors appointed by the Delhi emperors. The district of Nānded thus for the first time passed under the Muhammedan rule. In 1327 the then reigning emperor Muhammad Tughlak transferred the capital from Delhi to Devagiri. In 1341, a revolt broke out in the Deccan, so much so that according to Feriśtā, Muhammad Śāh had no part of the territory of Deccan left in the empire except Daulatābād. In 1345 there was again wide-spread disorder and the Delhi officers plundered and devastated the country.

In 1346, the Deccan was divided into four provinces and four governors were nominated, upon whom the enforcement of the new regulations regarding revenue collections and the extortions of the uttermost *ṭaṅqā* of the revenue were strictly enjoined. The high handed conduct of the Delhi officers led to the revolt of the Deccan officers in 1347 under the leadership of Hasan Gaṅgū who bore the title of Zafar Khān. They defeated the imperial troops and freed the Deccan from its dependence on the north. Hasan Gaṅgū assumed royal power in the Deccan in 1347 under the title of Alāuddin Bahman Śāh.

Bahamanīs.

The Bahamanīs ruled the Deccan for nearly 150 years. Their capital was at Gulburgā. In 1429, it was shifted to Bidar.

Alāuddin Bahaman Śāh brought under his control a considerable part of the Deccan which was formerly subject to the throne of Delhi. In 1357 Alāuddin divided his kingdom into four provinces or *tarafs* over each of which he appointed a provincial governor or *tarafdār*. The district of Nānded formed part of the province of Bidar or Telaṅgaṇa. It included the towns and districts of Bidar, Kandhār (Nānded district), Indur, Kaulās, Koṭgir and Medak. A part of Nānded district north of the river Godāvarī and south of Peṇgaṅgā formed part of the province of Berār. Under the new administration Azam-I—Humāyūn was appointed to the governorship of Bidar and Safdar Khān Sistānī to Berār.

The reorganisation of the Deccan thus completed, the king ordered his military commanders to proceed to their respective provinces and quell the recalcitrant chiefs who had still not laid

CHAPTER 2.

History.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.

Bahamanīs.

down their arms against the Bahamanī power. The first campaign was led by Husain Gurśāsp who, on his way to Koṭgir heard that the Tughlak garrison at Kandhār had affirmed its loyalty to the new king, while Ākraj, the official of the Tughlak had fled. Gurśāsp proceeded to Kandhār and personally received the homage of the Kandhār garrison on behalf of his master.

The system of provisional administration was further elaborated by Muhammad Śāh Bahamanī who succeeded his father Bahaman Śāh in 1358. During the latter part of the fourteenth century, under the rule of Muhammad Śāh the banditti, which for ages had harassed the trade of the Deccan, were broken and scattered and people enjoyed good government. This period of prosperity was followed by the great calamity of the Durgā Devi famine when twelve rainless years (1396—1407) are said to have turned the land into a desert. No efforts of any rulers could preserve the order of life through so long a series of fatal years. Whole districts were left without people. Strong places passed into the hands of the local chiefs. Political events of considerable importance were also taking place during this time in the district. In 1398-99 when the army of Berār was away helping the king Firoz Śāh Bahamanī in his campaign against Harihara II of Vijayanagar, a local Goṇḍ chief overran Berār from north to south and established himself in Māhūr, probably at the instigation of the king of Māḷwā. The whole of the northern portion of the district was in the hands of the invaders. Firoz Śāh, however, compelled them to submit to him.

The years 1421 and 1422 were again rainless and the country was again wasted. Multitudes of cattle died and the people broke into revolt.

In 1422 Firoz Śāh was deposed by his brother Ahmad Śāh. He decided to prosecute the war with Vijayanagar, which had opened so disastrously for the Bahamanīs in the reign of Firoz Śāh. Again, the army of Berār, took a leading part in Ahmad Śāh's campaigns. The absence of the army was taken advantage of by rebels, and a Hindu chief, either an officer from Cāndā or a disaffected *zamindār*, held the fortress of Māhūr. Ahmad Śāh marched to Māhūr in 1426 and laid siege to the place. The besiegers, however, could not succeed in subduing it. Ahmad then returned to the capital. In the following year, 1427, Ahmad Śāh again marched to Māhūr which was left unsubdued, but even now he could not take it and had to return to the capital. It was his third on slaught against Māhūr which was successful. Māhūr ultimately was captured. From Māhūr Ahmad Śāh marched towards the northern frontiers of his kingdom as far as Ellicpūr (Acalpūr) probably with a view to strengthen his frontiers in that region. He then returned to Gulburgā in 1428.

In 1429 the leading Bahamani noble Malik-ut-tujjār toured through the Deccan restoring order. Old villages had disappeared and fresh ones had to be formed generally including lands of

CHAPTER 2.

History.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.

Bahamanis.

two or three of the old villages. Land was given to all who would till it free of rent for the first year and for a horse bag of grain for the second year. It may be mentioned here that the Goṇḍ Chief of Kherlā, Narsiṅgh Dev owed allegiance to the Bahamanīs. He was attacked by Hośaṅg Śāh of Māḷvā when Ahmad was on his way to his capital. Ahmad ordered the army of Berār under Abdul Kādir to go to the aid of Narsiṅgh Dev while he himself marched to its support. Hośaṅg Śāh was defeated and fled towards Māṇḍū. Narsiṅg Dev accompanied Ahmad Śāh on his return march and parted from him at Māhūr whence he was dismissed with many rich presents. Before he died Ahmad Śāh gave charge of different provinces to his sons making prince Mahmūd, Governor of Māhūr, Kallam and Rāmgir with a part of Berār, and Prince Dāvud, Governor of Telaṅgaṇa.[1]

Ahmad Śāh died in 1436 and was succeeded by his eldest son Alauddin Ahmad II. In 1455 Jalal Khan who had married Alauddin Ahmad's sister, rebelled in Telaṅgaṇa and proclaimed himself king. Alāuddin Ahmad Śah assembled his forces and Jalāl Khan sent Sikandar Khān to Māhūr in order to create a diversion there. Sikandar Khān occupied Māhūr and sent a message to Mahmūd Śāh Khilji of Māḷvā that the Bahamani Sultan was dead and if he took the field, Berār and Telaṅgaṇa would fall into his hands. Believing in these reports Mahmūd Śah invaded Berar in 1456 and reaching Māhūr encamped in the plains about the fortress. On hearing of the aggression of Mahmūd Khilji, Alāuddin Ahmad Śāh changed his plans. He left Khvajā Mahmūd Gāvān to march against Jalāl Khan in Telaṅgaṇa, detailed the army of Berār to watch Ādil Khān of Khandes so as to prevent him from co-operating with Mahmūd Śah, the Maḷva ruler and ordered Karim Beg Safśikankhān, governor of Daulatābād to march to Māhūr. He himself along with his household troops and the army from the province of Bijapūr, marched towards the same fortress. Mahmūd Khiljī of Maḷva, was now convinced of his inability to face the Bahamanī army. He ordered a retreat to Māṇḍū leaving behind him a contingent with an officer with instructions to prevent Sikandar Khān from returning to his former allegiance and to send him as a captive to Māṇḍū. Sikandar Khān discovered that he was virtually in custody and contrived to elude his jailor and to escape from Māhūr with two thousand troops. He fled to Nalgoṇḍa in Telaṅgaṇa where Khvajā Mahmūd Gāvān was besieging his father. Both the father and the son submitted and were pardoned. Fakhr-ul-Mulk, the Turk, who had been governor of Māhūr before he was ejected by Sikandar Khān was reinstated by Alāuddin Ahmad Śāh.

Nizām Śāh, the twelfth king of the Bahamanī dynasty, ascended the throne in 1461, at Bidar where the capital had been removed by Ahmad Śāh I, in 1429. Mahmūd Khiljī of

[1]. Kalam and Māhur were at that time the most important forts in the north-eastern corner of Berar.

Māḷvā, taking advantage of the young age of the king who was hardly eight years old, again invaded the Bahamanī dominions by way of western Berār. The Bahamanī nobles marched to meet the invader with the armies of the provinces of Bijāpūr, Daulatābād and Berār taking the king along with them. The two armies met near Kandhār in Nānded district. The Bahamanīs suffered a reverse and had to fall back upon Bidar. Mahmūd Khiljī besieged Bidar and the Bahamanī court was removed to Firozābād near Gulburgā. At this juncture the Queen Mother and Mahmūd Gāvān appealed to the Sultān of Gujarāt to help the young king. The Sultān of Gujarāt with 80,000 troops, appeared on the frontiers of Māḷvā, while Mahmūd Gāvān who had rallied a sizeable cavalry, cut off the supplies of the besiegers. The Māḷvā troops were reduced to great distress. Mahmūd Khiljī was forced to raise the siege. After suffering heavily in his retreat he returned to Māṇḍū.

The district suffered with the rest of the Deccan from the terrible two years of famine in 1473 and 1474 and most of those who escaped death from starvation fled to Māḷvā and Gujarāt. In the following year rains fell but prosperity was slow to return, for few were left to till the soil and it was by slow degrees that the wanderers found their way to their ancestral homes.

The power and turbulence of the provincial governors was a source of weakness and danger to the Bahamanī rule. At this time the subordinate governor of south-eastern Berār which included the northern part of Nānded district with the Godāvarī as its boundary was Khudāvand Khān, the African who had his headquarters at Māhūr now in Nānded district. In 1480 Muhammad III, the Bahamanī ruler, on the advice of his minister Mahmūd Gāvān divided the four original provinces of the Bahamanī kingdom into eight smaller provinces. Berār was divided into two provinces of Gāvil and Māhūr. To the new province of Māhūr, Fatehullāh Imād-ul-Mulk was appointed as governor. The whole of Nānded district was included in the Māhūr province. Mahmūd Gāvān himself had spent many days of his life in Nānded and Kandhār. Wazirābād, a prominent suburb of the Nānded town was founded by Mahmūd Gāvān.

In each province only one fort was left in the governor's hands, the rest being entrusted to captains and garrisons appointed and paid from the capital. The pay of the captains was greately raised and they were forced to keep their garrisons at full strength. This scheme was resented by the old *tarafdārs*, who, in 1481 by false charges of treason, succeeded in procuring the death of the *wazir*, Mahmūd Gāvān. The day of his execution was the day from which the decline and fall of the Bahamanī kingdom may be dated. Fateullāh Imād-ul-Mulk, the governor of northern Berār and Khudāvand Khān openly condemned this execution, withdrew with their troops from the

CHAPTER 2. History. MEDIAEVAL PERIOD. Bahamanis.

royal camp and returned to their respective provinces. A year after they were recalled by Muhammad Śāh to accompany him on an expedition to Goā. They obeyed the summons but maintained a safe distance between themselves and the royal camp and returned to Gāvil and Māhūr even before the completion of the expedition. In 1482, Muhammad Śāh Bahamanī died and was succeeded by his son Mahmūd Śāh, a boy of twelve. All power in the capital passed into the hands of Kāsim Barīd, the local officer at Bidar. The *tarafdārs* knowing that the royal orders were really those of Kāsim Barīd rarely paid any heed to them. In 1490 Yusuf Ādil of Bijāpūr, Ahmad Nizām of Ahmadnagar and Imād-ul-Mulk of Gāvil declared independence. The province of Māhūr remained under Khudāvand Khān of Māhūr for some years though he seems never to have committed himself to a formal declaration of independence.

Last days of Bahamanī Kingdom.

Kāsim Barīd held Kandhar (in Nānded district) and Ausā (in Osmānābād district) as his *jāgir*. He did not remain quiet at the capital viewing with equanimity the usurpation of power by provincial governors. Troops were sent against Ahmad Nizām Śāh but he could not be subdued. On the contrary he advanced up to Māhūr, Biḍ and Śivagāṅv and the Sultān's army under Azamat-ul-mulk patched up a truce with him at Biḍ.

The Sultan confirmed on Kāsim Barīd, Kandhār, Ausā, Udgīr and Kalyāṇi as his fiefs. But not being content he proceeded to subdue other forts in the kingdom. The Sultan sent Dilāvar Khān against him but Dilāvar Khān was slain. Kāsim Barīd reduced the Sultān to such a strait that some writers date the establishment of Barīd Śāhī dynasty from that year (1490).

In 1504 both Fateullāh Imad-ul-Mulk and Khudāvand Khān received appeals from Mahmūd Śāh for assistance in punishing Yusuf Ādil Śāh of Bijāpūr. On their refusal Mahmūd Śāh and Ahmad Nizām Śāh marched against them and received their submission at Kallam.

In 1514 Mahmūd Śāh made an abortive attempt to escape from the clutches of Amīr Barīd. It failed owing to his own slothfulness. Its failure seems to have exasperated Khudāvand Khān of Māhūr who occupied himself in raiding and ravaging Amīr Barīd's territory in the direction of Kandhār and Udgīr. As a result, in 1517 Amīr Barīd taking Mahmūd Śāh with him marched against Māhūr and captured it. He killed Khudāvand Khān and his eldest son Śarzā Khān. Mahmūd Khān another son of Khudāvand Khān was appointed to the command of Māhūr as the servant of Alāuddin Imād Śāh of Berār, probably a concession intended to hinder the Sultān of Berār from interfering in the affairs of Bidar.

Nizāmśāhī, Barīdśāhī and Imādśāhī Kingdoms.

Alāuddin Imād Śāh of Berār became involved in a quarrel with Burhān Nizām Śāh of Ahmadnagar regarding the town of Pāthrī, a border town between Berār and the Ahmadnagar kingdoms. Burhān demanded Pāthrī which was a place of his

ancestors in exchange for some other territory which Imād Śāh refused. War ensued and Burhān captured Pāthrī in 1520. In 1527, Imād Śāh recaptured Pāthrī with the help of Kuli Kutb Śāh. Burhān now allied himself with Amīr Barīd and captured the place. But considering this punishment to Imād Śāh as insufficient, he marched on Māhūr and captured it from Mahmūd Khān, the son of Khudāvand Khān. He then annexed the whole province of Māhūr and advancing further annexed the whole of Berār. Imād Śāh now appealed to Bahādur Śāh of Gujarāt who immediately responded to the appeal. He entered Berār but gave unmistakable indications of his intention to annex Berār as well as Ahmadnagar to his kingdom. Imād Śāh now repented of his action and patched up a truce with Burhān Nizām Śāh. Both of them succeeded in securing the return of Bahādur Śāh on the most humiliating terms of vassalage and fealty. The return of Pāthrī and Māhūr was stipulated in the treaty between Imād and Burhān. The latter, however, never implemented it.

Amīr Barīd tried to tamper with the loyalty of the Bijāpūr troops sent to the help of Burhān. Ismāil thereupon marched on Bidar and made Amīr Barīd, who was now an old man, a prisoner. Bidar surrendered. Alāuddin who had come to the assistance of Amīr Barīd had to agree to Ismāil's proposal for a joint expedition for the capture of Rāicūr *doāb*. In return Ismāil promised to recover for him Pāthrī and Māhūr. The Rāicūr *doāb* was reduced but on hearing of the intended invasion of Bahādur Śāh of Gujarāt, the plan for the capture of Pāthrī and Māhūr was postponed. Alāuddin returned to Berār. Ismāil restored Bidar to Amīr Barīd on condition of the cession of Kalyāṇī and Kandhār by the latter, a condition which was never fulfilled. Due to this non-fulfilment of the condition Ismāil Ādil Śāh prepared to capture these places by force of arms. Burhān, on behalf of Amīr Barīd wrote to Ismāil asking him to desist from such an adventure. Ismāil reminded Burhān Nizām Śāh of his failure to cede Māhūr and Pāthrī to Imād Śāh. The hot exchange ultimately resulted in the recourse to arms by the two sides in which the combined forces of Burhān Nizām Śāh and Barīd were defeated. Meanwhile Daryā Imād Śāh had succeeded Alāuddin Imād Śāh in the government of Berār. His reign was uneventful. In 1561 he was followed by Burhān Imād Śāh. At Ahmadnagar Murtazā Nizām Śāh had succeeded his father on 15th July 1565. Burhān Imād Śāh was shortly after his accession imprisoned by his minister Tufāl Khān, who thus became the real ruler of Berār. Murtazā Nizām Śāh invaded Berār in 1572 nominally for the purpose of relieving Burhān Imād Śāh from confinement but really with the object of annexing Berār to Ahmadnagar. Nānded district became a scene of clashes between the armies of Tufāl Khān and Ahmadnagar. After the capture of Pāthrī, news was brought that Tufāl Khān had set out with a view to invade the Kandhār region. The Ahmadnagar forces marched in that direction,

CHAPTER 2.

History.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.

Nizāmśāhī, Baridśāhī and Imādśāhī Kingdoms.

forcing Tufāl Khān to abandon his expedition. Tufāl Khān next moved towards Māhūr. On hearing of this news, the Ahmadnagar troops hastened in pursuit, and, engaged the army of Tufāl Khan. The battle continued. At nightfall Tufāl Khān left the field. The pursuit was followed and in its wake all the fortresses and districts of Berār were occupied by the Ahmadnagar forces. When the Ahmadnagar troops were engaged in the siege of Narnāḷa, Ibrāhim Kutb Śāh of Golconḍā had invaded the territory of Ahmadnagar on the borders of Kandhār district and defeated the garrison stationed there. Murtazā Nizām Śāh ordered that the army left to besiege Māhūr should proceed to reinforce the defeated garrison and check the advance of Ibrāhim Kutb Śāh. Murtazā recalled Haidar Sultān who commanded the army at Kandhār and appointed Mirzā Yādgār in his place. On hearing of the reinforcement received by the garrison in Kandhār, Ibrāhim Śāh's troops headed towards Kaulās. There they received orders from Ibrāhim Śāh to join them for another expedition, leaving a small detachment at Kaulās. The Nizām Śāhī army of Kandhār quickly marched forward, reached Kaulās, wasted the surrounding territory and returned to Kandhār. Tufāl Khān had taken shelter in the fort of Narnāḷā which was under the siege of Ahmadnagar troops. In the end Narnāḷā capitulated and Tufāl Khān and Burhān Imād Śāh became prisoners. The occupation of Berār was now completed and Berār including the province of Māhūr became a part of the Ahmadnagar kingdom (1574).

Murtaza Nizām Śāh, on the advice of his nobleman Ceṅgiz Khān next decided to march against Bidar and help Ādil Śāh in his war of conquest against Vijayanagar. The garrison at Kandhār was ordered to march to the assistance of Ali Ādil Śāh but was halted at Udgīr by Amīn Khān, envoy to Bijāpūr.

The northward expansion of Ahmadnagar kingdom was viewed with alarm by Mirān Muhammad Śāh of Khāndeś who entered Berār and laid siege to the fortress of Narnāḷā. The officers of Nizām Śāh fled to his camp at Māhūr. Murtazā thereupon attacked the Khāndeś territory by way of Rohankheda pass and wasted the country to such an extent that Mirān Muhammad was forced to purchase the retreat of Ahmadnagar troops.

Murtaza Nizām Śāh had now become infatuated with Sāhib Khān a person of ignoble character. He brought about a massacre of foreigners and even insulted the *amīrs* of the court. Salābat Khān, the prime minister, intervened and Sāhib Khān was forced to run away from the court. Murtazā Nizām Śāh followed Sāhib Khān to Udgīr and thence towards Kandhār. He agreed to displace Salābat Khān and conquer for Sāhib Khān the city of Bidar which he now besieged and persuaded him to return. However, Burhān, the king's brother escaping from prison raised an insurrection which forced Murtazā to return. Salābat Khān was recalled and Burhān, the king's brother was defeated.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.

Nizāmśāhī, Baridśāhī and Imādśāhī Kingdoms.

In 1584, Murtazā Sabzāvarī, governor of Berār, marched on Ahmadnagar but was defeated near the capital and pursued by Salābat Khān, the prime minister. Later the peace of the district was affected during the hurried raids of Khān-i-Āzam, the governor of Māḷvā, on Berār. In 1596. Berār was ceded by Cāndbibī, the queen regent of Ahmadnagar to the Moghals and the province, along with that part of Nānḍeḍ district which formed part of the province of Berār, became, once more, after a lapse of three centuries and a half, an appanage of the crown of Delhi. It was raided and occupied more than once subsequently by Ahmadnagar troops but the Nizām Śāhī kings never succeeded in permanently ousting the Moghals.

The account of Berār in the Āin-i-Akbarī was added to that work in 1596-97. It seems that the administrative divisions enumerated therein were a legacy from the days of the Bahamanīs as Akbar's officers can hardly have had any leisure to reorganise the province. Berār was divided into 16 *sarkārs* which contained 142 *parganās*. The *sarkār* of Pāthrī contained 18 *parganās* and was assessed at 80,805,954 *dāms* in money and at 11,580,954 *dāms* in assignments for the pay of troops. Ardhapur, Pāthrī, Parbhaṇī, Panchālgāṅv, Bālhor, Basmath Baar, Ṭānkli, Janter, Jāhri, Sevlī Kossī, Luhgāṅv, Makat Madhkher, Mātargāṅv, Nānded, Vāsā and Hāṭā are mentioned against revenue receipts. Māhūr and Kallam are also mentioned as *sarkārs* or revenue districts.

The Moghals.

In 1600, the city of Ahmadnagar fell to the Moghals. The officers of Ahmadnagar, Malik Ambar and Miān Rājā refused to admit the loss of independence as a result of the capture of Ahmadnagar by the Moghals. They carried on a heroic struggle for more than 20 years and maintained loyalty to Murtazā Nizām Śāh whom they kept at Ausā (in Osmānābād district), in spite of the fact that both were bitter rivals of each other. Khān Khānān. the Moghal governor of Ahmadnagar, sent a party from Berār to take a small district belonging to Malik Ambar on the borders of Telaṅgaṇa. Malik Ambar sent his forces, defeated the Moghals and recaptured the lost territory. Khān Khānān sent his son Mirzā Airij with 5,000 picked troops. A severe battle was fought at Nānded where many were slain from both the sides. The Deccanis were defeated and Malik Ambar had to be carried away from the field, wounded. The battle took place in 1602. He recovered soon after, collected troops and prepared for hostilities. Khān Khānān now made overtures for peace and a treaty was concluded under which Malik Ambar was confirmed in the possession of his territory.

In 1605. Akbar died and was succeeded by his eldest son Salīm (Jahāṅgīr). It is not necessary to follow in detail the progress of warfare between his generals and Malik Ambar except in so far as it immediately affected the district. In 1609 Pārviz, Jahāngīr's second son was appointed viceroy of Khāndeś and Deccan. Expecting an invasion, Ibrāhim Ādil Śāh asked that a resident envoy from the emperor might be accredited to his court. Malik

CHAPTER 2.
History.
MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.
The Moghals.

Ambar also sought alliance with Ibrāhim Ādil Śāh and obtained from him the fortress of Kandhār as a base of operations. In 1610 Pārviz made a determined attack on Ahmadnagar but was defeated and forced to retreat. Similar operations were again undertaken in 1612 against Malik Ambar when a combined attack on him was envisaged, one from Gujarāt and the other from Berār. This campaign was wrecked due to lack of co-operation between the Gujarāt and Berār troops. Berār once again came into the hands of the Deccanis. In 1617 Sultān Khurram (Śāh Jahān) was appointed to Berār when he drove the Deccanis out of their strongholds in the province.

In 1622. Śah Jahān rebelled against his father. He was, however, forced to flee to Burhāṇpūr, where the remnant of his army was dispersed by his brother Pārviz. Śāh Jahān then fled to Māhūr (Nānded district), pursued by his brother. At Māhūr he left his elephants and heavy baggage under the charge of Uday Ram and Yadav Rāv (Jādhav Rāv) while he himself fled towards Golkonda. In 1624 these two officers removed his elephants from Māhūr to Burhāṇpūr where they presented them to Pārviz.

In 1626, Malik Ambar died in his 80th year and his son Fath Khān succeeded to his position in the Nizām Śāhi kingdom. Late in 1626 Khān-i-Jahān, the Moghal Governor, sold Ahmadnagar and the whole of the Bālāghāṭ to Hamid Khān, the agent of Murtazā Nizām Śāh. The military commanders excepting the commander of the fort of Ahmadnagar under orders from Khān-i-Jahān surrendered their posts to the Deccani officers and retired to Pāyinghāṭ.

Jahāngīr died in November 1627. The affairs of the Deccan had fallen into great disorder. Śāh Jahān succeeded to the throne and immediately ordered the withdrawal of Nizām Śāhī troops from Bālāghāṭ. The order was obeyed. but the rebel Khān-i-Jahān refused to obey the summons from the court and took shelter in the Ahmadnagar territory. Śāh Jahān descended with a large army in the Deccan and the scene of campaign which was first in western Berār shifted to Ahmadnagar territory. Khān-i-Jahan had to retire from the country, was defeated and pursued A force was sent under the command of Nāsir Khān against Kandhar. He invested the fort which was defended by Sarfarāz Khan. Mukarrab Khan, Bahlol Khān and Randullā Khān were sent to its relief largely reinforced by a contingent from Bijāpūr but were defeated by the Moghal troops which were reinforced by Āzam Khān, the Governor of Berār. Kandhār was captured by the Moghals in 1631 after a siege lasting for 19 days. In the midst of these wars the Deccan was visited by a severe famine in 1629-30 when rains failed and the district suffered with the rest of the Deccan.

Śāh Jahān returned to the north in 1632. The district slowly recovered from the terrible famine and the war dragged on until Daulatābād fell in 1632 and the last remnants of the sovereignty of the Nizām Śāhī dynasty were completely removed.

Organisation of the Moghal Deccan.

The Moghal Deccan now consisted of 4 provinces, *viz.*, Khāndeś, Berār, Telaṅgaṇā and Daulatābād. The province of Daulatābād included Ahmadnagar and other dependencies. The province was bounded on the north by the Ajaṇṭa hills and the Vaiṅgaṅgā river. Its eastern frontier as now defined was an imaginary line drawn about 77°-15′ East longitude along the Mānjrā river from Nāndeḍ to Kandhār and Udgīr. From the Udgīr fort the line took a sharp turn due west to Ausā and then bent north-westwards by the northern limit of the Śolāpūr district and the forts of Visāpūr, Pārner and Junnar, till it struck the western ghāṭs. At this part the Ghoḍ river was the southern limit. Beyond Junnar, the boundary ran along the ghāṭs, till it met the south-west frontier of Khāndeś at the angle where the Cānder hills branch off eastwards.

Nizām Śāhī Institutions.

Under the Ahmadnagar kings the country was divided into districts or *sarkārs*. The district or *sarkār* was further subdivided into sub-divisions known as *parganā*, *karyat*, *sammat*, *mahāl* and *tālukā* and sometimes by their Hindu names of *prānt* and *deś*. Except in the hilly west the officers were all Muslims. The farmers generally collected the revenue, the farms sometimes including only one village. The farmers were under a government agent or *amīl* who in addition to his revenue duties managed the police and settled civil suits. There was a considerable number of Hindus in the employ of the State. Generally the hill forts except those of strategic importance were garrisoned by Marāṭhās, Koḷīs and Dhangars and instances of open country being left to the management of Marāṭhā and Brāhmin officers were not infrequent. Estates were granted on military tenure, the value of the grant being in proportion to the number of troops which the grant-holder maintained. Among the Marāṭhā chiefs under Ahmadnagar could be mentioned Lakhujī Jādhav Rāv, Māloji Bhosle and many others of lesser note.

Malik Ambar reformed the land administration of the kingdom and is best known by his excellent land system. He stopped land farming and under Musalmān supervision entrusted the collection of revenue to Brāhmin agents. He renewed the broken village system and when experiments enabled him to ascertain the average yield of a field, he fixed the land revenue at two fifths of the outturn in kind and later commuted the grain payment to a cash payment representing about one-third of the yield. The arrangement of Malik Ambar was not in the nature of a permanent settlement but variable according to the conditions of the harvest.

When the Moghals took over the Ahmadnagar territory, Śāh Jahān introduced the revenue system of Akbar's great financier Toḍar Mal, under which lands were first assessed according to their fertility in a proportion varying from one-half to one-seventh of the gross produce according to the cost of tillage and the kind of crop grown. The government share was then commuted for a money payment and at the time when the land was

Nizām Śāhī Institutions.

measured, classed and registered, the assessment was fixed at a fourth of the yearly produce of each field. The system was introduced in the districts north of the Bhīmā and Murśid Kuli Khān was appointed to work out the system. The system introduced a settlement which was more or less permanent in comparison to Malik Ambar's flexible settlement. The Moghals also introduced the *Fasli* or the harvest year which coincided with the *mrga* or opening of the south-west monsoon early in June. No attempt was made to reconcile the *Fasli* or Solar Musalmān year with their Lunar year and hence the *Fasli* differed from the regular Lunar Musalmān year more than three years in a century. The classification of lands and the land revenue settlement proved distasteful to the *rayats* of Ahmadnagar kingdom.

In 1637, the Khān-i-Daurān with Sipāhdār Khān and the army of Berār undertook an expedition to the kingdom of Goḷcoṇḍā where they collected *Cauth*. In 1642 Śāh Beg Khān, a commander of 4,000 horse, was appointed *subhedār* of Berār in place of the Khān-i-Daurāṇ. It will be of interest to note here that Śāhājī Bhosle, a nobleman of the Nizām Śāhī court had rendered excellent service to the cause of Ahmadnagar kingdom during the times of its declining fortunes. After the murder of Murtazā Nizām Śāh in 1631 and submission of Fath Khān, he proclaimed another prince as the lawful heir of the Nizām Śāh.[1] The Moghals reduced Śāhājī. The Ādil Śāh of Bijāpūr, after a struggle, agreed to pay 20 lakhs *pagodas* to the Moghals and received in return the south and south-east portion of Ahmadnagar kingdom. Śāhajī then entered the service of Bijāpūr Government with the consent of Śāh Jahān. In the year 1653 Auraṅgzeb was again appointed Viceroy of the Deccan. He spent several years in perfecting the revenue settlement. In 1658 on receiving the news of his father's illness, Auraṅgzeb marched to Āgrā, deposed his father and ascended the imperial throne. The subsequent years saw the growth of the power of the Marāṭhās under the brilliant leadership of Śivājī (1630—1680) and their ravages in the Moghal territory in the Deccan During the Moghal-Marāṭhā conflict the district of Nānded was traversed many a time by the opposing forces Śāyastā Khān was sent by Auraṅgzeb to punish the Marāthās. But Śivājī, by a daring raid on his camp at Pooṇā, wrecked the Moghal plan of subjugating the Marāṭhās. In 1662 Netājī Pālkar ravaged the Moghal districts and swept the country close to Auraṅgābād. Berār was looted early in December 1670 by Śivājī's general Pratāprāv. In 1671, Marāṭhā parties again appeared in the Ahmadnagar districts. Bahādur Khān was sent from Ahmadnagar in pursuit of the Marāṭhās. He deposited his heavy baggage at Bīḍ, Pāthrī and Kandhār and reached Rāmgir in

[1] Opinions differ regarding the date of this event. According to Radhe-Sham. (The Kingdom of Ahmednagar p. 313) Murtaza Nizam Shah was murdered in 1632, according to Cambridge History of India (Vol. IV, p. 264) in 1630, and According to Sardesai (New History of the Marathas, Vol. I, p. 65) in 1631.

Karīmnagar district (October 1672). Here he came to know that the Marāṭhās had already left Rāmgir after looting it. Bahādur Khān returned to Ahmadnagar. On June 6, 1674 Śivājī was crowned as king at the fort of Rāyagaḍ. With more daring he ravaged the Moghal territory in the Deccan. In October of the same year Śivājī himself led an expedition through Bāglāṇ, Khāndeś and Berār. In 1677 he visited Goḷcoṇḍā and entered into an agreement with Kutb Śāh envisaging a joint expedition into the Tāmiḷ Nāḍ. Śivājī died in 1680 and was succeeded by his son Sambhājī.

The death of Śivājī did not dampen the Marāṭhā spirit of resistance. On the contrary they resumed their attacks upon the Moghal territory with renewed vigour. To defeat the Marāṭhās and subjugate the Deccan, Auraṅgzeb himself marched to the Deccan. Arriving at Burhāṇpūr on 13th November 1681, he reached Auraṅgābād on 22nd March 1682. The Marāṭhās had spread in all parts of the Deccan and had ravaged the Moghal possessions. News was received that Marāṭhās had intruded into Nāndeḍ district and the territory round about. In 1683 the emperor Auraṅgzeb dispatched prince Muijuddin, the son of prince Muāzzam against the Marāṭhās. Bahādur Khān was ordered to accompany the prince. Bahādur Khān called for equipment from his station at Nāśik and joined the prince at Ramai on the banks of the Godāvarī about 32 miles from Auraṅgābād. They proceeded towards Nāndeḍ. The prince halted at Nāndeḍ for a few days. Raśid Khān *alias* Illāhmullān Khān, the *faujdār* of Nāndeḍ paid his respects to the prince and accompanied him up to Bidar. In the meanwhile it was reported that the Marāṭhās had captured the royal elephants stationed at Pāthrī. Bahādur Khān who had left the prince on hearing of the Marāṭhā attack was at Lahasunā in Nāndeḍ district. He left his heavy baggage with Raśid Khān for onward transmission to Nāndeḍ and attacking the Marāṭhās recaptured some of the elephants. He handed them over to Raśid Khān and started upon the pursuit of the Marāṭhās. He contacted the Marāṭhās on the borders of Goḷcoṇḍā kingdom and succeeded in wresting from them the rest of the elephants. He then camped near the Kamṭhānā tank near Bidar and asked for the dispatch of the heavy baggage he had left at Nāndeḍ. It will be interesting to note that Bhīmsen Saxenā, the author of the Persian work, *Tarikhe Dilkuśā* stayed at the army camp at Nāndeḍ. He says that the campaign proved to be of great strain to the Moghal troops. Even Bahādur Khān, the commander had to go without his tents. Food was scarce. In their long march many troopers were left behind and after many days of hard travel they returned to the base camp at Nāndeḍ. The Marāṭhās continued their pressure on Khāndeś and Berār. In 1686 Bijāpūr fell to the Moghals. In 1687 Goḷcoṇḍā surrendered. During the Bijāpūr and Goḷcoṇḍā campaigns, the emperor had not lost sight of Marāṭhā depredations in the *subhās* of Telaṅgaṇa and Berār. He was transferring old

CHAPTER 2.

History.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.

The Moghals.

officers and appointing new ones to different places. Hamid-uddin Khān, the *faujdār* of Paiṭhaṇ was appointed the *killedār* of Kandhār (Nānded district) in March 1686.

With the fall of Bijāpūr and Golcoṇḍā Auraṅgzeb turned all his resources towards the destruction of Sambhājī. Sambhājī put up a heroic fight, but was ultimately captured and put to death in 1689. Rāyagaḍ, the Marāṭhā capital fell and Sambhājī's son, Śāhū, Yesubāī (Sambhājī's wife), and others from the royal family were made prisoners.

The Marāṭhās sustained this grievous loss with a stout heart. They decided to resist the Moghal invaders with all the strength at their command and fought desperately first under the leadership of Rājārām and then under Tārābāi till 1707 when the Moghal might was subdued and the emperor died of a broken heart. The period witnessed many a running battle fought between the Marāṭhā and the Moghal generals throughout the Deccan and the district of Nānded had its own share in this grim struggle.

With the fall of Rāyagaḍ Rājārām became the regent. To relieve Moghal pressure on Mahārāṣṭra he left for Jiñjī in Tāmiḷ Nāḍ. Auraṅgzeb deputed Gājiuddin Firoj Juṅg against Marāṭhās in the Deccan but sent Zulfikār Khān to capture Jiñjī. The fort fell to the Moghals in 1698. Rājārām returned to the *Svarājya* and planned an invasion of Berār. He was checked by prince Bedārbakht and Zulfikār Khān and had to return. He died in the fort of Sinhgaḍ in 1700. The Moghal power was, however, becoming exhausted. The Marāṭhās took full advantage of this situation. They adopted guerilla tactics. In 1700 a Marāṭhā army was pursued by Zulfikār Khān, the Moghal general as far from Pāṇḍharī Muṅgipaiṭhaṇ, Hirukalā, Aṣṭī, Parāṇḍā, Ausā, Udgir and Nandeḍ up to the borders of the *subhā* of Hyderābād. The same story was repeated in 1702 when Auraṅgzeb was busy in capturing the fort of Viśāḷgaḍ. Zulfikār Khān contacted the Marāṭhās first at Paranḍā, and then at Cārthāṇā. He marched through Berār. The Marāṭhās had spread in Khāndeś and Berār and at one time came upon him with 6,000 troops. Zulfikār Khān reached Nānded. He was received by Khudābandā Khān (son of Śāyastā Khān), the *faujdār* of Nānded. He was so afraid of the Marāṭhā depredations that he refused to leave Nānded and assist Zulfikār Khān in his pursuit of the Marāṭhās. Zulfikār Khān had a contingent of about two thousand five hundred troopers. Relying upon his own strategy he reached the town of Billoli (Nānded district) and attacked the Marāṭhās. He fought a running battle with the Marāṭhās for four days till he reached Kaulās (on the border of Nānded, now in Āndhra Pradeś). The Marāṭhās with their light cavalry attacked the heavily equipped Moghal troops and harassed

them by their guerilla tactics. On reaching Kaulās, Zulfikār Khān kept his heavy baggage at the foot of the fort and by deploying his troops in battle order attacked the Marāṭhās. The Moghals led by Rāv Dalpat and Rāmsiṅgh Hāḍā fought desperately. The battle continued for the whole day and neither side could win. As the hour of night fell, the Marāṭhās left the field. The Moghals were now short of ammunition. Zulfikār Khān got reinforcements from Bidar and fell back towards Billoli. Bhīmsen Saxenā was present in the camp and has given a graphic account of the severe economic strain resulting in Telaṅgaṇa consequent upon the continuous ravages of the Marāṭhās.

The Marāṭhās had now formed themselves at Mudhoḷ (formerly in Nānded district now in Āndhra Pradeś) on the banks of the Bāṇgaṅgā. Zulfikār Khān took counsel with his officers and decided to attack the Marāṭhā concentration. He left his baggage at Billoli and arrived on the banks of the river Bāṇgaṅgā, where the Marāṭhās had camped. The Marāṭhās heavily out-numbered the Moghals. They attacked the Moghals, and a severe battle ensued. Both the sides fought heroically. At night-fall the Marāṭhās withdrew from the battle but maintained their positions round the Moghal encampment. The aim of the Marāṭhās was not to win the battle but to inflict maximum losses on the enemy and to keep him constantly on the run. In the morning, Zulfikār Khān marched back to Billoli. The Marāṭhās again gathered and attacked the rear of the Moghals with guns and rifles. On reaching the banks of the Godāvarī, they withdrew. Zulfikār Khān reached Billoli and expecting the Marāṭhā manoeuvres from any side decided to stay on at Billoli. After a few days, the Marāṭhās were reported to be heading towards Nānded. Once again Zulfikār Khān left Billoli and reached Nānded before the Marāṭhās could attack the town (1703). At this time Gājiuddin Firoj Juṅg was appointed to the *subhedārī* of Berār. He was also entrusted with the task of guarding the *subhā* of Telaṅgana. Firoj Juṅg encamped near the fort of Kandhār. In the same year Azizullāh Kurbegī was appointed the *killedār* of Kandhār in place of Sazāvar Khān. These precautions did not give any respite to the Moghals. In 1703 the Marāṭhās again ravaged Berār. Rustum Khān Bijāpūri, who worked as the deputy of Firoj Juṅg in Berār, left with 7,000 troops to counter the Marāṭhās. He was heavily defeated and fell into their hands. He secured his release by paying a heavy ransom to the Marāṭhās. On receiving the news of the defeat which Rustum Khān had suffered at the hands of Marāṭhās, Firoj Juṅg himself left Kandhār in pursuit of the Marāṭhā forces. The Marāṭhās crossed the Narmadā followed by Firoz Juṅg. But without giving a battle he fell back to his own territory. In 1704 Khudābandā Khān was removed from the *subhedārī* of Nānded and sent as the *faujdār* of Bijāpūr-Karṇāṭak. The last years of Auraṅgzeb's stay in the Deccan witnessed a complete reversal of the situation as it existed in 1689 when the Moghals were at the height of their supremacy.

CHAPTER 2. History. MEDIAEVAL PERIOD. The Moghals.

The Marāṭhās had not only recovered all their former possessions but they were also invading Gujarāt and Māḷvā. The death of Auraṅgzeb which occurred on the 20th of February 1707 marked the end of Moghal efforts to destroy the Marāṭhā State.

Under the Moghals, the Deccan was divided into six *subhās viz.*, Khāndeś, Berār, Auraṅgābād, Bidar, Bijāpūr and Hyderābād. The present district of Nānded was roughly composed of two districts, *viz.*, Māhūr and Nānded. The former was included in the *subhā* of Berār and the latter in the *subhā* of Bidar. Nānded was at that time the district headquarters. *Savanehe Dakkan*, a Persian work of Munim Khān Auraṅgābādī gives details about the administrative organization of these two districts. It states that Māhūr district was composed of 20 *tālukās*, and 1,141 villages. Nānded district was composed of 30 *tālukās* and 949 villages. The six-monthly revenue receipts of Māhūr and Nanded districts were placed at Rs. 8,47,113 and Rs. 20,68,193 respectively.

The death of Auraṅgzeb was followed by a war of succession among his heirs, Muāzzam, Āzam and Kāmbakṣ. In the battle fought at Jājāu between Āzam and Muāzzam, the former was killed. Muāzzam crowned himself under the title of Bahādur Śāh. It will be of interest to note that when Bahādur Śāh marched to the south in 1708 to fight against Kāmbakṣ, Guru Govind Siṅgh, the tenth and last Guru of the Śikhs was in Bahādur Śāh's army. Guru Govind Siṅgh died at Nānded in November 1708. In his northward march to meet Muāzzam, Āzam had released Śāhū, the son of Sambhājī who was in confinement. Śāhū marched southward to claim the Marāṭhā chiefship. His claims were opposed by Tārābāī, the widow of Rājārām. The issue was decided on the field of battle in 1707 at Kheḍ and Śāhū was crowned king of the Marāṭhās. Tārābāī established a separate principality at Kolhāpūr. Among the many Marāṭha nobles who had sided with Śāhū was Parsojī Bhosle. In recognition of the services rendered by him, he was granted the *sanad* for collecting *cauth* and *sardeśmukhī* for Gāvil, Narnāḷā, Māhūr Khedale, Pavnār and Kaḷamb by Śāhū and was made the *Senā sāheb subhā*. In 1709 Dāud Khān who was deputy for Zulfikār Khān, the Moghal governor of the Deccan, agreed to pay such Marāṭhā chiefs who acknowledged Śāhū's authority, the *cauth* or one-fourth of the revenue of the six Deccan provinces, but reserved the right of collecting and paying it through his own agent.

In 1712 Bahādur Śāh died and was succeeded by Farrukh Siyār after a short reign of Jahāndār Śāh. In 1713 Daūd Khān was replaced by Cin Kilic Khān, the future founder of the Nizām dynasty of Hyderābād, with the title of Nizām-ul-Mulk. The Nizām was partial to the Kolhāpūr branch and hostile to

Śāhū. He set aside the settlement of Dāud Khān and took many Marāṭhā noblemen into his service. In 1715 Sayyad Husain Ali Khān, one of the two Sayyad brothers who dominated the Moghal court from 1712 to 1720, was appointed as the *subhedār* of Deccan. The Nizām from the beginning opposed the supremacy of the Sayyad brothers. The emperor too wanted to get rid of them. The Sayyad brothers, therefore, courted Śāhū to support their cause. The Sayyads succeeded in deposing Farrukh Siyār in 1719 and as a reward for the help rendered by the Marāṭhās, conceded to the Marāṭhās the grants for *Cauth*, *Sardeśmukhī* and *Svarāj*. It was the imperial recognition of their claims which laid the foundation of that system of government, known as *do-amli*. The power of the Sayyads did not last long and Muhammad Śāh, whom they had raised to the throne, brought about their downfall. Nizām-ul-Mulk who had been appointed governor of Māḷvā in 1719 headed for the Deccan and overthrowing the Sayyad's authority in the Deccan became the master of the Moghal dominions south of the Narmadā. In 1722 Nizām-ul-Mulk was appointed the *Vazir* of the empire. He stayed in Delhi for only two years. In 1724 he moved to the Deccan. The court party secretly instructed Mubāriz Khān, the *subhedār* of Hyderābād and until recently, a warm partisan of the Nizām, to oppose the latter. Nizām-ul-Mulk advanced southward and met Mubāriz Khān at Sākharkharḍā. In October 1724 a severe battle was fought in which Mubāriz Khān was killed. The Nizām assumed the viceroyalty of the six *subhās* of the Deccan, nominally in subordination to the emperor but virtually as independent ruler of the country by right of conquest. The Nānded district thus passed under the Nizām's sovereignty after nearly a century of direct rule by the Moghal emperors of Delhi. The history of the district from now onwards merged with the history of the State of Hyderābād.

CHAPTER 1.

History.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.

The Moghals.

During the period ending with 1724, Nānded was in charge of Amīn Khān Deccani, son of Śaikh Nizām Muqarrab Khān (who had captured Sambhājī in 1689). The *Māsir-ul-umarā* of Śāh Navāz Khān gives the following account of Nānded and Amīn Khān.

Account of Nānded and its Administrator Amīn Khān Deccanī.

The *Māsir-ul-Umarā* says, "After the grants of the *sanads* of *cauth* and *sardeśmukhī* to the Marāṭhās in 1719, Ivāj Khān Bahādur was appointed from the court of Delhi to the government of Berār. Amīn Khān Deccanī, son of Khān Zamān Śaikh Nizām was put in charge of the administration of Nānded, which then consisted of forty-four *mahāls* and *parganās* and was spread over the present districts of Nānded and Ādilābād and Nizāmābād (now in Āndhra Pradeś). Owing to greed and injustice and at the instigation of the *zamindārs* of *parganā* of Bodhan appertaining to Nānded there arose an unjust quarrel with the fiefholder, who was Māndhātā by name, and whose father Kānhojī Sirkiyā (Śirke) was one of the Mahrāṭā *pañc-hazāris*, and had performed exploits in the time of Auraṅgzeb. Amīn Khān got him into his power by means of agreements and

CHAPTER 2. History. MEDIAEVAL PERIOD. The Moghals. *Account of Nānded and its Administrator Amīn Khān Deccani.*

promises, and destroyed him. Subsequently he, owing to the old quarrel, sought to punish Jagpat Ilmā, who had taken possession of Nirmal, and that proprietor, knowing of this, asked assistance from Fathe Siṅgh the adopted son of Rājāh Śāhu who was the *mokāsadār* of that district. Another circumstance increased the audacity of that wicked person (either Jagpat or Fathe Siṅgh). The account of it is as follows: At this time the Maharāṭṭā peace had been made, which fixed the stain of a bad name on the Amīr-ul-Umrā which will last till the judgement-day. The agreement was that in the case of those estates, where on account of the strength of their position and the resistance of the land-holders, the *cauth* could not be collected, the Amīr-ul-Umrā should render assistance. The Khān in spite of the letters of the Amīr-ul-Umra would not lend himself to the disgrace and altogether neglected to collect the *cauth*. The province was taken from him and given to Mirzā Ali Yusuf Khān, who was one of the brave men of the time. The Khān, whose authority had been diminished by the report that he had been superseded, when off to Bālkoṇḍā on the occasion of his daughter's marriage. All at once Fathe Siṅgh and Jagpat came against him. He looked to his lineage and glory, did not consider the number of the foe and went to encounter them with a few men. As in this topsy-turvey world, success is twinned with failure, and fortune and misfortune come together, the Khān played away against these worthless fellows his amīrship and his many years of reputation, but at last escaped and came to Bālkoṇḍā. After that Saiyid 'Ālam' Ali Khān Bahādur, when he was master of the Deccan, restored him to his province of Nānded, and appointed him to the command of the right wing in the battle that he had with Navāb Fathe Jaṅg (Āsaf Jāh). The worthless fellow acted in an unsoldierlike manner and did not put his hand to the work and became a mere spectator, and drew the line of erasure over the deeds of his ancestors. Though after the victory Fathe Jaṅg (Nizām-ul-Mulk) sent him back to his taluqs, his position in hearts was lost and his reputation was gone. At the same time, as 'Ivāz' Khān Bahādur was on account of his rapacity (shaltaq), averse to his returning to Berār, he procured his being set aside, and Mutahavar Khān Bahādur Khveṣgi's being appointed in his room. As soon as he heard of this he went to Navāb Fathe Jaṅg (Nizām-ul-Mulk) who had then gone towards Adoṇī, but received no encouragement. He returned and settled at the town of Parbhaṇī, which was an estate in his fief and is twelve *kos* from Pāthrī. In the *mashrut* (*i.e.*, assigned) *mahāls* of Nānded he offered opposition to the collector. Although the Khān aforesaid tried to amend him yet he did not emerge from his ignorance and folly. At last he was arrested by him and remained in prison for a long time. When his son Muqarrib Khān in whose biography there has been mention made of these things—was promoted to service, he was by his intercession released, and villages yielding Rs. 50,000 were settled upon him out of Bālkoṇḍā for his expenses, and he spent a long time in the charge of his son. As he felt distressed by his control, he, in

History.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.

The Moghals.

Account of Nānded and its Administrator Amīn Khān Deccanī.

the 6th year of Muhammad Śah's reign (1723), came to Auraṅgābād and sought the help of Ivaz Khān Bahādur and entertained hopes of recovering his rents and *Jāgir*. At this time Āsaf Jāh (Nizām-ul-Mulk) came from Upper India, and the battle with Mubāriz Khān took place in October 1724. From the necessity of the time he got fresh encouragement and bound the girdle of companionship on the waist of endeavour, and after remaining in the city (Auraṅgābād) for some time, making preparations, he came out. When from reverses and a succession of errors his senses and intellect had left him and he had become debased, he vainly thought of turning over a new leaf and by marching in the evening and the night joined Mubāriz Khān (in Haidarābād), who had secretly shaken the chain of promises and agreements. On the day of battle, without his having achieved anything, the figure of his life was by water of the enemies' sword, obliterated from the page of time. This happened in the year 1137 *Hijrā* (1724)".

The Nizāms of Hyderābād.

Nizām-ul-Mulk Āsaf Jāh.

The family of Gopālsiṅgh Gauḍ Kandhārvālā:—The forefathers of Gopālsiṅgh were the *zamindārs* of Indrukhī in the Allāhābād province. They subsequently took service under the king of Orchā. In the reign of Auraṅgzeb, Bihārsiṅgh, the grandfather of Gopālsiṅgh was killed by Mulukcand, the deputy of Muhammad Āzam in Māḷvā for rebellious activities. Bihārisiṅgh's son, Bhagvat Siṅgh met with a similar fate when he attacked Mulukcand to take revenge for his father's death. The family lost its *zamindāri* due to these events. Gopālsiṅgh then migrated to Bundelkhaṇḍ where he rose to the command of 300 troops. In the reign of Muhammad Śāh he was given the title of Rājā and the honour of *sirpañc*.

When Nizām-ul-Mulk, due to the intrigues in the imperial court, headed for the Deccan, Gopālsiṅgh and his son Dalpatsiṅgh joined him. They fought bravely on the side of the Nizām against Ālam Ali Khān and Dilāvar Khān in the battle of Bāḷāpūr. In the battle of Sākharkheḍā which resulted in a decisive victory for the Nizām and which enabled him to establish a separate kingdom in the Deccan, Gopālsiṅgh rendered valuable service for the Nizām. The Nizām rewarded him with the grant of *Jahāgir* of *Pargaṇā* Kandhār in the Nānded district. Gopālsiṅgh thus came to be known as Gopālsiṅgh Kandhārvālā. In the rebellion of Nāsir Juṅg, the son of Nizām-ul-Mulk, against his father, Gopālsiṅgh sent troops to help the Nizām under the command of Jamādār Dalsiṅgh. Even though Gopālsiṅgh had received in *Jahāgir* the *pargaṇā* of Kandhār, the *killedar* of the fort was appointed by the Nizām. At that time Nāsir Khān held that fort. Friendly relations did not prevail between Gopālsiṅgh and Nāsir Khān. Hence, the Nizām dismissed Nāsir Khān and appointed Mir Ibrāhim Khān in his place.

After the death of Nizām-ul-Mulk in 1748, Nāsir Juṅg succeeded as the Nizām. Gopālsiṅgh's son, Ajayacand Gauḍ, represented his father at the Nizām's court. In 1749 Nāsir Juṅg appointed him as the *killedār* of Kandhār in place of Ibrāhim Khān

CHAPTER 2.

History.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.

The Nizāms of Hyderābād.

Nizām-ul-Mulk Āsaf Jāh.

with the title of *Rājā*. Gopālsingh died in 1749 and was succeeded by Ajayacand both as the *Jahāgirdār* of *parganā* Kandhār and *killedār* of the fort, with the title, *Rājā* Ajayacand Gauḍ Bahādur Gopālsingh Sawāī. His younger brother Narpatsingh also held a high post in the Nizām's army.

Ajayacand had recruited a few *Gārdis* in his troops. Kādar Sāheb was one of them and he commanded 300 troops. He was killed at Tānduljā by the Marāṭhās in the battle of Udgir in 1760 A.D. He built a large palace at Kandhār, the remains of which are still extant and are known as *Gārdīkhānācī Haveli*.

Rājā Ajayacand died in August 1763 in the battle of Rākṣasbhuvan while fighting against the Marāṭhās. On the death of Ajayacand his eldest son Lāl Kabīrisingh succeeded his father with the title Gopālsingh the third, Hindupat Mahendra Bahādur. His other two sons Tejsingh and Padamsingh were granted *jahagir* at Kānherkheḍ (Berār) and Kaulās (in Āndhra Prades), respectively. The younger brother of Ajayacand, Narpatsingh was appointed as the *killedār* of Māhūr and as the head of the district of Nānded.

It may be noted that the Nimbāḷkar family enjoyed *sarañjām* in the district of Bīḍ. On the death of Sultanjī Nimbāḷkar, in 1748, his son Hanmantrāv succeeded him. He died in 1763. His son Dhanvantrāv succeeded him but the administration of the *sarañjām* fell in disrepute and hence Narpatsingh was ordered by the Nizām to look after the *sarañjām* of Nimbāḷkar family in 1771. Narpatsingh was in control of the *sarañjām* of Nimbāḷkar's in Bīḍ district for a year when in 1772 Śarafdaullāh Tahavarajung was appointed to that *sarañjām*.

In 1773 in the battle fought in the neighbourhood of Bidar between Raghunāthrāv and the Nizām, Narpatsingh and Gopālsingh the third were on the Nizām's side. Narpatsingh was honoured by the Nizām after the battle. Narpatsingh died in 1775. In the days of Nizām Ali Khān, the Nizām, when Muśir ul-mulk became the *Divāṇ*, the family of Kandhārvālā fell on evil days. They were deprived of the *jāhagīr* of the *parganā* of Kandhār. Lāl Kabīrisingh was kept only in charge of the town of Kandhār and the *killedārī* of the fort (Feb. 1784). This humiliation hastened his death. Gopālsingh the third *alias* Lāl Kabīrisingh had no son. He had adopted Kuvar Jayasingh, the son of his brother Tejāsingh, the *jahāgirdār* of Kānherkheḍ. He succeeded Lāl Kabīrisingh. Being a minor his father Tejāsingh looked after the administration of the *jahāgir*. In 1786 when the Marāṭhās and the Nizām jointly attacked Ṭipu Sultān of Mysore and besieged Badāmī, most of the family of Kandhārvālā were present in the battle on the Nizām's side. Tejāsingh died in 1804 and Jayasingh in 1819. His son Gulābsingh succeeded to his father's *jahāgir*. He died in 1840 but had no son. He was succeeded by Hirāsingh, his step-brother. He died in 1850 and with him ended the family of Gopālsingh Kandhārvālā.

Nizām-ul-Mulk Āsaf Jāh.

As was previously noted, the fort of Kaulās formerly in Nāṇded district was in charge of Padamsiṅgh the youngest son of Ajayacand Gopālsiṅgh Savāī. His great-grandson Dīpsiṅgh rose to fame in the 1857 war of independence. He was contacted by Raṅgrāv Ratnākar Pāge on behalf of Nānāsāheb and both of them started collecting troops. However, Raṅgarāv was arrested and deported for life imprisonment. He died in 1860. The *jahāgir* of Dīpsiṅgh was confiscated. Subsequently it was transferred to his son Durjansiṅgh. He died issueless and with him ended this branch of the Gopālsiṅgh family.

It must not, however, be supposed that the Nizāms of Hyderābād exercised undisputed control over their wide dominions. Under the terms of the treaty of 1719 between the Moghals and the Marāṭhās, the latter were allowed to levy an impost known as *cauth* amounting to one quarter of the land revenue and a further contribution known as *sardeśmukhī* amounting to one-tenth of the revenue to cover the cost of collecting the *cauth*. Āsaf Jāh's sovereignty was, therefore, subject to this limitation. Raghujī Bhosle was appointed by Śāhū to the post of the *Senā Sāheb Subhā* and confirmed in the *jahāgir* which Parsojī Bhosle had enjoyed by displacing Kānhojī Bhosle who had turned towards the Nizām. Raghujī, whose claims were disputed by his uncle Kānhojī, prepared to meet Kānhojī. Raghujī entered Barār and collected *cauth* and *sardeśmukhī* in Berār in the name of Śāhū. He dispatched his troops all over Berār and defeated Śujāyat Khān, the deputy of the Navāb of Ellicpūr. In the meanwhile Kānhojī was negotiating with the Nizām through Hirjullāh Khān, the *subhedār* of Māhūr. The forces of Raghujī had laid siege to the fort of Bhām, but Kānhojī escaped to Māhūr, hotly pursued by Raghujī. Ultimately he was taken prisoner by Raghujī and taken to Śāhū. He was kept in prison at Sātārā where he subsequently died.

The Nizām did not have friendly relations with the Marāṭhās and he never accepted the Marāṭhā position as the rightful collectors of *cauth* and *sardeśmukhī*. This led to a conflict between the two and the humiliation of Nizām at Pālkheḍ in 1728 and his defeat at Bhopāḷ at the hands of Bājirāv, the Marāṭhā *Peśvā*, in 1737.

Muhammad Qāsim, an officer of Nizām-ul-mulk, says in his biography of Nizām-ul-mulk the "*Ahvāle Khavakeen*", "Hardly had the Nizām been free from these engagements when news was received that the Rājā of Devgaḍ had turned hostile. Similarly Kānhojī Bhosle had raised disturbances. The Nizām marched in the direction of Berār. He crossed into the province through the pass of Devalghāṭ. Kānhojī Bhosle fled away. The Nizām then turned towards Devgaḍ. He had reached Tankal ghāṭ when the Rājā of Devgaḍ surrendered and paid a large tribute. The Nizām then returned to Auraṅgābād (p. 222).

The Nizām spent the rainy season at Auraṅgābād. After the rains were over he decided to march towards Karṇāṭak. He arrived at Hyderābād. After spending a few days in Hyderābād

CHAPTER 2.

History.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.

The Nizāms of Hyderābād.

Nizām-ul-Mulk Āsaf Jāh.

he moved towards Gulbargā. There he heard that the Beḍar chief of Wākinkheḍā near Gulbargā was causing disturbances. Nizām-ul-Mulk despatched his Mīr Bakṣī, Sayyad Laṣkar Khān to Wākinkheḍā. He himself followed his Mīr Bakṣī a few days later. In a few days the chief was evicted from Wākinkheḍā. He then returned to Gulbargā. He spent the rainy season (1733) at Gulbargā (p. 223). After the rains were over he returned to Hyderābād.

Nāzir Juṅg, the son of Nizām-ul-mulk, had under the influence of evil persons been indulging in activities not sanctioned by religion. As he was acting in this way due to youth and youthful follies Nizām-ul-mulk warned him against such indulgences. Since Nāzir Juṅg did not heed the warning he was deprived of his *Mansub* and was under detention in Hyderābād. Nizām-ul-mulk while camping in Hyderābād expressed the desire to meet Nāzir Juṅg but Nāzir Juṅg refused. He even said that were Nizām-ul-mulk to persist in his desire to see him, he (Nāzir Juṅg) would commit suicide. Although officers like Kvajā Afsar Khan interceded, their efforts bore no fruits. Nizām-ul-mulk had to return to Hyderābād without seeing his son (p. 224).

After reaching Auraṅgābād Nizām-ul-mulk despatched his troops in different directions. One force was sent under Badiuzzamān Khān against Mohan Siṅgh, the *Zamindār* of the Narmada region, who had turned hostile against Khvājam Quli Khan, the Governor of Khargāṅv. Nizām-ul-mulk wrote to Hāfiz-ud-din Khān to join his forces with that of Badiuzzamān Khān. Hāfiz-ud-din Khān was the Governor of Barhāṇpūr. These three officers marched against Mohan Siṅgh and forced him to surrender and to pay tribute. Badiuzzamān Khān then returned to the camp of Nizām-ul-mulk.

Jamil Beg Khān was the Governor of the province of Nāndeḍ. Irādat Khān had also been posted in that region to assist Jamil Beg Khan. Bhāskar and Raghujī Bhosle, the generals of Śāhū, invaded the province of Nāndeḍ. They devastated the towns of Manvat and Indore (at present Nizāmābad, Āndhra Pradeś). On hearing of this news the three officers of the Nizām, Muhammad Sayid Khān, the Governor of Medak, Jamil Beg Khan and Irādat Khān combined their forces and set out in pursuit of the Marāṭha chiefs. A stiff fight took place. The Marāṭhā army was 30,000 strong while the Nizām's Generals had an army of 14,000 strong. As the Providence was kind to the Nizam, the Marāṭhās retreated. The generals pursued the Marāṭhās. After a running fight, Bhāskar, the Marāṭhā General, retreated hurriedly towards Sātārā, while Raghujī Bhosle was incurring heavy losses in men and horses every day at the hands of the Nizām's army. He was in danger of being captured by the Nizām's army.

At this time Nizām-ul-Mulk himself had marched from Auraṅgābād on his way to Devgaḍ. He crossed into the province of Berār near Devalghāṭ.

Kānhojī Bhosle, the son of Parsojī Bhosle, was for the last many years causing disturbances in Berār. He did not pay any attention or heed to Śāhū's instructions. He never allied himself with Śāhū. The agents of the Nizām used to chide him for his faithlessness towards Śāhū. Śāhū had asked Kānhojī Bhosle to leave Berār, but he did not pay any heed. He would say "Śāhū is the ruler but I too am a Rājā in my territory. Who is he that I should act according to his instructions?"

When Kānhojī Bhosle heard about the arrival of Nizām-ul-Mulk near Devalghaṭ he was frightened and fled into wilderness. His army too scattered. Kānhojī Bhosle had in his flight only 500 troops left with him. Mānājī Jācak, an officer of Raghujī Bhosle, heard of the flight of Kānhojī. He pursued him and after a skirmish captured Kānhojī. Kānhojī was taken to Sātārā.

Hirzullā Khān, the custodian of the fort of Māhūr and the Governor of the surrounding territory, had been reduced to great straits at the hands of Kānhojī. He now proceeded to dismantle the fort set up by Kānhojī. Nizām-ul-mulk proceeded to Devgaḍ. He had not yet crossed Tangalghāṭ when the Rājā of Devgaḍ surrendered and paid the required tribute. Nizām-ul-Mulk then turned towards Hyderābād.

The reason for his march towards Hyderābād was as follows: In the previous year Nizām-ul-Mulk had decided to march towards Karṇāṭak (Arcoṭ). But the campaign had to be postponed because of the hostility of the Beḍar chiefs of Wākinkheḍā. This time Nizām-ul-Mulk moved to Hyderābād with the determination to settle order in the districts of Karṇāṭak. He also wanted to console Nāzir Juṅg who was at Hyderābād.

Even before the Nizām had crossed the river Godāvarī on his way to Hyderābād it was reported to him that Raghujī Bhosle had rushed into Berār with an army of 20,000 and that Muhammad Sayid Khān, Irādat Khān and Jamil Beg Khān were pursuing him. Raghujī Bhosle had devastated the towns of Manvat and Indore. Bhāskar, the general of Raghujī Bhosle, had withdrawn towards Sātārā. It struck Nizām-ul-Mulk that while his abovementioned generals were in pursuit of Raghujī Bhosle, Bhāskar might return from Sātārā and devastate the districts of Nānded and Medak. Under these circumstances it would not be useful to go towards Karṇāṭak. It was necessary to first counter the moves of the Marāṭhās. Nizām-ul-Mulk therefore postponed his departure towards Hyderābād. He wrote to Muhammad Sayid Khān as follows: "Take care of the territory under your charge. I am not sure that Bhāskar will not return. Were he to invade your district while you are in pursuit of Raghujī there would be nobody to oppose him. He would then devastate your territory".

CHAPTER 2. History. MEDIAEVAL PERIOD. The Nizāms of Hyderābād. Nizām-ul-Mulk Āsaf Jāh.

As instructed by Nizām-ul-Mulk Muhammad Sayid Khān returned to his district while Jamil Beg Khān, Irādat Khān and Sultānjī Nimbāḷkar set out in pursuit of Raghujī Bhosle. Raghujī Bhosle was in flight and was daily losing his men and horses. In the meanwhile Nizām-ul-Mulk appointed his Mīr Bakṣī Sayyad Laṣkar Khān to the task of pursuing Raghujī Bhosle. He was instructed to pursue Raghujī wherever he might be and to capture him. Sultānjī Nimbāḷkar was asked to assist Sayyad Laṣkar Khān. Irādat Khān and Jamil Beg Khān were recalled by the Nizām and posted to the region of Nānded. They were instructed to join Muhammad Sayid Khān and punish Bhāskar in case the latter invaded the district of Nānded.

The Nizām then moved towards Barhāṇpūr. While he was camping near the city Sayyad Laṣkar Khān after evicting Raghujī from Berār, joined Nizām-ul-Mulk. Sayyad Laṣkar Khān was not able to capture Raghujī Bhosle as Raghujī's movements were very quick. Nizām-ul-Mulk reached Barhāṇpūr. He camped there for some time and then returned to Auraṅgābād."

In 1740, Nāsir Juṅg rebelled against his father Nizām-ul-Mulk. The latter however succeeded in quelling the rebellion of Nāsir Juṅg. Nāsir Juṅg was taken to the Nizām and was kindly received by him but as a matter of precaution Nāsir Juṅg was confined at Kandhār for some time. The Nizām died in 1748. At the time of his death the Nizām was firmly established as an independent sovereign of a kingdom which included the province of Berār. One year after, Śāhū, the Marāṭhā king, also died.

Nāsir Juṅg.

After the death of Nizām-ul-Mulk, Nāsir Juṅg, the son of Nizām-ul-Mulk and Mujaffar Juṅg, his grandson by one of his daughters contested for the throne. At this time the British and the French had appeared on the scene as powerful rivals for supremacy in the east and each of them supported the claims of the rival claimants to the throne. Nāsir Juṅg's cause was espoused by the British, whereas Mujaffar Juṅg found support from the French. Mujaffar Juṅg, however, fell a prisoner into the hands of his uncle Nāsir Juṅg. But Nāsir Juṅg was killed by Himmat Khān, the chief of Kurnool, in a treacherous attack on his camp. Mujaffar Juṅg was proclaimed the Nizām, and Dupleix, the French governor, now enjoyed uncontrolled authority over the Nizām's affairs. However, shortly after, Mujaffar Juṅg was killed by some Paṭhāṇ chiefs and the French then raised to the throne Salābat Juṅg, another son of the late Nizām Āsaf Jāh. In 1752 Sayyad Śarif Khān Śujāt Juṅg, the governor of Berār, died. Salābat Juṅg, the Nizām appointed Sayyad Laṣkar Khān as *subhedār* of Berār in his place. In the meanwhile Gāziuddin, the eldest son of the late Nizām now appeared as a claimant to the throne and received the support of Bāḷājī Bājīrāv, the *Peśvā*. With a view to align the Marāṭhās to his

Mujaffar Juṅg. *Salābat Juṅg.*

The Nizāms of Hyderābād.

Salābat Juṅg.

cause more closely, Gāziuddin assigned to them the revenues of all the northern districts of the Deccan. Raghujī Bhosle, on the pretext of Gāziuddin's promise collected and retained the whole of the revenues of Berār. However, on his southward march Gāziuddin died suddenly at Auraṅgābād in October 1752. His death put a stop to further struggles. The Marāṭhās got the *sanads* of the northern districts of the Deccan reconfirmed from the Nizām Salābat Juṅg. In 1756 on the advice of Śāhānavāj Khān, the prime minister, the Nizām appointed his brothers Nizām Ali and Basālat Juṅg to the *subhedārī* of Berār and Bijāpūr respectively. The British and the French were now contesting for power and influence in the Deccan. But the victories of the British in Karṇāṭak forced the French to leave Salābat Juṅg, the Nizām to his own fate. This was regarded as the best opportunity by Nizām Ali Khān to assume all powers and turn Salābat Juṅg into a nonentity. This he achieved in 1759 A.D. Shortly after, in July 1762 he deposed Salābat Juṅg and seized the Nizāmship. Salābat Juṅg was killed in prison shortly after the battle of Rākṣasbhuwan in August 1763, when the Marāṭhās inflicted a severe defeat on Nizām Ali Khān. In 1763 he appointed Gulām Sayyad Khān as governor of Berār but replaced him next year by appointing Ismāil Khān in his place.

Nizām Ali Khān.

In 1766 and 1768, the British entered into treaties with the Nizām. Under the terms of the first treaty the Northern *Sarkārs* were ceded to the British on the condition that the Nizām was to be furnished with a subsidiary force by the British in times of war. Moreover the Nizām was to be paid an amount of six lakhs of rupees when no troops were required and further the Nizām was to assist the British with his troops when so required. Under the treaty of 1768 the British and the Navāb of Karṇāṭak promised to help the Nizām with troops when required to do so, the Nizām promising to reimburse the expenses involved. In 1790, war broke out between the British and Ṭipu Sultān of Mysore. The British, the Marāṭhās and the Nizām entered into a tripartite offensive and defensive alliance but Ṭipū came to terms and agreed to relinquish half of his dominions to the allies to be divided among them. In 1798, the British entered into another agreement with the Nizām under which the British were to provide the Nizām with 6,000 regular troops and a proportionate number of guns. The Nizām on his part was to pay a subsidy of twenty-four lakhs of rupees for the maintenance of these troops. Subsequently after the fall of Śrīraṅgapaṭṭam and the death of Ṭipū Sultān in 1799, the Nizām had a large share of Mysore territory under the Treaty of Mysore. The withdrawal of the *Peśvā* from the treaty further augmented the share of the Nizām.

The treaty of 1798 between the British and the Nizām was followed in 1800 by a fresh treaty between the two. Under this treaty the subsidiary troops were augmented by two battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. For the maintenance

CHAPTER 1. History. MEDIAEVAL PERIOD. The Nizāms of Hyderābād. *Nizām Ali Khān.*

of these troops the Nizām agreed to cede to the British all the territories which he had acquired under the treaties of 1792 and 1799, known as the ceded districts of Madrās. These troops excepting two battalions reserved to guard his own person along with the 15,000 troops composed of 6,000 foot and 9,000 horse of the Hyderābād army were to help the British in times of war against the enemy.

The Nizām, Nizām Ali Khān, had now grown old and in 1803 his health was in a precarious condition. At this time Śinde and Bhosle invaded the Hyderābād dominion from the north. To counter the attack, the subsidiary troops numbering 6,000 infantry and two regiments of cavalry joined by 15,000 troops of the Nizām's own contingent took up position at Pareṇḍā, on the western frontier of the Nizām's dominion. The Hoḷkar's army was stationed at Pooṇā. Under these circumstances General Wellesley was ordered with 10,000 troops to co-operate with the army stationed at Pareṇḍā in aid of the *Peśvā* Bājirāv II. But before General Wellesley had reached Pooṇā, Hoḷkar had moved out of the town and on his northward march towards Māḷvā had plundered some of the villages in the Nizām's dominion and levied contribution on Auraṅgābād. On receipt of the news of the activities of Hoḷkar, Colonel Stevenson advanced towards the Godāvarī with all the troops under his command and was joined by General Wellesley near Jālnā. Two memorable battles were fought at Assaye (September 23) and shortly after at Aḍgāṅv between the British on the one hand and the Śinde and Bhosle on the other, in which the Marāṭhās were defeated. The subsequent treaties secured the Nizām's territories. In 1803 Nizām Ali Khān died and was succeeded by his son Sikandar Jāh. During his time the Nizam's contingent was raised, recruited and trained by the British at the expense of the Nizām. It was called upon to put down rebellions in the territory of the Nizām. Of these the Hāṭkar rebellion in Nānded district was one.

Sikandar Jāh.

The Hāṭkar Rebellion 1819.*

The community of the Hāṭkars were a nightmare in the districts of Nānded, Parbhaṇī and in the country across the river Paingaṅgā for more than 20 years led by their brave leader Novsājī Nāik. They had taken possession of a number of strongholds in the district of Nānded and in Berār. After the conclusion of the Marāṭhā War, the Government of Hyderābād took action to deal with their rebellions. The Contingent Forces marched against the stronghold of the Hāṭkars at Nowāh, situated in the Haḍgāṅv Tāluk of the Nānded district. Novsājī Nāik put up a stiff resistance. He was also assisted by a number of Arabs, who had recently left Nāgpūr and were on their way to Hyderābād. The siege of Nowāh was a prolonged one. It was started at the end of January with a bloody conflict. The garrison consisted of more than 500 Arabs, of whom more than 80 were dreadfully wounded and nearly 400 were killed. The besieger's loss was 24 killed and 180 wounded. There were

* Based upon the account from *The Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad*, Vol. I, (1800—1857).

6 European officers among the wounded. So important was the siege of Nowāh that the word Nowāh was displayed upon the colours and the badges of the regiments, which took part in the siege, lasting from 8th January 1819 to 31st January 1819.

The Nizāms of Hyderābād.
The Hāṭkar Rebellion 1819.

With the capture of Nowāh the rebellion of the Hāṭkar Nāiks, which had lasted for 20 years, was brought to an end. The following is a detailed account of the siege of Nowāh as given in Major R. G. Burton's book: *A History of the Hyderabad Contingent* (pp. 76—78), and the official papers extracted from A Memoir of the Operations of the British Army in India during the Mahrāṭṭā War of 1817, 1818 and 1819 by Lieut. Colonel Valentine Blacker, published in 1821 (pp. 480—483).

The Siege of Nowāh.

At the close of the year 1818 a force was ordered to assemble near Umerkheḍ, between Nānded and Hiṅgolī, and 40 miles south-east of the latter place, for the reduction of some insurgent Nāiks who were established in the neighbourhood. This force, under the command of Major Pitman, was concentrated in January 1819, and was composed of—

The Russell Brigade—1,780 of all ranks, including 171 artillery.

Berār Infantry—1st Battalion, flank companies, 116 men; 3rd Battalion, 886 men; artillery 81.

Reformed Horse—Three Risālās, amounting to 2,000 men, under Captain Evan Davies.

The most important of the insurgents was the Nāik Novsājī, who had assembled a large number of Arabs, and held the fort of Nowāh and Umerkheḍ. The fort of Nowāh consisted of an oblong, having a bastion at each angle, and one on each side of the gateway, with outworks in the form of a faussebraye, covered way, ditch, and glacis. Guns were mounted on an outwork protecting the principal gateway.

The force took up a position before this stronghold on 8th January 1819, and a battery was erected 600 yards from the north face of the fort, an attempted sortie against the working party being driven back by two companies of the Russell Brigade under Captain Hare. The battery, and another one still nearer for 18-pounders opened fire on the 11th, soon silencing the hostile guns. By evening of the same day, positions were established on the right and left of the batteries within 300 yards of the fort, and a 6-pounder and a mortar-battery were constructed in front of the east face, at a distance of 350 yards from it. On the night of the 13th the enemy made a sortie, and attempted to pass the right post of the besiegers, but was driven back by three companies of the Berār Infantry under Lieutenant George Hampton. During the night of the 14th an 18-pounder battery was advanced to within 250 yards of the fort, and lines of communication were established between the several advanced positions.

CHAPTER 2.
History.
MODERN PERIOD.
The Nizāms of Hyderābād.
The Siege of Nowāh.

On the 15th, the enemy being very troublesome, a few shells were thrown with considerable effect. From this time up to the 18th the besieged attempted no annoyance, seeming not to understand or to care for the operations of the investing force. On the 19th the garrison kept blue lights burning nearly the whole night, and occasionally threw stones from a mortar. At about ten o'clock an attempt was made by the rebel Chief Hawāji (Hansājī?), with a party of horse, to surprise the camp from the rear; but, the sentries being on the alert, the piquets soon turned out, and after a little firing the enemy retired, and was pursued some miles by Lieutenant Sutherland and a party of Reformed Horse, but owing to the darkness of the night he effected a safe retreat.

On the 20th a party from the garrison made a sortie, driving in the working party and destroying a small portion of the works, but the guard of the trenches obliged them to retire. The fire from the garrison was exceedingly hot, and some loss was sustained.

On the 21st, the enemy made a desperate sortie, and, sword in hand, attacked the working party at the head of the sap, but was soon driven back to the fort.

On the 25th the sap had reached the crest of the glacis, where a 6-pounder battery was established and two mortars were brought into it. On that night the engineer commenced his mine, which was completed on the 29th. The day of the 30th was employed in battering, the breaches were considerably opened out while shell and grape were thrown into them during the night.

On the 31st, the breaches being reported practicable, orders were issued for the assault and the mine was sprung at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the explosion making an excellent descent which fill'd up one part of the ditch, over which the storming party were able to pass. Under cover of a cloud of dust which darkened the air for four or five minutes, Ensign Oliphant rushed forward and planted the ladders, and Captain Hare with the grenadiers, supported by Captain Currie with his light infantry, mounted the breach before the enemy had recovered from their consternation, while Lieutenant George Hampton, bounding so far ahead of his men as to be nearly cut off, carried with his flank companies the enemy's works to the right. Ten minutes after the explosion the inner fort was carried, and in the course of an hour the whole of the works were in the hands of the assailants.

Two hundred of the enemy fled from the gate of the fort, but were immediately attacked by Lieutenant Ivie Campbell, who commanded a party of infantry posted there to intercept them, and nearly at the same time they were charged by Captains Davies and Smith and Lieutenant Sutherland with different detachment of the Reformed Horse, so that not a man escaped.

The enemy, having twice refused to surrender, were mostly put to the sword, losing 439 killed, and 100 prisoners, 80 of whom were badly wounded.

On the attacking side 22 men, including two native officers, were killed, and 6 European officers, 10 native officers and 171 men were wounded. The wounded officers were:

Captains Currie, Larkin, and Johnston, of the Nizām's Berār Infantry, Lieutenant Kennedy, 68th Regiment, doing duty with the Russell Brigade, and Lieutenant John Sutherland and Burr, Reformed Horse.

Six horses were killed and 40 wounded.

During the siege the following projectiles were expended:—

Shells 8-inch	213
Shells 5½ inch	1,040
Round-shot, 18 per	1,380
Round-shot, 16 per	462
Grape	69
Total ..	3,164

NOVSAJI NAIK'S REBELLION

The Capture of Nowāh.

APPENDIX

Official Papers, detailing the Operations of Major Pitman's Detachment against Nowāh.

To

HENRY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Resident at Hyderābād.

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you, that on the 7th instant, in conformity with your instructions, I assumed the command of the force which had assembled for service against the Nāiks, at the village of Tonnah, twenty-four miles north-east of Nandair, and three miles east of Nowsāghee Nāik's Fort of Nowāh.

On the following day, the detachment took up a position before Nowāh, and I was joined by Lieutenant Sutherland with his *russalah* of reformed horse.

Nowāh is a strong mud fort, of the usual construction: A square, with a bastion at each angle, and one on each side of the gateway. The rest of the works consist of a faussebraye extending all round the fort, a covert way, ditch, and glacis. The gateway is protected by an outwork, in which cannon were mounted. The wall of the faussebraye is almost entirely covered by the glacis; and pieces of ordnance, throwing shot of between five and six pounds in weight, were mounted on the different faces.

CHAPTER 2. History. MODERN PERIOD. The Nizāms of Hyderābād. *The Siege of Nowāh.*

From the above description it will be evident, that the only mode of reducing the place was by regular approaches. Accordingly, on the 10th instant, a mortar-battery was commenced, about six hundred yards from the north face of the fort, when the enemy advanced and fired upon our working-party. He was immediately driven back into the fort by Captain Hare, with two companies of the Russell Brigade. This battery, and one of our eighteen-pounders, one hundred paces in advance of it, were completed during the night. Both began to ply at sunrise the following day, with considerable effect, silencing the enemy's guns, and knocking off the defences.

On the evening of the 11th, positions were established to the right and left of our batteries, and within three hundred yards of the place; and a six-pounder and a mortar-battery were constructed in front of the east face, distant three hundred and fifty yards.

On the night of the 13th, the enemy made a sortie, and attempted to pass our post on the right. He was quickly driven back by Lieutenant Hampton, with three companies of the Berār infantry. He then attempted to pass our post on the left, but retired after receiving a few shots from the party posted there.

During the night of 14th, an eighteen-pounder battery was advanced to within two hundred and fifty yards of the fort, and lines of communication were formed between our several advanced positions.

On the 16th, a sap was commenced from our post on the right, which this morning reached to within twenty-five yards of the crest of the glacis. If the soil will permit it is intended to form a mine to blow in the counterscarp; otherwise the ditch, which is our principal obstacle, must be filled in some other manner. In either case, I hope to be enabled, in a few days, to report to you the successful termination of our operations against the place. Our loss hitherto has been, five sepoys and three horses killed and three European officers and fifty-five Native officers, sepoys and lascars wounded.

At ten p.m. of the 19th, about two hundred of Nowsāghee's horse came suddenly and fired on a small guard in the rear of my camp. They were soon repulsed, and Lieutenant Sutherland with a small party of the reformed horse, pursued them for a few miles; but owing to the darkness of the night, they got clear off.

Having received information that a part of five hundred of Nowsāghee's matchlock men had taken possession of Omurkair, which is nine or ten coss distant from Nowāh, and is represented to be in a dilapidated state, I determined to attempt to carry it by escalade. I accordingly detached Captain Sayer, last night, with eight companies of infantry, his battalion field-pieces, and

six hundred reformed horse, and directed him to make the attempt, should there appear to be a fair prospect of success. He will afterwards take up a position to be ready to check the movements of the enemy, who has of late been plundering the country in every direction.

I beg leave to inclose copy of my instructions to Captain Sayer and have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours, & c.

(Signed)

CAMP BEFORE NOWĀH
January 21, 1819.

ROBERT PITMAN
Major Com. Detach.

List of Officers Wounded before Nowāh, to the 21st January, 1819.

Lieutenant Kennedy, H.M. 86th regiment, doing duty with the Russell Brigade, severely. Captains Larkins and Johnston. Nizām's Berār Infantry, slightly.

To

HENRY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Resident at Hyderabad.

Sir,

I have the satisfaction to report to you that the Fort of Nowāh was carried by assault this day, at two p.m. The greater part of the garrison was put to the sword.

With reference to my letter to your address under date the 21st instant, I have the honour to acquaint you, that at nine a.m. of the following day, the enemy made a desperate sortie; and sword in hand attacked our working-party at the head of the sap, but was very soon driven back to the fort.

On the morning of the 24th, a man brought me a letter from the Jemidār Arab Commanding the fort, requesting permission to send two persons to treat for its surrender. No notice was taken of this letter; but the people in the fort ceased firing, and called out to me to do the same; and an Arab was sent to me with another letter, of the same purport as the former. To this I returned a written answer, offering to allow the garrison to surrender at discretion. The Jemidār replied by claiming their arrears of pay, and permission to leave the fort with their arms and property of all kinds. I answered that, as he had not agreed to the terms offered, none other would be granted. I have the honour to inclose copies of the notes which passed on this occasion.

CHAPTER 2.

History.

MODERN PERIOD.

The Nizāms of Hyderābād.

The Siege of Nowāh.

On the 25th, our sap had reached the crest of the glacis, where a six-pounder battery was established and two mortars were brought into it. On that night, the engineer commenced his mine, which was completed on the 29th. The whole of the 30th was employed in battering in a breach with the eighteen-pounder, and in demolishing the Rownee or Porkotah wall with the six-pounder. During the night, shells and grape were thrown into the breach; and it was determined to spring the mine and make the assault, this day at noon.

At eight a.m. two Arabs were again sent to request permission to treat for terms, but they were told that no other could be granted than that of unconditional surrender.

On the mine being sprung, Ensign Oliphant, of the Madrās Engineers, rushed forward with Pioneers, and planted ladders against the scarp of the ditch, which were instantaneously ascended by Captain Hare, and the storming party, who in a few minutes had surmounted every obstacle and were in possession of the upper fort. The Arabs continued to defend themselves for a considerable time between the two walls, with the exception of about two hundred, who fled from the gate of the fort. They were immediately attacked by Lieutenant Campbell, who commanded a party of infantry posted for the purpose of intercepting them; and nearly at the same time they were charged by Captains Davies, Smith, and Lieutenant Sutherland, with different parties of the reformed horse, so that not a man of the enemy escaped.

By the best accounts I have been able to obtain the garrison consisted of more than five hundred men; of these one hundred are prisoners, more than eighty of them are dreadfully wounded and upwards of four hundred bodies have already been counted.

The conduct of all troops employed has been exemplary, and I trust will obtain for them the high honour of your approbation.

I beg leave to inclose a return of our killed and wounded during the siege and have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours, & c.

Camp Nowāh.
January 31st, 1819.

(Signed) ROBERT PITMAN,
Com: A.D.N.

Legends have gathered round the heroic figure of Novsājī Nāik which are still current in the district of Nānded. The legends bring out the following story of Novsājī Nāik.

"The present dilapidated Ghurry was originally constructed as a stronghold by a person of the Kācar Community. This person had amassed much wealth. He had the big Ghurry

surrounded by a trench 40 ft. wide and about 25 ft. deep. There is a version which states that the brothers Nowasaghee and Hansghee cast an evil eye on this stronghold and appropriated it for themselves all of a sudden. The legends bring out the following story of Novsājī: Situated to the north of the Ghurry, there lay buried a large treasure and he who was able to unearth it was to be rewarded with Nowāh as a permanent *Jāgir*. This announcement was made by the then Āsafjāh. Navsājī and Hansājī succeeded in discovering this treasure and therefore Nowāh was granted to them as *jāgir*. A copper-plate regarding the same can be traced at Hyderābād. Both the brothers independently settled themselves in the Ghurry strengthening it in every possible way. They retained 400 Arabs in their service and carried on depredations up to Wardhā and Nāgpūr to maintain them. These brothers enjoyed notoriety for their daring and ruthlessness. People tolerated their high-handedness in the hope that they may build up a Hindū Rāj. The brothers began to annex the neighbouring villages to extend their domain. The Āsaf Jāh was alerted, but he was not able to put a check on their activities and dislodge them from their stronghold.

The cavalry of the Arabs resided in the hilly area about a mile from the Ghurry. A section of the hill is still called "Ghoḍā Pāgā Pahāḍ." On intimation from the Nizām the British contingents marched to Nowāh and pitched their camp upon the hill. As the Arabs were dispersed by Navsājī within and around the Ghurry for its protection, the contest between the British force and the garrison lasted for a long time. The situation was such that the projectiles discharged from the hill would either descend in the trench or pass beyond the Ghurry leaving it unhurt. The British were very much annoyed at this. But they were able to purchase a traitor who revealed to them a point in the trench where the water was not much deep. They excavated a secret passage up to that north-western point and blasted the bastion. When Navsājī observed this, he ordered his gun "Bhivrā" to be put into action. The onslaught of the enemy was resolutely resisted and the British troops were compelled to recede. Navsājī was engaged in prayer when he heard that his brother Hansājī was cut down. Navsājī ordered his forces to continue the contest and he himself rode to Hyderābād. Gaṅgābāī, the wife of Hansājī, secured the head of her husband and jumped from an eminence along with it into the trench below and ended her life. Navsājī's wife Seetābāī was quick with a child. She escaped secretly to Isāpūr, where her parents lived. Isāpūr is situated in Pusād Taluq near Mulawa. The members of this family live at Ciñcod and Zaren in Kalamnuri Taluq of Parbhaṇī District. Māṇik Rāv Nāik and Fakīr Rāv Khaṇḍobā Rav Naik, the descendants of this family, are possibly still alive at either of these places.

CHAPTER 2. History. MODERN PERIOD. The Nizāms of Hyderābād. *The Siege of Nowāh.*

When Navsājī presented himself to the Nizām, he could not be convinced of Navsājī's identity. He, therefore, returned towards the south but came to know that a detachment was sent after him to seize him. Towards the south he had to pass through the Piṇḍarī camps. They seem to have captured him but on learning the details of the story of his life appear to have given him shelter. But the Nizām's detachment running after Navsājī seems to have discovered him with the Piṇḍārīs. The chief of Piṇḍārīs handed over Navsājī to the pursuers eliciting a promise that no harm would be done to his life. The leader of the pursuing party was surprised with the handsomeness and dignified personality of Navsājī. He put him under restraint, but treated him with dignity and took him to Hyderābād. He was kept as an internee at Hyderābād where he died of cholera."

In 1822, another treaty was signed between the British and the Nizam. Under the terms of this treaty the Nizām was released from the obligation of paying the *cauth* to the British who had succeeded to that legacy after the overthrow of *Peśvā* Bajīrāv II in 1818.

Nāsir-ud-daulā.

Sikandar Jāh died in 1829 and was succeeded by his son Nāsīr-ud-daulā. In 1839 the state of Hyderābād was stirred by a Wahābī conspiracy which had spread in other parts of India. An inquiry was instituted. The investigations revealed that no less a person than the brother of the Nizām, Mubārīz-ud-daulā and many others were involved in a plot aimed at the overthrow of the British and the Nizām. Mubārīz-ul-daulā and his fellow conspirators were arrested. Mubārīz-ud-daulā was imprisoned at Goḷcoṇḍā where he subsequently died. Rājā Candulāl was at this time the minister. He resigned in 1843 and was succeeded by Serāj-ul-mulk, the grandson of Mir Ālam. In 1847 riots broke out between the Śiās and the Sunnis in the State of Hyderābād and a good number of persons was killed Serāj-ul-Mulk was removed as minister in the same year but was reinstated in 1851. For the last so many years the Nizām had failed to pay the salary of the contingent forces which was in considerable arrears. The British therefore entered into another agreement with the Nizām in 1853. The Nizām under this treaty agreed to assign to the British, territory yielding a gross revenue of fifty lakhs of rupees. The territory thus assigned included Berār from which, shortly after, were excluded the Jāffrābād *tālukā* of Auraṅgābād district, a major portion of the present Parbhaṇī district and the Haḍgāṅv, Māhūr and Kinvaṭ *tālukās* of the present Nānded district, the district of Osmānābād and the Rāicūr *doāb*. Under this treaty the British agreed to maintain auxiliary force of 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and four field batteries. The British, however, agreed that after all dues *viz*., payment for the contingent forces and certain other charges and interest on the company's debt were paid, the residual if any was to be made over to the Nizām. The Nizām

The Nizāms of Hyderābād.
Nāsir-ud-daulā.

was also released from the obligation of rendering service to the British in times of war. The contingent forces thus ceased to be a part of the Nizām's regular troops and even though the Nizām retained control over the use of the subsidiary and contingent forces, for all practical purposes it became a force maintained by the British in the State of Hyderābād for the use of the Nizām. In the same year, the minister Serāj-ul-Mulk died and his nephew, Navāb Sālār Jung was appointed in his place.

Afzal-ud-daulā.

In 1857, Nāsir-ud-daulā died and his son Afzal-ud-daulā succeeded him as the Nizām. The year 1857 was a crucial one in the political history of India as the discontent against the British rule had taken the form of an open revolt and had engulfed Northern India. The State of Hyderābād could not escape its repercussions. But the Nizām, though advised by some of his followers, preferred discretion and on the advice of his faithful minister Navāb Sālār Jung cast in his lot with the British with unshaken loyalty. A number of emissaries from Nānā Sāheb *Peśvā* and Tātyā Ṭope were moving in the Deccan inciting the people to rise against the British. Great commotion prevailed in the State of Hyderābād when Tātyā Ṭope crossed the river Narmadā to create stir in the Deccan. Numerous bands of Rohillā marauders started attacking and plundering places all over the state. A party had concentrated at Gaṅgākheḍ in Parbhaṇī district. They had proposed to march to Hiṅgolī and had left for Sundrastha when they came to know that countless persons had been deployed for finding them out and also that the first cavalry had already marched to check them. They then proceeded towards Māhūr. They established a camp in the Sahasra Kuṇḍa forest on the banks of Paingaṅgā. The *jahāgirs* of persons found to have co-operated with the Rohillās were confiscated and numerous individuals were punished for taking side with the Rohillās. Maulvī Habibullāh, Mīr Adālat, Nānded, in his judgment dated 27th *Śābān* 1275 *Hijri*, sentenced Ghulām Nabī, Nāgoyyā, Katan Dāz of Jalah, Lazman resident of the said Mouzā, Nārāyaṇ Barjarā resident of the said Mouzā and Ragabee resident of Mouzā Umrī for one year. Widespread disturbances also prevailed on the south-east borders of the district where, the *Jahāgirdār* of Kovlās, Rājā Deep Siṅgh rose in rebellion. He was said to have been contacted by Raṅg Rāv the agent of Nānā Sāheb. At about the time of *Safar* 1275 (1858) Raṅg Rāv had come to Kovlās. Later he returned to Deglur and was staying at the *Dargāh* of Masthān Sāheb in Deglur. Here he distributed pamphlets and tried to raise an army. Rājā Deep Siṅgh was found guilty by the High Court of Hyderābād and sentenced to imprisonment for three years. All the disturbances were put down by the end of 1860.

The services rendered by the Nizām during the revolt of 1857 were duly appreciated by the British. They modified the terms of the treaty of 1853 and entered into a fresh treaty with the Nizām in 1860. Under this treaty Osmānābād (Naḷdurg)

CHAPTER 2.

History.

MODERN PERIOD.

The Nizāms of Hyderābād.

Afzal-ud-daulā.

and the Rāicūr *Doāb* yielding a revenue of 21 lakhs of rupees were restored to the Nizām, and a debt of Rs. 50 lakhs was cancelled. At the same time certain tracts on the left bank of the Godāvarī were ceded and the assigned districts of Berār yielding a revenue of 32 lakhs of rupees were taken in trust by the British for the purpose specified in the treaty of 1853. In 1853 the whole of Berār had been taken within a few months. Portions of Berār including the Jāffrābād *tālukā* of Auraṅgābād district, most of the present Parbhaṇī district and Hadgāṅv, Kinvaṭ and Māhūr *tālukās* of Nānded district which formed part of Berar were detached from Berār and restored to the existing Auraṅgābād, Parbhanī and Nānded districts.

It was in the year 1858 that Sālār Juṅg, the prime minister, had embarked on his scheme for reforms in administration. Corrupt officials were removed from the districts and men of character posted in their places. The restoration of the districts of Dhārāśiv and Rāicūr in 1860 which had seen better administration under the East India Company enabled Sālār Juṅg to visualise an improved system of revenue administration. In the year 1867 the system known as *Zilebandi* was promulgated. Under this scheme the State was divided into 5 divisions and 17 districts. Salaried officials were appointed to the divisions, districts and *tahsils*. At the same time the Judicial, Public Works, Medical, Municipal, Police and Education departments were brought into proper organisation.

The system of assessment of land revenue was faulty in the extreme. It was therefore decided to start a Land Revenue Survey and Settlement Department in 1875. Within a short period the assessment system was thoroughly overhauled and the land revenue administration was settled on conditions similar to those obtaining in Bombay and other adjacent areas.

Mir Mahboob Ali Khān.

The Nizam Afzal-ud-daulā died in February 1869 and was succeeded by his infant son Mīr Mahboob Ali Khān, who was hardly 3 years old at the time of his accession. With the approval of the Government of India Sālār Juṅg and Ameer-e-Kabīr Bahādur were appointed co-regents until the Nizām should come of age. This gave Sālār Juṅg freedom from the jealous and galling influence of the late Nizām and enabled him to go ahead with further reforms in the State.

Communications in the State were steadily improving and the Hyderabād-Solapūr Road had been completed by 1860. The Bombay-Madrās Railway line had touched parts of the State like Gulbargā and Wāḍī by 1868. By 1878 the city of Hyderābād was connected by a broad-gauge line running from Hyderābād to Wāḍi with the Bombay-Madrās Railway.

To improve the administration of the State Sālār Juṅg attracted talents available in all parts of the country and as a result a number of people from U.P., Bengal, Bombay and Madras entered the services in Hyderabad. Some of them became famous in

later days and distinguished themselves in various walks of life. Famous among them, who were drawn to Hyderābād under Sālār Juṅg's inspiration, were Syed Hussain Imād-ul-Mulk Bilgrami, Dr. Syed Ali Bilgrami, Mushtaq Hussain, Wiqarul-Mulk, Syed Mehdi Ali Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Mohib Hussain, Abdul Qayum, Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya and others. Legal talent was attracted from Bengal and Madras and we find a number of lawyers starting their practice in the courts of Hyderābạd and the Residency. Some of these lawyers like Ramchandra Pillay, Bar-at-Law, Rudra and others attained great fame in public life in the nineties of the 19th Century.

The judiciary had been improved by Sālār Juṅg and a High Court and also a court of appeal had come into existence by the time Sālār Juṅg's regime came to a close.

In the field of education a beginning was made during this period. A medical school founded in 1844 had already sent out a number of doctors in the districts. In the year 1855 the *Dar-ul-ulum* High School was established for education in English and Oriental languages. The City High School was established in 1870 and Caderghat High Shool in 1872. An Engineering School was started in 1870 with a view to train students for service in the Public Works Department, and the *Madrasa-e-Aizza* School for the Nizām's family members, was opened in 1878. The school for noblemen founded in the residence of the minister in 1878 later developed into the *Madrasa-e-Aliya.* The intermediate classes attached to the Caderghāṭ High School were later affiliated to the *Madrasa-e-Aliya,* resulting in the establishment of the Nizām College in 1887.

Thus the reforms of Sālār Juṅg, besides the pacification of the State, resulted in the growth of an educated element in the country. The introduction of fresh talent from other parts of India resulted in the growth of a middle class public opinion in the State. Although this introduction of people from outside led to a friction between the outsiders and the domiciles of the State known as the Mulkī and non-Mulkī agitation, yet a general awakening in the State was caused in no small measure by the people who had been drawn to Hyderābād from outside. It was during this period of Sālār Juṅg's regime that English and Urdu journals began to appear in the State and considerably helped the growth of public opinion.

In his tours in India, Sālār Juṅg came into contact with the movement for educational and social reforms started by Sir Syed Ahmed at Aligarh. The efforts of Sir Syed Ahmed had the full and active sympathy of Sālār Juṅg who rendered considerable financial assistance to the activities of Sir Syed Ahmed and his followers. Two officers of the Hyderābād State, Wiqar-ul-Mulk and Mohsin-ul-Mulk, who worked under Sālār Juṅg, were later to take a zealous part in the development of the Aligarh College and other educational activities.

CHAPTER 2.

History.

MODERN PERIOD.

Thus Sālār Juṅg's period of office from 1853-1883 was a formative period for Hyderābād.

The Nizāms of Hyderābād

Mir Mahboob Ali Khān.

In 1884, the Nizām Mahboob Ali Khān attained majority. He was installed as the Nizām by the viceroy Lord Ripon. Sir Sālār Juṅg II was appointed prime minister. Urdu replaced Persian as the court language.

Birth of Indian National Congress and Struggle for Independence.

The birth of the Indian National Congress at the end of the year 1885 was bound to have a profound effect on the educated class in Hyderābād, as in other parts of the country. The Hyderābād administration, dominated as it was by officers like Mehdi Ali Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Imad-ul-Mulk Bilgrami, Wiqar-ul-Mulk and Mehdi Hasan Fateh Navāz Juṅg, who had been influenced by the social and political thought of Sir Syed Ahmed, was highly critical of the Indian National Congress. Public opinion, on the other hand was sympathetic towards this new political awakening. Prominent among those, who supported the National Congress were Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya, Mulla Abdul Qayum, Ramchandra Pillay, Mohib Hussain the editor of *Muallim-e-Shafiq* and the pioneer of social reform in Hyderabad and Syed Akbil the editor of *Hazar Dastan*. The Urdu press was outstanding in its criticism against the British policies in India and in the Middle-East countries. It strongly supported Lord Ripon in the Ilbert Bill controversy and bitterly criticised the opposition to it engineered by vested British interests in India. It gave prominence to unfair and discriminatory treatment in which Englishmen both officials and non-officials indulged in India. It was thus natural that when the Indian National Congress was established public opinion should be favourably inclined to it but the Hyderābād Government took up as stated earlier a critical attitude against this situation. On the other hand every encouragement was given to the activities of Sir Syed Ahmed in the educational and political field.

In 1887, Salar Juṅg II resigned and was after a brief interval succeeded by Sir Asman Jah.

Opinion in Hyderābād continued to be sharply divided between those who were in favour of the Congress and those against the organization. Broadly speaking, officials belonging to the group of Mohsin-ul Mulk and others were opposed to the Congress while officers like Mulla Abdul Qayum and Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya, the press and the general public were in favour of this institution.

In 1891, the Government of Hyderābād in the Home Department issued a circular imposing a number of restrictions on newspapers. The editors were expected under this circular not to publish anything that might "threaten an injury to a Government servant or tend to prejudice the mind of the people against His Highness the Nizām's Government or any of its officers". This action of the Government was severely criticised in the press

of the day. The Urdu paper *Shoukat-ul-Islam* refused to sign the agreement and commented upon it in very strong language with the result that it was suppressed.

The Nizāms of Hyderābād.

Arya Samaj Established.

In the year 1892, Swami Giranand Saraswati visited Hyderābād and stayed with Mukund Lal. He delivered a number of lectures on the *Arya Samaj*. Due to his efforts the *Arya Samaj* was established in Hyderābād City in 1892. Earlier, *i.e.*, in 1891 the first *Arya Samaj* in the State of Hyderābād had been established at Dhārūr in the district of Bīḍ, due to the efforts of Pandit Bhagawat Swarup and Sri Gokul Pershad. The *Arya Samaj* in the Hyderābād City started functioning in 1892. The President was Sri Kamta Pershad and the Secretary Mahatmā Laxmaṇ Dasji. The first annual celebration of the *Arya Samaj* was held at Kandaswami Bagh. Among the eminent persons who attended this function from outside the State were Swami Atmanand, Pandit Khushi Ram, Sri Kishandas and Sri Sevaklal. The *Arya Samaj* moved into its own building in 1905. Since, the *Arya Samaj* was for reforms in the existing religious observances, its lectures created a strong reaction amongst the orthodox section of the City. The Sanatan Dharma Maha Mandal was established at about the same time to counteract the activities of the *Arya Samaj*. The preachers of the *Arya Samaj* were Sri Gokul Pershad and Sri Deen Dayal Sharma. A number of religious discussions seem to have been held between the *Arya Samaj* and the Sanatanists at this time and attracted considerable attention. In 1894 two preachers of the *Arya Samaj*, *viz.*, Pandit Bala Kishan Sharma and Nityanand Brahmachari were expelled from the State.

Gaṇeś Utsav Celebration Started.

Another development was the institution of the *Gaṇeś Utsav* celebrations in the year 1895 for the first time in the city. The *Gaṇeś Utsav* had recently been started on a large scale in Mahārāṣṭra through the inspiration of Lokamanya Tilak. These celebrations became popular in a short time and spread in all parts of Mahārāṣṭra. These celebrations generally lasted for more than a week and consisted of *Bhajans*, *Meḷās* and lectures on various topics of interest. They thus afforded the best means for public awakening. The *Gaṇeś Utsav* celebrations in 1895 were held on a public scale in the city of Hyderābād in two places, one at Śāh Ali Bāndā and the other at Caderghāṭ. The *Gaṇeś Utsav* at Śāh Ali Bāndā was due to the initiative taken by Shivram Shastri Gore and the Caderghāṭ celebration was organised by students.

The starting of the *Gaṇeś Utsav* and the *Arya Samaj* movement was a very good means of rousing public opinion in the State. Their importance in the evolution of public opinion in Hyderābād cannot be over-emphasised. They provided virtually a training ground for workers in constructive action. Among those who joined the *Arya Samaj* in its early days were

CHAPTER 2.
History.
Modern Period.
The Nizams of Hyderābād.
Ganeś Utsav Celebration Started.

Sri Keshav Rao Koratkar, who came over from Gulbargā and started practising in the courts of Hyderābād in the year 1896. In the following decade the *Arya Samaj* received great encouragement at the hands of Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya, Sri Keshav Rao Koratkar and Pandit Sripat Damodhar Satwalekar. Sri Keshav Rao Koratkar was very soon to become a great pioneer of political, social and educational reforms in the State.

Meanwhile Mulla Abdul Qayum Khan, who had very cordial relations with Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya, and was a staunch supporter of the Congress, was carrying on his activities in the political and educational fields. In the field of education Mulla Abdul Qayum was responsible for the starting of the great Research Centre *Dairat-ul-Maurif* in 1891. This institution has during the course of the last 70 years edited rare Arabic manuscripts and has earned a reputation for high standard of scholarship at home and abroad. Mulla Abdul Qayum was also responsible for the establishment of a State Central Library in 1892.

Mulla Abdul Qayum was a staunch advocate of *Svadeśī*. In league with his friend Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya he started the *Svadeśī* agitation in Hyderābād in 1905. He also took a keen interest in the *Gaṇeś Utsav* celebrations of 1906 at the invitation of Mr. Keshav Rao Koratkar.

In 1905, he inspired a number of young people like Moulavi Mohamed Akbar Ali, Moulavi Mohamed Mazhar and others to start an association called *Anjuman-e-Marif* which had the aim of developing the social, intellectual and economic life of Hyderabad. A monthly known as *Sahifa* was also started under the editorship of Mr. Akbar Ali. One of the last articles which Abdul Qayum wrote in this magazine dealt with the Prophets of the Hindus.

Administrative Reforms.

Sir Asman Jah, the Prime Minister, resigned in the year 1893 and was succeeded by Sir Viqar-ul-Omrah. In that year the Nizam promulgated a set of rules known as *"The Qanoon-Cha-i-Mubarak"*.

The important features of the new scheme were the institutions of a Cabinet Council for executive business, and a legislative Council for the purpose of framing laws, in place of the Council of State, which was an executive and legislative body combined, but which seldom met and hardly transacted any business. The Cabinet Council was a consultative body, composed of the Prime Minister, the *Peshkar*, and the departmental Ministers, the Prime Minister being the President. All matters of administrative importance were to be referred to this Council for settlement, as also were any matters on which there might be a difference of opinion between the departmental Ministers

and the Prime Minister. Certain classes of business were specially reserved for the consideration of the Cabinet Council, such as the annual State budget, final disposal of cases for report on which special commissions had been appointed, questions relating to state concessions, important questions arising out of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, and any other matters which from time to time were considered proper for the Council to deliberate upon. The Prime Minister, as President of the Council, had the right of over-ruling any decision arrived at by a majority of the Council subject to the Nizām's consent.

Under the scheme promulgated in 1898, a Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Chief Justice, a puisne Judge of the High Court, the Inspector-General of Revenue, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Police, and the Secretary. Rules were laid down to guide its work. The Legislative Council thus constituted met only three times under the presidency of the late Navāb Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahādur, the then Judicial Minister.

In practice this Council used to meet for very brief periods. The limited scope of the Council and the very limited representation to non-officials in it soon created a general feeling of dissatisfaction among the educated public.

Before the century came to a close Hyderābād witnessed two sensational events arising out of the activities of Marāthā revolutionaries in the State. The first was the arrival in Rāicūr in 1898 of Balakrishna Hari Chafekar, accused of the murders of Col. Ryand and Ayrest in Pooṇā and the second the insurrection of Rav Saheb *alias* Baba Saheb in the district of Biḍ in the year 1898-99.

In the year 1897 Balakrishna Hari Chafekar, involved in the murder of Ryand and Ayrest in Pooṇā, was arrested by Mr. Stephenson in the district of Rāicūr. For this arrest the Hyerābād Police received a reward from the Government of Bombay. Balakrishna Hari Chafekar seems to have stayed for more than six months in the hills between Kopbal and Gangawati in the district of Rāicūr. He attracted a great deal of sympathy from the local people.

In spite of the enquiries made by the Government of Bombay, the Hyderābād Police refused to reveal the names of the informers who were responsible for the arrest of Balakrishna Hari Chafekar. In the statement of distribution of reward the names of the informers have not been mentioned. The episode of the Chafekars will show how strong was the sympathy among the local population for the Chafekars and how deeply were the informers afraid of the revelation of their names. The arrest of Chafekar, which took place at the end of 1898, reveals the movements of Marāṭhā revolutionaries in the State of Hyderābād

CHAPTER 2.

History.

MODERN PERIOD.

The Nizams of Hyderābād

The Svadeśi Movement.

In the year 1900, Viqar-ul-Omrah, the Prime Minister was succeeded by *Mahārājā* Sir Kishan Pershad. In the same year Hyderābād was connected on the metre-gauge with Manmāḍ, thus opening the Marathvāḍā districts for communications with the then Bombay Presidency. The decade between 1900—1912 is a formative period in the history of Hyderābād.

In the year 1896, Sri Keshav Rao Koratkar who was practising in the courts of Gulbargā came to Hyderābād and started his practice in this City. Keshav Rao Koratkar was one of the great leaders produced by Hyderābād about this time. Born in the year 1867 at Purjal in the Basmath *tāluq* of the Parbhanī district, he had his early education privately at Gulbargā. He served for some time in the local revenue office, but soon left the service and having succeeded in the Pleaders' examination started practising in the courts of Gulbargā. While at Gulbargā Sri Keshav Rao came under the influence of the strong awakening in the educational, social and political fields coming over Mahārāṣtra at that period. He used to visit Pooṇā frequently and attend functions like the *Vasanta Vyākhyāna Mālā* and have contacts with the leading personalities of Mahārāṣtra. It was thus that Sri Keshav Rao got an urge to develop similar institutions in Hyderābād. When he came to Hyderābād in 1896 he found that there was a great field for public activities in the city.

The Marathi-speaking public of Hyderābād felt the pressing need of having a Marathī Primary School where the education of their children would be carried on in the Marāṭhī language and to give effect to this pressing need Sri Dingre and Sri Karmarkar started a private Marāṭhī Primary School in the Hyderābād Residency Bazar in the year 1901.

In the year 1902, Lord Curzon arrived in Hyderābād and the agreement assigning Berar on lease in perpetuity was signed on 5th November 1902. The manner and method of the agreement shocked public opinion in Hyderābād and created a great feeling of resentment against the Government of India. All these factors tended to sharpen public opinion against the British. When the *Svadeṣi* Movement in the then British India started, it was enthusiastically welcomed in Hyderābād. Meetings were held in a number of places in 1906-1907 where *Svadeṣi* was preached and the boycott of foreign goods was urged. The preaching of *Svadeṣi* was carried on through the institutions like the *Arya Samaj*, the *Gaṇeś Utsav* and various societies. The arrest, trial and the subsequent deportation of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1908 gave a great fillip to the movement for *Svadeśi*. Official reports of those days are full of measures taken to check these movements which embraced all communities in the State. The newspapers in Hyderābād became bold and critical and guided and expressed public opinion in this cause.

Lists of the people who had sympathies with the *Svadeśī* Movement and Lokamanya Tilak's activities were drawn up and a close watch was kept upon them. The official reports preserved in the Central Records Office, Hyderābād teem with such references.

Efforts of the administration were, as will be seen from the above reports, directed to keep the individual spirit abroad in check through (1) proscription of objectionable books, (2) prohibition of newspapers from outside the State, (3) expulsion of outsiders working in the State and (4) strong action against prominent workers in the field.

In 1911, the Nizām Mahboob Alī Khān died and was succeeded by Usmān Alī Khān on 29th August 1911. Soon after, the Prime Minister, *Mahārāja* Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur was replaced by Sālār Juṅg III who worked for 2 years until his resignation in 1914. The *Svadeśī* Movement continued attracting widespread sympathy in the State. It took various forms, such as lectures, processions, *Bhajan Maṇḍalīs*, associations, publication of literature eulogizing the heroes of the national movement, the printing of pictures on various articles of daily use like *dhotīs*, match-boxes, lockets and buttons, etc.

In 1914, the First World War broke out. It had a profound effect in the country.

In the year 1915, Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya died. He had retired from the Nizam College in 1907. His death removed a very strong figure from the public life of Hyderābād. Ever since he came to Hyderābād in 1878 he was connected with all intellectual, social and political activities of the State. He drew round him scholars, politicians, literary writers and social reformers and inspired them to work with zeal in their respective field. The contribution of Dr. Aghornath to the public awakening in Hyderābād is without a parallel.

It has been remarked above that Sri Keshav Rao Koratkar and Sri Waman Naik were during this period taking a prominent part in the public activities of the State. In the plague epidemic which became a recurring feature in Hyderābād in those days, the social services of these two leaders and those of institutions like *Ārya Samāj* were very noticeable. They also used to take interest in the politics of the country and were regularly visiting the sessions of the All-India National Congress. They had connections with educational institutions like the Vivek Vardhini High School and libraries like the Marāṭhī Grantha Saṅgrahālaya.

Interest in the social evils began to be widespread among the enlightened people of the community during this period. In 1913 the Humanitarian League was established with Rai Bal Mukund, a retired Judge of the High Court, as the President and Lalji Meghji and Ganesh Mul as the Secretary and the Joint

Secretary. Rai Bal Mukund was the pioneer of reform work among the Harijans in those days. The Humanitarian League was also joined by Sri Bhagya Reddy Varma who belonged to the scheduled caste and later developed into a social reformer. It was in these circumstances that Sri Keshav Rao Koratkar and Sri Waman Naik conceived an idea of holding the Social Conferences under the auspices of the Hyderabad Social Service League which was established in the year 1915. Accordingly the first social conference was held at Kavanah in the district of Nānded in the year 1918 under the chairmanship of Sri Sadanand Maharaj. The second conference was held at Hadgāṅv in the Nānded district under the chairmanship of Sri Keshav Rao Koratkar in 1919. The third conference was held at Nānded in the following year under the chairmanship of Sri Waman Naik. The conferences passed a number of resolutions such as those for extensive primary education, greater attention to female education, opening of libraries in every tāiukā and welfare measures for the depressed classes. These conferences succeeded in attracting the attention of both the Government and the educated classes to the need for measures for social reforms in the State.

To interest people in political reforms an association known as "The Hyderabad State Reforms Association" was established with Sri Keshav Rao Koratkar as the Vice-chairman and Sri Raghavendra Rao Sharma as the Secretary. It was decided to hold a conference under the auspices of the State Reforms Association in 1918, but this could not be done on account of Government ban. The aims of the Hyderabad State Reforms Association were to bring out a political awakening in the State and fight for the political rights of the people.

It was during this period that journals began to appear in Telugu and Marāṭhī. The *Nilagiri Patrikā* issued from Nalgonda and *Telugu Patrikā* issued from the district of Wārangal belonged to this period and they marked the beginning of Telugu journalism in Hyderābad. The Marāṭhī weekly *Nizām Vijaya* appeared in 1920 and for three decades contributed greatly to the growth of public opinion in the State.

The Congress Movement which was gaining ground in the rest of the country had its effect in Hyderābād as well. A Congress Committee was formed in Hyderābād with Sri Waman Naik as the President in 1918. The Montague Chelmsford Report published in 1918 was the subject of strong criticism throughout the country.

The subsequent events like the Rowlatt Acts and the Jalianwala Bagh tragedy created a profound effect throughout the country. Added to this was the *Khilāfat* Agitation. Hyderābād too witnessed the effects of the Congress Movement and the *Khilāfat* struggle.

— —

The Nizāms of Hyderābād. *The Swadesi Movement.*

In 1919, the administration in Hyderābād underwent a structural change. On 17th November 1919, the old Cabinet Council was dissolved and the administration of the State was entrusted by the Nizām to an Executive Council with a President.

About the reforms of the Legislative Council, the Nizām issued a *Firmān* on 5th February 1920 (14th *Jamadi-ul-Awwāl* 1338 H.). The *Firmān* is as follows:—

"Through the *Firmān* of 22nd *Safar* 1338 H. (16th November 1919) we established an Executive Council with a view to make the administration of the State more efficient. Through the same *Firmān* it has been stated that the Legislative Council will continue to work under the existing rules until they should be modified. Of the reforms which my revered father had achieved in the State, the establishment of a Legislative Council was an important one. Since the Legislative Council came into existence some minor reforms have been introduced in it, but they are not suitable to the changed circumstances, nor are they of a nature which would achieve the aspirations of our dear subjects and take them on the path of progress. It is hoped that the constitution given to the Executive Council will result in an efficient administration. A good beginning has been made and from the present working of the administration, the correctness of measures taken by us would be apparent. In the further reforms to be undertaken we have thought of a plan to enquire how best the sphere of the Executive Council could be expanded and how healthy development of the Legislative Council could take place so as to make it more useful. For this purpose we did instruct the President of the Executive Council, Sir Ali Imam through this *Firmān* to collect information as early as possible to enable further measures to be taken. Keeping in view the social and educational progress achieved by the people, the enquiry should take into consideration the following:—

1. The number of franchise on an expanded scale.
2. Direct voting system.
3. Elections from the Upper Classes.
4. Protection of the rights of the minorities.
5. Qualification for voting.
6. Nomination of officials.
7. Powers and functions.

Through this *Firmān* the President of the Legislative Council is authorised to appoint an Enquiry Committee. This Committee should make enquiries on the above lines and submit its report, on how best to achieve the above aims, to the Executive Council. The necessary orders will be passed after the Executive Council submits its opinion on the report".

CHAPTER 2. History. MODERN PERIOD. The Nizāms of Hyderābād. The Svadesi Movement.

As instructed in the *Firmān*, the President of the Executive Council appointed Rai Bal Mukund, an *ex*-judge of the High Court, for this purpose to enquire and report. The report was submitted by Rai Bal Mukund after enquiry after one and a half year, but no action was taken on the report.

While the administrative structure of the State was undergoing a change, the attention of the State was diverted to the *Khilafat* Agitation and the Congress Movement which were sweeping over the country at this time. Hyderābād too took a prominent part in the movement.

First World War and after.

The First World War (1914—1918) brought in its wake further public awakening. The Civil Disobedience Movement of the Congress and the *Khilafat* Agitation saw an unprecedented agitation of public mind in Hyderābād. The Government tried to suppress the agitation for reforms. From the beginning of the 20th century a number of public workers had to leave the State. Pandit S. D. Satavalekar, D. A. Tuljapurkar, Pandit Taranath, Raghavendra Sharma were some of the public workers who had to leave the State on account of activities not to the liking of the Government. The movement to have regional conferences for Marathvada, Telangana and Karnātak was also started in the twenties. Public education focussed its attention on the lack of service opportunity for the majority community of the State since about 90 per cent of the services in the State were held by the Muslims. Agitation also grew against the widespread corruption which prevailed in the State during this period. The result was that a strong British element was introduced in the administration of the state. Partly this was also the effect of the persistent efforts of the Nizām to get back the possession of Berar and to acquire a status of equality with the Government of India.

With the rapidly rising number of educated youth and the struggle for a place in the services, communal agitation began to make itself felt. This took the shape of the Mulki and non-Mulki agitation and also the struggle between the major communities of the State. While the Hindu community was moving towards reforms in the State, the leaders who influenced the Muslim community began to think in terms of consolidating the privileges already enjoyed by the community. While the Government could not prevent the march of public opinion, it was not very keen to see the development of the Congress movement in the state. Under these circumstances communal movements found a ready field in the state. The rise of the *Ittehād-ul-Musalmin* and its militant wing, the Razākārs under the leadership first of Bahadur Yar Jung, a *Jāgirdār* and then of Kasim Rajvi was a feature of the period between 1930 and 1940 in the state.

Activities of the State Congress.

In 1930, Sir William Barton, Resident of Hyderābād, submitted a memorandum containing the following significant observations. "Flung almost completely across the Indian

Peninsula, the great State of Hyderābād holds a strategic position of the first importance both from the political and military point of view. In an emergency, it could practically isolate the South from the North "[1]. Though the vanity of the Nizām was tickled by fulsome words used in official pronouncements, he was reminded of his subservience whenever an occasion arose. Lord Reading, in his famous letter of March 26, 1926, addressed to the Nizām, refused to treat the Indian Princes as equals, whatever the language of the treaties. According to the viceroy, responsibility for the defence and internal security of the country gave the paramount power the right to intervene at its discretion in the internal affairs of the State[2]. The establishment of a State Congress was opposed by the Government and many obstructions were placed in its functioning. Restriction on religious and civil liberties agitated public feelings throughout the state. They had their repercussions in other parts of India. The *Satyāgraha* sponsored by the *Arya Samāj* in 1938 for the removal of religious disabilities was a turning point in the history of Hyderābād. In this *Satyāgraha* the Government found itself for the first time very much on the defensive. The State Congress, too, offered *Satyāgraha* at this time to achieve its right of establishing itself. Among the leaders of public opinion who emerged into the forefront of the struggle at this time were Sri Govindrao Nanal, the pleader from Parbhaṇī, Sri Digambarrao Bindu, who later became Home Minister in the Government of Hyderabad, Dr. Melkote, later Minister for Finance, B. Ramkrishna Rao, later Chief Minister, Shri Vinayakrao Koratkar, the son of Keshavrao Koratkar and later Finance Minister in Hyderabad Government, Swami Ramanand Tirth, Phulchand Gandhi, K. V. Ranga Reddi, Shri Devising Chavan and others.

In 1937, feeling that some reforms were due in the State, Government appointed a Committee under Diwan Bahadur Aravamudu Ayyangar to suggest a scheme of reforms for the State. The terms of reference for the Committee were however only to suggest the setting up of a body through whom Government would be in a position to ascertain the wishes of the people. The theory was that the Nizām held his power from God and that he could not surrender his sovereignty to the people. The Committee suggested a very modest scheme for the setting up of an assembly representative of various sections of the people. Even this scheme was opposed tooth and nail by the *Ittehād-ul-Musalmīn* and the Razākārs led by Bahadur Yar Jung, who felt that it would mean a surrender of the right of Muslims to the majority community. In 1938 the great *Satyāgraha* movement in Hyderābād was started. Mahārāṣṭra Parishad contributed a large share in that struggle. Most of the Working Committee members and other prominent workers of the Mahārāṣṭra Conference joined the *Satyāgraha* movement one after another.

[1] K. M. Munshi, *The End of an Era, Hyderabad Memoirs*, p. XXII.

[2] *Ibid.*

CHAPTER 2.
History.
MODERN PERIOD.
The Nizams of Hyderābād.
Activities of the State Congress.

This resulted naturally in a virtual effacement of the formal existence of the Conference Committees and their day to day work. The situation remained unaltered for a considerable time even till about the end of 1940. A section of young workers who had joined the State Congress struggle was not willing to revert back to the provincial plane of the Mahārāṣṭra Conference. They were reluctant to revive the activities of the Mahārāṣṭra Conference. The State Congress. was not able to function on account of the continued ban. Thus there was no organizational medium through which people could work unitedly and create popular sanctions behind them. Arrests and imprisonments were not over. Swami Ramanand Tirth and some of his colleagues had, under the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, started individual *Satyāgraha.* Sjt. Govindasaji Shroff, Waghmare and some other active workers from Auraṅgābād were arrested and imprisoned on the ground that they were communists. In the Maharaṣṭra Conference, therefore, there were very few active workers who could successfully carry on its activities.

It was, however, considered advisable to hold the third session of the Conference in Nānded district. Umrī was selected as the best venue for the session and Mr. Kashinathrao Vaidya was elected president unanimously. This session was held at the end of May 1941.

This session was a great step forward and unique in several other respects. This was the first session of the Mahārāṣṭra Conference in which agriculturists in thousands had gathered to witness its proceedings. This was the first session when the ideal of responsible Government was discussed and preached both in the presidential address as well as in the proceedings of the Conference. The main resolution of the Conference was pertaining to the Constitutional Reforms Scheme of 1939. This resolution rejected the Reforms Scheme as "Inadequate, unsatisfactory and reactionary".

In this Reforms Scheme larger representation was given to the vested interests than to the agriculturists and labourers, who form the main bulk of the nation. The Conference had demanded that "a Constitution, the ultimate aim of which is Responsible Government, should be framed with the help of popular representatives, and immediately enforced".

During the course of the next year some useful work was turned out by the Conference workers and its Committees. The late Shri Laxuman Rao Valujkar of Auraṅgābād was the main inspiration and guide of the younger workers. It was mainly through his efforts that several adult schools and literacy centres were opened in the districts. Members were enrolled in thousands and other useful activities were taken up. The All India political situation was deteriorating day by day. It had its repercussions even in Hyderābād. War-time restrictions were freely utilised to suppress political activities. No relief could be

The Nizāms of Hyderābād.
Activities of the State Congress.

seen in the immediate future. The August 1942 movement burst as an avalanche. The State of Hyderābād had its share in this struggle. Thus there was another break in the work of the Mahārāṣṭra Conference.

However, the fourth session was taken at Aurangābād in 1942 mainly through the efforts of Mr. Waghmare, Sri Gonvindas Shroff and other young workers of Aurangābād who were released after a long imprisonment. The Aurangābād session was the real beginning of the organizational growth of Marāṭhvāḍā. So long, the Mahārāṣṭra Conference had no regular constitution. A constitution was framed after the Pārtūr session and would have ordinarily passed in the second session at Lātūr. The session was, however, given up in protest and the organization had no constitution passed in the open session. The Umri Session could pass it but the main consideration which weighed with the leaders of the Conference was about the difficulty of adopting the same ideal which was originally framed at the time of the Lātūr session. Some of them thought that after the State Congress struggle it was not possible for them to adopt any constitution which had no responsible Government as its ideal. If they had accepted Responsible Government as an ideal in their constitution, they reasonably feared that the Government would automatically ban the organization. Thus the attempt was deferred for the time being and the constitution was adopted in the Aurangābād Session of 1943. The Conference was presided by Shri Shridhar Waman Naik, B.A., Bar-at-law. The main political resolutions passed by the Conference are a great land-mark in the progress of the people's movement in Marāṭhvāḍā. The main political resolution and the programme, adopted in the session gave a new turn to the whole movement of the Conference. Meanwhile the Second World War had broken out and no further progress in the setting up of assembly could take place. When the war ended in 1945, the entire country was in the throes of the Quit India movement. In Hyderābād Bahadur Yar Jung had been followed by the extremist leader Kasim Razvi. Bands of militant Razākārs spread all over the State creating a great sense of insecurity among the people. At the end of December 1943 Swami Ramanand Tirtha issued a statement in which he reviewed the political situation in the State and warned the Government to read the signs of the times and grant freely, if not what was absolutely desirable, at least what was inevitable. The acid test of what was inevitable under the given situation in Hyderābād, he continued, was the lifting of the ban on the State Congress, which in fact would wisely be conceding the elementary civic right of free association and recognition of the right of the people to strive for Responsible Government. He further said "the struggle the Hyderābād State Congress has passed through in 1938, 1940 and 1942, remains perforce unfulfilled. The Government has not as yet seen its way to effect any change in its policy towards it. It shall therefore be the duty of one and all who believe in and are

CHAPTER 2. History. MODERN PERIOD. The Nizams of Hyderābād. *Activities of the State Congress.*

working for a progressive and democratic Hyderābād State to strive to get the ban on the organisation lifted. The State Congress has all along stood and striven for definite principles and has made its indelible mark on the political history of the State. The freedom of the people of the State can only mean the attainment of Responsible Government under the aegis of H.E.H. the Nizām and I am confident that all the democratic forces, individuals and organisations shall popularise this ideal and mobilise the strength of public opinion behind it, so that the demand of the State Congress is made irresistible". However the State congressmen who were working in the provincial conferences before 1938 re-entered the conferences with a new spirit and a new vision. They gave the organisations a definite political bias. Thenceforward the political organisations became in effect instruments for educating and organising the people for the very political objectives for which the State Congress stood. Although the ideal of Responsible Government was not incorporated in their respective constitutions, for a long time, it was propagated through their resolutions and speeches. The minimum political demands of these conferences were for granting civil liberty and lifting of the ban on the State Congress. Thus the illegal State Congress was gathering popular strength behind it as time rolled on. It was evident that the State Congress was in fact banned for having Responsible Government as its ideal although the Government had tried to hide its intentions behind several other objections. In 1940 the seven *satyāgrahīs* headed by Swami Ramanand Tirth had offered themselves for arrest for the vindication of their right to preach the ideal of Responsible Government. Other State Congressmen in the provincial conferences practically asserted this right. Mr. Kashinath Rao Vaidya presiding over the 3rd session of the Mahārāṣtra Conference held in 1941 at Umri (Nānded district) pleaded the cause of Responsible Government in his presidential address. The conference at the same time, while rejecting the reforms of 1939 demanded a new reforms scheme based upon Responsible Government.

The first jitters of the intention of the Government to suppress the conference were already being experienced. The life of a political worker was already in danger. Threats were being held out to them, their houses were being attacked, they were being shot at and murdered. The brutal murder of Shri Govindrao Pansare, a brilliant and selfless worker of the State Congress at Asshapur in Nānded district by an armed band, two hundred strong, was indeed the work of the antidemocratic and counter-revolutionary forces. There could be no other reason against such a man who throughout his life served the people without making any distinction of caste or community, who was a devotee of non-violence and truth and who worked throughout his life for the amelioration of the masses. It was an action directed against those who dared to oppose and lay bare the atrocities and corruption of the officials; it was an action against the vanguard of democratic forces and a challenge to the growing

aspirations of the people and those who championed them ; it was a shot fired at the rising tide of the mass awakening.

Activities of the State Congress.

This indirect repression was supported by the direct one by the Government. Hundreds of workers on the democratic front were put under arrest, scores were fired upon and worst crimes of rape, loot and arson were perpetrated by the police against the people in places like Macharadpallī, Aknoor, and Sūryapeth.

But all this could not deter the democratic forces from their onward march. As the hour of India's Independence drew nearer, the rabid communal activities of the *Ittehād-ul-Musalmīn* increased in volume and violence. The State Congress fought valiantly against these elements. Meanwhile the Government of Hyderābād which had till now been led by moderates like Sir Mirza Ismail had come into the hands of the Razākār supported leaders, who brought the State to a difficult position, through their spirit of adventurism.

Independence and after.

India won its Independence in 1947. The future of Hyderābād was now to be settled. Public opinion in Hyderābād was overwhelmingly in favour of joining the Indian Union. This was opposed by the leader of the Razākārs who now controlled the Government. All efforts of moderates like Sir Mirza Ismail and Sir Sultan Ahmad to establish the relation between the Indian Union and Hyderābād in consonance with the realities of the situation were opposed by the Razākārs. The movement of the State Congress to force Hyderābād to join the Indian Union was strongly attacked by the communal elements. In the latter struggle thousands went to jail and suffered severely at the hands of the administration. Due to the activities of the Razākārs hundreds of thousands of Hindus had to flee the State and take shelter in numerous camps set up by the sympathetic Indian opinion across the borders. The district of Nānded too had its share of public workers who fought and suffered. At last the Government of the Union moved into the Nizām's State and after a brief but brilliant police action, put an end to the intolerable conditions prevailing in the State. Soon after, elections were held in the State and a representative Government was set up. The State of Hyderābād acceded to the Indian Union.

Police Action.

In 1956, following the reorganisation of States the district of Nānded along with the other districts of Marāthvādā became a part of the then Bombay State and in 1960, of the Maharashtra State with the creation of that State.

CHAPTER 3 — THE PEOPLE

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

POPULATION.

THE POPULATION OF NĀNDEḌ DISTRICT ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1961, is 10,79 674 (m. 5,47,974; f. 5,31,700). The rural areas accounted for 9,23,806 persons (m. 4,66,836; f. 4,56,970) and the urban areas for 1,55,868 persons (m. 81,138; f. 74,730). The rural-urban ratio of population in the district works out at 6:1 (approximately). The Census Report of 1911 analysed the growth of population in Mārāṭhvāḍā districts. The following extracts borrowed from the Report throw a light on the population trends in Nānded district.

Growth of Population.

"The population of Marāṭhwārā has not increased as rapidly as that of Teliṅgaṇa. Its percentage of increase during the decade might have been expected to show a larger increase than Teliṅgaṇa. The occurrence of plague in some of the Marāṭhwārā districts has been a counteracting influence. Even otherwise the increase of population in Marāṭhwārā cannot cope with that of Teliṅgaṇa. For one thing, practically all the cultivable area in the Division has come under cultivation and there is very little room for expansion. It has been pointed out in the first chapter that rice cultivation, which is inconsiderable in Marāṭhwārā, has the capacity of supporting a proportionately larger population than that of any other crops. The scanty and uncertain rainfall is another feature of the conditions of Marāṭhwārā which is opposed to a rapid growth of population. It seems probable that Marāṭhwārā is already supporting a population much nearer to the maximum capacity of its agriculture than Teliṅgaṇa. If it develops modern industries, its possibilities will, of course, vastly increase. The case of Marāṭhwārā furnishes a good illustration of what has been offered in paragraph 37 as one probable cause of the high price of food-grains. Nearly all the cultivable land is cultivated. The population is pressing against the margin of cultivation."

Movement of Population in Marāṭhwārā districts.

"It follows from what has been said in the last paragraph that considerable expansion of the population in the Marāṭhwārā districts cannot be expected in the natural course of things, and that when such an expansion does occur, some new development in the shape either of the substitution of more paying crops, of improved methods in cultivation or of

CHAPTER 3.

The People.
POPULATION.
Movement of Population in Marāṭhwāḍā districts.

the establishment of new industries, should be looked for in explanation of it. When, however, the pressure of the land has been recently relieved by some great natural calamity or by emigration, the population will expand at a rapid rate till it encounters again the iron limits set by the lack of cultivable land to the growth of a predominantly agricultural community."

The increase in Nānded district was 21.4 per cent during the decade. This increase was almost exactly in the same order as the decrease during the previous decade. That the increase was mainly due to the loss in 1901, is sufficiently plain. In Nānded the rebound has been proportionately greater than the loss during 1891—1901. This could be attributed to the cultivation of rice in certain parts of the district, and the opening of the Godavarī Valley Railway route.

The population of Nānded district was 6,49,825 in 1921, of which the immigrants were 5,203. As per the 1931 Census, the actual population of the district stood at 7,06,773, of which 5,960 were immigrants.

The density of population per square mile during the respective Census years was as follows:—

1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
183	186	153	186	178	192

The Census Report* of 1931 has observed that "Since then (*i.e.*, 1911 Census), one of the natural checks to the growth of the population, namely influenza, came into play and gave rise in the decade under report to a general increase of population in all the Marāṭhwāḍā districts .... 8 in Nānder .... but the fact remains that in none of these districts is there fresh cultivable land available to any large extent, and, therefore, it may be said that there is pressure of the population on the resources of the land."

The Census Report† of 1951 summed up the growth of population in Nānded district in the following words "During the last three decades Nānded district has increased its population by 35.8 per cent which is considerably below the corresponding increase of 49.7 per cent recorded by the (Hyderabad) State. Even this impressive increase is to a large extent due to the industrial and commercial prosperity of Nānded town. This comparatively slow growth is due to various factors. The immigration into the district from all areas beyond the district is not keeping pace with growth of its population. The immigrants in this district formed 7.5 per cent of the total enumerated population of the district in 1921. The percentage decreased to 5.7 in 1931, *i.e.*, during the trade depression. It has now

* Census of India, 1931, Vol. XXIII, Hyderabad State, Part I Report, p. 35.

† Census of India, 1951, Vol. IX, Hyderabad, Part I A., pp. 50-51.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

POPULATION.

Movement of Population in Marāṭhwāḍā districts.

again improved to 7.2, but is still lower than what it was in 1921. Contrary to this, emigration from the district to other areas within the State records a decisive increase. These emigrants who numbered less than 19,000 in 1921 increased to 26,655 in 1931 and are now as much as 55,660. As explained in detail elsewhere, the neighbouring district of Nizāmābād, is attracting relatively a large number of emigrants from this district. There does not, however, seem to have been any marked variation in the scale of emigration from the district to areas beyond the State. Thus both accelerated emigration and decelerated immigration are responsible to some extent to the retarded growth of the population of the district as compared to other areas in the State. There is no doubt that this district did record considerable progress in the earlier decades of this century. But subsequently, apart from the setting up of a textile factory in Nānded Town, the rate of this progress slowed down considerably. Besides, this district has also had its share of the epidemics, particularly plague and cholera, which break out from time to time in the State. Life in this district especially in Hadgānv Tahsil and Nānded Town, was also dislocated considerably for some months prior to and following the Police Action. All these factors explain its relatively retarded growth as compared with the average for the State.

The growth of the population of this district since the beginning of this century is, however, relatively more imposing. This is due to the fact that, like Parbhani, this district benefited considerably during the decade 1901—1911 because of the opening of the Godāvarī Valley Railway line and the consequent expansion of industries and commerce and the fairly prosperous agricultural years which characterised the decade."

The growth of population in Nānded town has been analysed by the Census Report* of 1951 in the following words: "Nānded town had even less than 15,000 persons at the beginning of this century. It is now inhabited by over 65,000 persons, which makes it a very close second to Aurangābād the fourth town of the State. Thus, its population has increased by as much as 358 per cent during the course of the last fifty years. No other town in the State, apart from Kothagudem which suddenly developed into the largest colliery town in Southern India, records such an unusually heavy increase. But what makes this increase more remarkable is the fact that, although its population has increased consistently from decade to decade since 1901, the increase was by as much as 77 per cent during the last decade 1941—1951 itself. Nānded Town is now the second biggest of the agricultural markets in the whole of the State from the point of view of the value of its annual turnover. Besides, it is one of the most important of the State's industrial towns. This decade has

* Census of India, 1951, Vol. IX, Hyderabad Part, I-A, page 245.

firmly established its position as the chief commercial-*cum*-industrial urban unit in the north-western districts of the State. Its nearest competitor in the future decades is likely to be Jālanā Town".

Variation in Population.

The population of the district and decade variation rates since 1901 are given in the following table:—

TABLE No. 1

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS, NANDED DISTRICT

District / Tahsil	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
DISTRICT TOTAL ..	1901	550,261	..	..	274,628	275,633
	1911	671,066	+120,805	+21·95	336,431	334,635
	1921	649,825	—21,241	—3·17	328,083	321,742
	1931	706,773	+56,948	+8·76	359,522	347,251
	1941	784,289	+77,516	+10·97	399,103	385,186
	1951	883,531	+99,242	+12·65	445,558	437,973
	1961	1,079,674	+196,143	+22·20	547,974	531,700
Kinwat Tahsil	1951	88,210	..	..	44,195	44,015
	1961	117,137	+28,927	+32·79	58,561	58,576
Hadgaon Tahsil	1951	108,643	..	..	54,510	54,133
	1961	137,236	+28,593	+26·32	69,122	68,114

TABLE No. 1—contd.

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS, NANDED DISTRICT

District/Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Persons (3)	Decade Variation (4)	Percentage Decade Variation (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
Nānded Tahsil	1951	163,198	..	..	83,455	79,743
	1961	196,307	+ 33,109	+ 20·29	101,538	94,769
Bhokar Mahāl	1951	72,780	..	..	35,953	36,827
	1961	88,137	+ 15,357	+ 21·10	44,015	44,122
Kandhār Tahsil	1951	145,078	..	..	73,731	71,347
	1961	173,412	+ 28,334	+ 19·53	89,017	84,395
Biloli Tahsil	1951	151,289	..	..	75,303	75,986
	1961	176,055	+ 24,766	+ 16·37	88,152	87,903
Mukhed Mahal .. .	1951	82,086	..	..	41,873	40,213
	1961	101,477	+ 19,391	+ 23·62	51,845	49,632
Deglūr Tahsil	1951	72,461	..	..	36,649	35,812
	1961	89,913	+ 17,452	+ 24·08	45,724	44,189

* The 1951 Census Population of Remtāpūr village is not included in the District Total. However the same is included in the Deglūr tahsil (1951). Hence tahsilwise figures will not add up to District Total.

The population of the district increased by 22 per cent in the decade 1901-11. The satisfactory conditions of crops and recovery from the famine in the earlier decade contributed to the considerable growth of population. Besides the opening of the Godāvarī Valley Railway line and consequent expansion of commerce and industries contributed to the growth of population. The crop failures and influenza epidemic of 1918-19 were the principal reasons for the decrease of 3.17 per cent in the population during 1911—21. In the decade 1921—31, the population increased by 8.76 per cent particularly due to the improved crop conditions. From 1931 onwards the population continued to increase. The decade 1951—61 witnessed the highest growth rate of 22.2 per cent. This could be attributed to the control of epidemics and other diseases since 1950. The reduced death rate contributed to the higher growth rate substantially.

The percentage variation of population during 1951—61 for the district and each of the tahsils is given below:—

Nānded district	+22·20
Kinwaṭ tahsil	+32·79
Hadgāṅv tahsil	+26·32
Nānded tahsil	+20·29
Kandhār tahsil	+19·53
Bilolī tahsil	+16·37
Deglūr tahsil	+24·08
Bhokar mahal	+21·10
Mukheḍ mahal	+23·62

Density of Population.

The density of population in Nānded district (271 per square mile) is lower than the density in Mahārāṣṭra State (334 per square mile). The following statement gives the density in Nānded district and its tahsils.

	Density per square mile	
	1951	1961
Nānded district	221	271
Kinwaṭ tahsil	110	146
Hadgāṅv tahsil	181	228
Nānded tahsil	413	497
Bhokar mahal	182	221
Kandhār tahsil	231	276
Bilolī tahsil	268	312
Mukheḍ mahal	243	300
Deglūr tahsil	277	343

CHAPTER 3. The People. POPULATION. Density of Population.

The district witnessed a very sharp increase in the density of population from 163 in 1921 to 271 per square mile in 1961. However, the density in the district has been lower than the State average at every Census enumeration.

The density of population varies from 146 persons in Kinwaṭ tahsil to 497 persons per square mile in Nānded tahsil. The difference might be due to topography, state of agriculture and the growth of urban centres. The high density in Nānded tahsil is mainly due to the Nānded town. The northern tahsils (Hadgañv, Kinwaṭ and Bhokar) are sparsely populated. This can be attributed to the undulating topography and forest areas. In the central and southern tahsils the soil is fertile and capable of maintaining higher density of population.

Urban Population.

The extent of urbanisation of population in Nānded district compares less favourably with that in Mahārāṣṭra State. As per the 1961 Census the percentage of urban population to total population is 14.44 in Nānded district and 28.22 in Mahārāṣṭra State. The development of urban centres has been slow in the district.

The proportion of urban population decreased in 1911, in comparison to that of 1901. Since then it registered a gradual increase up to 1951. The 1961 Census witnessed a decline in urban population. Since 1911 the number of towns also witnessed an increase up to 1951. The Census of 1961 redefined the term town and as such places returned as towns in former Censuses were declassified by the Census of 1961. This resulted in the decrease of urban population.

The following table gives the urban population, the rate of decade variation in urban population and the percentage of urban to total population at each Census since 1901:—

TABLE No. 2

AREA AND POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, NANDED DISTRICT

Year	Area		Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Percentage of urban population to total population	Males	Females
	Sq. Miles	Km²						
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1901	..	..	33,806	..	..	6·14	16,978	16,828
1911	..	..	39,027	+5,221	+15·44	5·82	19,764	19,263
1921	..	..	41,410	+2,383	+6·11	6·37	20,951	20,459
1931	..	..	54,708	+13,298	+32·11	7·74	28,337	26,371
1941	..	..	76,211	+21,503	+39·31	9·72	39,312	36,899
1951	..	..	138,307	+62,096	+81·48	15·65	70,609	67,698
1961	91·8	237·8	155,868	+17,561	+12·70	14·44	81·138	74,730

CHAPTER 3. The People. POPULATION. Urban Population.

The 1961 Census returns regarding area and population of towns in the district are given in the following table:—

TABLE No. 3

AREA AND POPULATION OF TOWNS IN NANDED DISTRICT

Town (1)	Area Sq. miles (2)	Area Km² (3)	Population (4)
Nānded	3·73	9·66	81,087
Deglūr	7·33	18·98	14,636
Dharmābād	14·42	37·35	9,917
Kuṇḍalvāḍī	8·49	21·99	8,761
Kinwat	13·00	33·67	7,221
Kandhār	5·61	14·53	6,630
Mukhed	12·78	33·10	6,610
Mudkhed	5·76	14·92	6,601
Hadgāṅv	9·91	25·67	5,522
Peth Umarī	3·22	8·34	4,443
Biloli	7·57	19·61	4,400

Rural Population.

Nanded district has remained predominantly rural in character. The percentage of rural population to total population is as high as 85.56 (1961 Census). The corresponding percentage for Maharaṣṭra State is 71.78.

The rural population of Nānded district increased by 78.87 per cent in 1961 over that in 1901*, and by 51.84 per cent over that in 1921.

The rate of growth of urban population has been faster than that of rural population. Increased urbanisation took place at the cost of rural population. Consequently rural population increased at a lower rate than total population. The Censuses of 1911 and 1961 however recorded a higher growth rate of rural population over total population. This phenomenon during 1961 can be attributed, among other reasons, to the declassification of one town into a village.

*The percentage absorption of the population over a period of time was larger in rural than in urban areas.

The following table gives the rates of variation and the percentages of rural population to total population in the district since 1901 :—

TABLE No. 4

VARIATION IN RURAL POPULATION IN NANDED DISTRICT (1901 to 1961)

Year (1)	Rate of variation in rural population (2)	Percentage of rural population to total population (3)
1901	..	93·86
1911	+22·38	94·18
1921	−3·74	93·63
1931	+7·17	92·26
1941	+8·59	90·28
1951	+5·25	84·35
1961	+23·96	85·56

The following table gives the area, number of inhabited villages, rural population, average population per inhabited village and number of inhabited villages per 100 square miles of rural area:—

CHAPTER 3. The People. POPULATION, Rural Population.

TABLE No. 5

AREA, POPULATION AND VILLAGES IN RURAL AREAS OF NANDED DISTRICT IN 1961

District/Tahsil	Area		Number of inhabited villages	Rural population	Average population per inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages per 100 square miles of rural area
	Sq. miles	Sq. km				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nānded District	3,897·9	10,095·5	1,325	923,806	697	34
1 Kinwat Tahsil	798·9	2,043·2	191	109,916	575	24
2 Hadgānv Tahsil	591·1	1,530·9	186	131,714	708	31
3 Nānded Tahsil	385·4	998·2	181	108,619	600	47
4 Bhokar Mahal	396·2	1,026·1	127	83,694	659	32
5 Kandhār Tahsil	623·5	1,614·9	200	166,782	834	32
6 Biloli Tahsil	533·0	1,380·6	218	152,937	702	41
7 Mukhed Mahal	325·1	842·0	124	94,867	765	38
8 Deglūr Tahsil	254·7	659·6	98	75,277	768	38

The frequency distribution of villages according to population is given below:—

TABLE No. 6

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, 1961

Population Group	Number of inhabited villages	Population	
		Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total Rural areas	1,325	466,836	456,970
Villages with Less than 200	174	10,461	10,096
Villages with 200—499	425	75,209	73,281
Villages with 500—999	485	175,169	172,645
Villages with 1,000—1,999	185	126,121	123,960
Villages with 2,000—4,999	53	71,051	68,583
Villages with 5,000—9,999	3	8,825	8,405
Villages with 10,000 and above	..	..	..

Migration.

Migration of population is an important aspect to be considered in the study of population. The statistics of immigration in Nānded district as furnished by the 1961 Census reveal that the immigrants form a very sizeable proportion of the total persons enumerated. This can be attributed to, (i) the industrial and commercial development of Nānded town, (ii) settlement of Śīkhs of Punjāb origin in the Gurudwār town of Nānded, and (iii) the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis in 1956. In the case of women, marriage is an important factor affecting migration.

The proportion of population enumerated at place of birth and other places is given in the following table:—

TABLE No. 7

POPULATION BY PLACES OF BIRTH, NANDED DISTRICT, 1961

	Total population	Place of enumeration	Elsewhere in the district	Outside the district but in Mahārāṣṭra	Outside Mahārāṣṭra
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Persons	1,079,674	709,417	255,048	69,294	44,648
Males	547,974	441,369	64,970	23,761	17,372
Females	531,700	268,048	190,078	45,533	27,276
Percentage to total population.					
Persons	100	65·78	23·65	6·43	4·14
Males	100	80·62	11·87	4·34	3·17
Females	100	50·48	35·80	8·58	5·14

CHAPTER 3. The People. POPULATION. Migration.

The lower percentage of women born at the place of enumeration is generally due to women married outside their place of birth. The marriage migration of females is considerably higher from within the district and from the adjoining districts as well. "Nānded being a border district, marriage may be an important factor for a large number of females migrating from the adjoining districts of Āndhra Pradeś*".

LANGUAGES.

The mode of expression of any section of the people is an important aspect in the study of the people and their culture. Hence the study of languages becomes an integral part of the study of the people. The study becomes all the more interesting due to the presence of a multiplicity of languages and dialects. Though most of the dialects have a distinguishable and identifiable character, many of them present an interesting admixture due to proximity.

The multi-lingual pattern in Nānded district is influenced mainly by two factors. The first of these is location of the district in the linguistic map. It occupies an area on the border between Mahārāṣṭra and Telugu speaking Āndhra Pradeś. Hence there is a considerable influence of Telugu on Marāṭhī and other languages in Nānded. The second factor is the dominance of Urdū during the Nizām rule. Urdū, which was an official language during the Nizāms was almost a compulsory subject in schools and colleges. It was also a medium of instruction at the Osmania University. Till the establishment of the Marāṭhwāḍā University, Nānded was included in the jurisdiction of the Osmānia University.

The languages and dialects, returned as mother tongues in 1961 Census, are given below:—

TABLE No. 8

LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1961

Mother Tongue	Total	Percentage to total population	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Marāṭhī	7,91,195	73·28	4,01,799	3,89,396
Urdū	1,17,041	10·84	59,532	57,509
Telugu	68,483	6·34	34,260	34,223
Banjārī	49,179	4·56	24,701	24,478
Kannaḍa	17,887	1·66	9,191	8,696
Hindī	14,791	1·37	8,004	6,787
Goṇḍī	13,209	1·22	6,427	6,782
Punjābī	2,746	0·25	1,452	1,294
Gujarātī	1,793	0·17	923	870
Others	3,350	0·31	1,685	1,665

* District Census Handbook, Nānded District, 1961, p. 16.

The mother tongues included under the heading 'others' are given below. (Figures in brackets indicate number of speakers). Arabic (7); Bangargī (2); Beldārī (102); Bengalī (10); Bhillī (225); English (21); Ghibadi (442); Kacchī (247); Kaikāḍī (468); Khāsī (6); Khaṭī (8); Khatrī (80); Kolamī (20); Kolhāṭī (755); Konkaṇī (13); Malyālam (71); Mamanī (2); Nepālī (10); Pāncālī (1); Pāradhī (143); Persian (15); Sindhī (460); Tāmīl (141); and Tirgulī (101).

The Kinwaṭ tahsil which formed part of the Adilābād district previously presents an interesting pattern of languages. The mother-tongue of the aboriginal population in Kinwaṭ is the Goṇḍī dialect and its variants which have an affinity towards Marāṭhī, Telugu and Hindustānī.

Marāṭhī.

Marāṭhī is the principal language spoken by the vast majority of the people (73.28 per cent of the total population) in the district. The 1961 Census returned 7,91,195 persons having Marāṭhī as their mother-tongue. Besides this, almost all those whose mother-tongue is not Marāṭhī, can understand Marāṭhī because of their close association with the local people. Similarly many of those whose mother-tongue is Marāṭhī can understand and speak Urdū whose speakers are mostly numerous next to the Marāṭhī speakers.

It is, however, noteworthy that the intonation and accents of the Marāṭhī speaking masses in the district differ immensely from those in Western Mahārāṣṭra.

The Marāṭhī accents show an explicit influence of Urdū, Telugu and Goṇḍī presenting a strange admixture of grammar and idioms. The vocabulary of the people also exhibits an interesting admixture of Urdū and Telugu words with Marāṭhī.

Urdū.

Urdū is the second important language in the district. It is returned as a mother-tongue* by 10.8 per cent of the total population. The bulk of the Muhammedans return themselves as speaking Urdū. It is prevalent to a greater extent in urban areas where its speakers form 32.4 per cent of the total population. In rural Nānded, however, Urdū speakers are only 7.2 per cent of the total population.

The Urdū spoken in the district shows a profound impress of Marāṭhī, Telugu and Hindustānī. Many words from these languages are freely used in spoken Urdū.

Goṇḍī.

The Goṇḍī language is mainly to be found in the Kinwaṭ tahsil which formerly formed part of the Adilābād district. The Goṇds are inhabited in the forest regions of Kinwaṭ which are adjacent to Adilābād district. The 1961 Census enumerated 13,209 persons who profess Goṇḍī to be their mother-tongue The percentage of Goṇḍī speakers to total population is 1.22 in the district.

* Statistics based on 1961 Census returns.

CHAPTER 5.
The People.
LANGUAGES.
Gondī.

The Gonḍī, as spoken in Kinwaṭ tahsil, shows a strong Marāṭhī influence. Of the Gonḍs "more than half are under the influence of the Marāṭhī language and ways of living. The Gonḍ of Kinwaṭ and Rājurā knows Marāṭhī well. He does not know Telugu"*.

Bilingualism.

A sizeable proportion of people can speak one or more languages other than their mother-tongue. This bilingual population is enumerated by the 1961 Census. In the table that follows, the second column gives the total number of speakers for each mother-tongue. The third column shows the number of those out of them who speak one or more subsidiary languages. The break up of those speakers of the main subsidiary language is given in the subsequent columns.

*_Among the Gonds of Adilabad_ by Setu Madhava Rao Pagdi p. 2.

TABLE No. 9

BILINGUALISM, NANDED DISTRICT, 1961

Mother tongue	Total Speakers	Persons Speaking a Language subsidiary to Mother tongue	Subsidiary languages						
			Banjārī	Goṇḍī	Hindī	Kannaḍa	Marāthī	Telugu	Urdū
Marāṭhī	791,195	71,166	595	364	33,499	7,675	..	19,316	6,571
Urdū	117,041	39,035	2	5	1,870	613	32,898	1,866	..
Telugu	68,483	28,583	9	28	1,893	1,193	24,860	..	429
Banjārī	49,179	25,479			Not	available			
Kannaḍa	17,887	12,387	..	..	413	..	10,855	1,045	35
Hindī	14,791	5,340	5	3	..	16	4,825	144	106
Goṇḍī	13,209	7,510	..	..	11	..	7,399	97	1

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

POPULATION BY RELIGION.

The principal religious communities in the district are Hindūs, Muslims, Buddhists and Śikhs. The following tables give the numerical strength of the various religious communities:—

TABLE No. 10.

POPULATION BY RELIGION FROM 1911 TO 1951, NANDED DISTRICT

Religion	1911		1921		1931		1941		1951	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
*Hindūs	3,13,495	3,14,157	2,91,222	2,87,807	3,15,495	3,05,770	3,46,913	3,34,917	4,18,360	4,13,883
Musalmāns	36,708	35,481	37,413	35,610	41,667	39,488	50,880	48,592	56,427	57,083
Sīkhs	700	623	605	554	869	719	795	668	1,312	1,146
Animists	1,194	1,142	8,459	8,423	8,231	8,138	9,664	9,084	24	19
Christians	..	..	.	.		.	109	138	235	209
Jains	..	..	..	..	556	529	634	578	608	565
Parsees	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	39	..	..
Others	541	508	479	447	352	267	31	34	44	21
Total ..	352,638	351,911	338,178	332,841	367,170	354,911	409,065	394,050	477,010	472,926

* Hindūs included, Harijan, Vīraśaivas, Āryas.

TABLE No. 11.

POPULATION BY RELIGION, NANDED DISTRICT, 1961.

Religion	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Buddhists	40,895	39,708	36.267	35,314	4,628	4,394
Christians	271	266	74	32	197	234
Hindūs	444,737	431,562	395,398	387,578	49,339	43,984
Jains	949	802	457	353	492	449
Muslims	59,577	58,020	34,276	33,437	25,299	24,583
Sikhs	1,527	1,319	362	256	1,165	1,063
Other Religions	18	23	..	..	18	23
Religion not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..

HINDUS.

Hindus are the most numerous in the Nānded district. Of the total population, 81.16 per cent people* are Hindūs, the percentages for rural and urban areas being 84.75 and 59.87, respectively. The 1961 Census enumerated 8,76,299 Hindūs in the district, of whom 7,82,976 are the residents of rural areas and the rest, viz., 93,323 of the urban areas.

The Hindūs, however, form a comparatively lower percentage of the urban population. "This is due mainly to the concentration of Muslims—and of the other minorities in urban areas, and to a smaller extent, to the fact that the more numerous of the Hindū castes are agricultural by profession."†

Social Life.

Under the influence of modern civilization, the joint family system is crumbling everywhere in India but since Nānded is much in the interior and industrialisation or urbanisation of the district has yet to take place, a joint family with a grand-parent as the leader with not only brothers and their families, but even cousins and their families is by no means a rare sight. It is still found useful for agricultural pursuits being followed jointly and under the direction of an elderly and experienced person. But the tendency for agricultural holdings is to divide and sub-divide and agriculture to be neglected in its several aspects. It is difficult to say whether this is the cause or the effect of the break-down of the joint family. Ancestral property according to Hindū law is divided equally between sons and recent legislation has provided for even daughters to claim a share in it. In the case of self-acquired property, the owner has a free choice to bequeath it to whomsoever he wills and in the proportion he desires or gift it away to any religious, social or charitable purpose. Under religious influence, it was once considered sinful to have to die without a male issue and a son was adopted to inherit property and provide for the other-worldly well-being of the adopter. The spiritual aspect of it was a make-believe even in old days and now with modern ideas influencing people, the system of adoption is fast falling in disuse. People no longer see any merit even in the family name being perpetuated and an issueless parent adopting a son is becoming a rarity. Law courts provide any number of examples of a widowed mother adopting a son and coming into conflict with him for one reason or other and this has acted as a deterrent to the system of adoption being resorted to for preserving a family name or its property.

Marriage and Morals.

According to Hindū religion and tradition of several centuries, marriage has been regarded as a sacred and inevitable obligation for both man and woman. It has been traditionally regarded as a sacrament and not a contract which is dissoluble. Marriages between members of different *varṇās* and castes are not favourably looked upon by the members of the caste concerned. Yet, of late, under modern influence, the inequity of the caste system

* Census of 1961.

† Census of India, 1951, Hyderabad, Vol IX, Part I-A Report.

CHAPTER 3. The People. HINDUS. Marriage and Morals.

is realised and social reformers speak and write against its continuance. It is breaking down, but very slowly. In urban areas, inter-caste marriages are coming into vogue. Not only different castes, but even sub-castes did not favour mixing of blood and the verification of *Gotras* and *Pravaras* once held sway and those who did not conform to these rules were considered sinners. Now even *Sagotra* marriages are lawful and valid. Astrological agreement between the horoscopes of the bride and the bridegroom has been considered as of importance even today, though even this is being looked upon as a mere superstition by the younger generation. The four months of the rainy season were not considered auspicious for celebration and solemnisation of marriages, but even that restriction is falling into disuse as registration of marriages becomes more popular, because it is convenient and less expensive.

Yet tradition dies hard and in the rural areas of Nānded most of the frivolous practices continue unabated and a number of social customs and practices that have a local significance have also remained intact. The marriage celebration spreads over three or four days and other consequential ceremonies extend over a whole year, indeed until the bride gives birth to a child, preferably a son. These non-essentials are gradually becoming a thing of the past. They were the excrescences that had grown around the essentials because of the leisurely life people could lead till the end of the last century. With the World War I and the World War II, the whole social life has undergone a tremendous transformation. Most of these non-essentials were just frivolous and devised to create laughter, fun and merriment for the elders.

This change in popular sentiment has found expression in the country's legislation also: thus, the law against child marriage was framed during the British regime. The justice and the desirability of the contractual element even in holy wedlock was recognised and divorce under certain conditions is now permissible, though by no means has it become easy. Freedom to marry beyond one's caste has not only been conceded, but even looked upon as something to be encouraged as an assault on the caste system. The *Gotra* barrier has also crumbled down. Marriages between members of sub-castes have become common enough. Inter-caste marriages may not be very frequent, but they no longer create any sensation when announced. Antagonism to them has positively broken down and social ostracism on that account is a thing of the past.

The marriage customs of the so-called higher caste Hindūs and lower caste Hindūs are essentially the same. Only the ritual among the former is conducted by *Vedic mantras* and among the latter by what are called *purāṇic mantras*. Polygamy was not infrequent till lately and even today cases of a man having taken two or three validly married wives may be found, particularly among the agriculturists, engaged in actual cultivation

of land. It is for them an economic proposition as sure and free labour is at their command. However, polygamy has now been legally banned and may soon become a thing of the past.

According to time-honoured usage, rules of endogamy prohibit marriages outside a caste or sub-caste and rules of exogamy prohibit marriages between *Sagotras, Sapiṇḍas* and *Sapravaras.* Brāhmaṇs as a rule have *gotras* and *pravaras* handed down to them from generation to generation and they abide by *gotra* and *pravara* exogamy. Marāṭhās claim *kuḷī* (stock) and *devaka* (marriage guardians), but among them, the same is not necessarily a bar to marriage, the restriction being the sameness of *kuḷī*. Among many Brāhmaṇ communities *kuḷī* and surname are observed as exogamous. Now even among Brāhmaṇs *Sagotra* and *Sapravara* marriages have been held valid under the Hindū Marriage Disabilities (Removal) Act of 1946. The prohibited degrees of kindred for marriage beyond agnates vary according to custom in the community concerned. Cross-cousin unions are disallowed, but strangely enough, union between a brother's daughter and a sister's son is not only tolerated, but is deliberately sought after among many communities of Hindūs, including Sārasvat and Deśastha Brāhmaṇs. Marriage with a wife's sister is allowed and a brother may also marry his brother's wife's sister, *i.e.*, sisters may become sisters-in-law.

All Hindū marriages now conform substantially to what is described by the Manusmṛtī as the *Brahma* form of marriage, though seven other were presented as recognised and valid once upon a time. They included even kidnapping a bride or a forced marriage *i.e.* without the previous consent of the bride or her guardians. In the now extant *Brahma* form, the bride is given to the bridegroom with the approval of the parents or guardians of both for the express purpose of procreation. Five different variations of this main concept are noticeable. In what is known as *sālaṅkṛta Kanyādāna* bride's father or his representative bedecks her with ornaments and jewellery and perhaps all other incidental expenses including the travelling expenses of the groom's entourage. Thus he goes all out to secure the groom of his choice. Ordinarily, each side pays its own expenses when the bride and groom are approved by each other and by those who take care of their interests. Presents to be made to each other are left to their choice. Such exchanges are inevitable on a joyous occasion.

Marriage feasts are also left to the free choice of either party. *Huṇḍā* or dowry is now legally prohibited, but once it was a prohibitive condition among the so-called higher classes and even now the provisions of law are successfully circumvented while arranging marital agreements by people who know how to dodge the law's purpose. *Huṇḍā* was given by the bride's side to the bridegroom. When the process is reversed it is called *Dej* and it is the money paid for the bride by the groom's side. In either case it looked like a purchase of a son-in-law or a daughter-in-law.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.
HINDUS.
Marriage and Morals.

The marriage ritual consists of a number of stages and they are there because there are no love marriages or marriages by mutual choice. Usually, it is the parents or guardians who arrange marriages. *Magni,* is, therefore, the first stage among the backward communities. Among them it is the father of the groom or some one on his behalf who begins the negotiations at a prospective bride's house. Even among the so-called higher classes this ritual is nominally observed at a function held a day previous to the marriage day, but it is only symbolic. Among these it is the bride's father who has to approach a prospective groom's house and it is assumed that the need of getting a girl married is greater than a boy. If there is no initial hitch, the family priests who are usually astrologers come on the scene and compare the horoscopes of the bride and the bridegroom. This practice also is increasingly becoming less important because faith in astrology is on the decline. If horoscopes agree, the marriage terms follow and a betrothal day is fixed. On that day *pansupari* is distributed among friends and relatives and the word of a marital partnership is mutually pledged. The next stage is *sakharpuḍā*, in some places, called *sākharsāḍī*. On a mutually agreed day, the bridegroom's father or a close relative of his and friends go to the bride's house and present her with sweets and a *sadi* and bodice cloth and even some ornament. This is done at the hands of one or more *suvasinis* and some light refreshments are offered. Some days later, the bride's relatives go to the bridegroom's house for what is known as *tilak* or *tila* ceremony. The groom is given a head-dress, some clothes and a ring. This is not prevalent among all. But this is obviously a reciprocatory rite and these two constitute the betrothal.

When the wedding day approaches a rite called *patrikā pūjan* is gone through. This consists in worshipping the papers on which the names of the bride and the bridegroom are written by the priests of both the parties with the God Gaṇeś as a witness. Formal invitations are then given to family deities and local gods and goddesses in various temples and they are invoked to bless the couple. Sometimes this is done with great ceremony in a procession of friends and relatives accompanied by their womenfolk to the accompaniment of music. This is the *Aksat* ceremony. A function called *ghāṇā* is held a day before the wedding day in which women predominate. It is symbolic of what the bride and bridegroom are expected to do throughout their life and is performed both at the bride's and the bridegroom's. A turmeric root, some wheat and an areca-nut are tied in a piece of unused cloth to the handle of the domestic grinding stone by married and unwidowed women. A little quantity of wheat and turmeric is ground by them while they sing couplets in praise of Gaṇeś and Sarasvatī. Two wooden pestles are then tied together with a piece of unused cloth, usually a bodice piece, containing a turmeric root, an areca-nut and a little wheat. Some quantity of wheat is put in

a bamboo basket and pounded with these pestles. The provisions for the marriage ceremony are supposed to be prepared after this ceremony, but in practice they are prepared much before. The grinding stone and the pestles used for this ceremony are kept in the same position till all functions in connection with the marriage are gone through. Usually this ceremony is performed in the early hours of a day.

The next item, again not part of the religious ritual, but insisted upon by womenfolk is *haḷad* and *telavaṇ*. A party of women (married but unwidowed) from the bridegroom's house go to the bride's house to the accompaniment of music, taking with them turmeric paste, scented oil and articles of dress. The bride is smeared with oil and turmeric paste and given a hot water bath. She is presented a new green *saḍī* and a *choḷī*. The remnant of the turmeric paste and oil is taken back to the bridegroom's house. This is applied to his body with massage and he is also given a hot water bath. The bride's father presents him a new dress. He puts it on and accompanied by his father, other relatives and friends starts, in a procession and to the accompaniment of music, for the marriage ceremony, to the bride's house.

A number of propitiatory rites are gone through on the marriage day in both camps. *Maṇḍapa-pratiṣṭhā* or *Devaka-pratiṣṭhā* this includes *Gaṇapatipūjana*, *Puṇyāhavācana* *Nandīśrādha* and *Grahamukha*. The whole place is washed with cow-dung and water. *Suvāsinīs* decorate it with *rāṅgoḷī* and arrange three seats on the floor in one line with sacred cloth, usually woollen. The parents or those who act for them take bath, put on silk clothes and are seated with their faces eastwards. Then a *prāyaścitta* (penance) is administered to the bride at her place and the groom at his, for not having performed certain *saṅskāras* which ought to have been performed before. Fathers of bride and the bridegroom solemnly declare that the forthcoming marriage is in fulfilment of the debt due to gods and forefathers and to continue the performance of religious deeds and to propagate the race. This declaration is the recognition of marriage as a social duty. Prayers are then offered to Gaṇapati, the family deities, Mṛtyunjaya and the planets by priests in order that the marriage ceremony should pass off without any impediment. *Gadagner* or *keḷavaṇs* i.e. congratulatory feasts are offered to the bride and bridegroom by friends and relatives on the eve of the marriage.

A formal declaration of the marriage settlement in the presence of friends and relatives is held on the day previous to marriage or the same day at the bride's house. It is called *Vāgniścaya*. The groom's father, accompanied by a party of men and women goes ceremoniously to the bride's house. They are welcomed and seated according to their status and relationship. The bride is dressed in rich clothing and brought to the gathering as if to be viewed by all. The groom's father gives into her

hands a coconut, a betel-leaf packet and announces thrice that he would accept her as his son's wife. The bride's father says he is pleased to hear it. Both of them meet each other in a ceremonial embrace and after the distribution of *pānsupārī* to all, the ceremony is over. Then approaches the marriage hour. The bridegroom is ceremonially dressed and taken in procession to the bride's house by a party of men and women. His brow is decorated by what is called *bāśing* or *muṇḍavaḷ*. His left cheek is touched with lamp black and he is seated either on horseback or in a carriage, now a days in an automobile. Behind the bridegroom is his sister or in the absence of one, a cousin, holding in her hand a lucky lamp and another elderly woman follows her with a metal jar or earthen pot filled with rice, betel-nut and water, covered with a twig of mango tree and a coconut set on a heap of rice in a bamboo basket. Other women follow them. The party halts at a previously fixed place for performing what is known as *simāntapujan i.e.* cordial welcome on the boundary.

Usually the groom's brother or a cousin goes in advance to the bride's house and informs of the arrival of the party. The bride's party hastens to receive them all after making a suitable present to this informant. On arrival the bride-groom is worshipped by the bride's father and the combined party proceeds to the bride's house, one or two *suvasinis* pour water on the horse's hoofs which the bridegroom rides. He then dismounts and is welcomed by the bride's mother at the entrance of the *mandap* with a dish holding two wheat flour lamps. She waves them in front of the bridegroom and lays them at his feet. Another *suvasini* pours a dish full of water mixed with lime and turmeric on his feet. The bridegroom presents her with a *sadi* and a bodice cloth, the bride's father hands him a coconut and leads him by hand to a place prepared for him to be seated near a *bahule*, a small raised platform. All the guests are received and seated in the marriage hall. Soft music is played. The family priest keeps a close watch on the *ghaṭikā-patra i.e.* water-clock to begin the marriage ceremony so that it should be concluded at the right auspicious moment. While this is going on, the bride is given a bath and she is dressed in a special bridal dress and seated before what is called *Gaurihāra*, (the marriage god, which is an image of Śiva and his consort Gauri) asked to seek their blessings for a happy married life.

A little before the auspicious moment, the bride's father worships the paper on which the *muhūrta* has been written. Two small rice heaps are made near the marriage platform by the priest and a cloth with a central cross mark is held between the heaps. The bridegroom stands on one and the bride on the other, and former facing west and the latter east. A mixture of rice and *jire* (cumin seeds) is given in the hands of both. Maternal uncles of the bride and bridegroom stand on either side of the curtain and tell the bride and the bridegroom to look at the lucky cross (*swastika*) on the cloth and pray to their family gods. The priests recite auspicious verses and throw rice

reddened with *kumkum* on both. Rice is distributed to all guests which they throw on both at the end of each verse. When the auspicious moment arrives, the astrologer claps his palms. This is a signal for all to clap and the musicians to play on their instruments. The curtain is drawn aside and the bride and bridegroom throw the rice mixture in their hand on each other's heads and garland each other.

This is followed by what is called *Madhuparka*. This is a special reception to the bridegroom. The bride's father and mother sit on two *pāṭs* (low stools) in front of the bridegroom who is seated on a slightly higher seat called *chauraṅga*. They wash his feet, the mother helping in pouring warm water and the father scrubbing them. He then gives the groom flowers and pours on his right hand a spoonful of honey mixed with curds which is called *madhuparka*. The bridegroom sips it. If the parents have an elder son-in-law or sons-in-law, he or they are also offered *madhuparka* in the order of their seniority. The hands of the bride and the bridegroom are then joined by the father, a pot of bell-metal is held by the priest under their joined hands and the mother pours water with some silver coins in it over their clasped hands. This is the process of *kanyādāna* or giving the girl away to the bridegroom. This is considered a highly meritorious act on the part of a Hindū house-holder and this is signified by the chanting of the *Sanskṛt mantra, Kanyā Tārayatu, Punyam Vardhatam.* May the daughter save her father and let his merit grow. The father then presents new clothes, ornaments and other articles to the bridegroom. He puts round the bride's neck, a lucky necklace called *maṅgaḷ-sūtra,* made of black glass beads and some gold beads and a locket. God Gaṇeś is then worshipped and Brāhmaṇs are given *dakṣiṇā*. The couple worships Lakṣmī, Indrāṇī and Pārvatī. While this worship goes on, the guests in the marriage hall are given *pānsūpārī*, coconuts, flowers, sweets, scent and rose-water as witnesses to the wedding. *Saptapadī* is the last marital rite which consists in the bride and bridegroom going seven times round the marital fire. This over, the marriage becomes complete and valid. This is followed by *paṇigrahaṇa* which makes the marriage irrevocable. Marriage wrist-laces known as *kaṅkaṇas* are tied to the wrists of the couple and they are shown the Pole star or Dhruvatārā as they stand holding each other's hands. This is symbolic of their pledge to stand steadfastly by each other.

The concluding social event of the ceremony is *varāt* which means a ceremonial homeward return of the bridegroom, accompanied by his newly-wed wife. This usually takes place on the same night or the next night. In the old days, when the boys and girls of very young age were married, parents and other elders of the family and friends derived considerable fun and entertained themselves by making the boy and the girl go through a number of frivolous tricks and playful bouts. With

CHAPTER 3. The People. HINDUS. Marriage and Morals.

adults as parties to the marriage, all this has disappeared. A relic of this is still to be noticed by way of making the couple partake food from the same plate and asking them feed each other, once or twice. After the *varāt*, one more ceremony of special significance is held at the bridegroom's house. It is the ceremonial welcome extended to the bride by her mother-in-law. It is called *sunmukhadarśan*, literally seeing the face of the daughter-in-law. New clothes and ornaments are given to the daughter-in-law and a spoonful of sugar is placed in her mouth by the mother-in-law.

The last religious ceremony is that of *devakotthāpan* or unshrining of the *devak*. When this is over, Brāhmaṇs and priests are rewarded for their services. During the marriage period, all guests are treated only to sweet feasts and vegetarian diet, and after the unshrining of the *devak* there is a licence as it were for eating meat and similar indulgences and most people go through them according to their means and often beyond their means.

During the last thirty years conditions of life have undergone a tremendous transformation. The marriageable age of boys and girls has considerably risen not only in urban but also in rural areas of the country, which is getting gradually but steadily industrialised In this process, the time-honoured, leisurely and elaborate rituals, whether religious or social, are disappearing So even those connected with the marriage institution have no place in the altered circumstances. Attempts have recently been made by religious and social reformers to rationalise and abridge even the whole marriage ceremonial, considered to be the most important in the life of every man and woman. This has happened to the other less important *saṅskaras* also. Some of them have been abolished altogether while some others have been suitably abridged. *Upanayana*, for instance, otherwise called *vratabandha* or in popular language just *muñja* is still observed but it is quite nominal. The sacred thread that is ceremonially given to every twice-born when he goes through the *upanayana* ceremony is still nominally retained by mere force of habit, but has ceased to have any significance and many have given up wearing it. Collective *Upanayanas* have come into vogue in certain places as a convenience just to record that people have not altogether ceased to care for the nominal initiation of children into the student stage with some religious ceremony. The only other *saṅskāras* that are still observed necessarily are in connection with birth, death and in the case of women, pregnancy.

Widow remarriage.

The Hindu *Dharmaśastras* or scriptures generally do not favour the remarriage of widows, their view being that a true wife must preserve her chastity as much after as before her husband's death. The marriage rites they prescribe require the bride necessarily to be a virgin and therefore there cannot be any rites for a widow marriage. So, even though widow marriages

Widow remarriage.

are legally permissible according to the Hindū Widow Re-marriage Act, 1856, they are not favoured by higher castes. Many of the lower Hindū castes and the tribals customarily allow the remarriage of widows, but among them also it is not popular. Some think it is disreputable and do not practise it. Among the Liṅgāyats, the marriage of widows was one of the points on which Basava insisted and it is allowed at the present day. However, some of their authorities say that amongst Jaṅgam it is prohibited and that amongst the other classes of Liṅgāyats it is allowed by custom. *Śrāvaks* (Jain) do not allow a widow to marry. Among the lower Hindū castes who socially allow widow remarriage, it is known as *pat, gandharva* or *mhotūr* and its solemnisation differs to some extent according to the castes. Among the Dhors a widow can marry her father's sister's son, maternal uncle's son or any member of her deceased husband's family. She cannot marry her mother's sister's son or her deceased husband's brother. A widow remarriage is celebrated on a dark night in a lonely spot. Some think the months of *Āṣaḍh* and *Bhādrapad* inauspicious for the ceremony. A Brāhmaṇ or Jaṅgam conducts the service. The widow is made to wear a white robe, and cowdung is applied to her brow. The priest then leads the new couple to the worship of Varuṇa and Gaṇapatī, and the widow's brow is marked with red powder. The widow then puts on a new *sāḍh* and *coḷī*, and her lap is filled with grain. The filling of the widow's lap is supposed to be the binding portion of the ceremony. A bachelor wishing to marry a widow is first married to a *rui* shrub.

Divorce.

Communities which allow widow remarriage generally allow a divorce. Divorce is permitted on the ground of impotency in the case of a man, of adultery in the case of a woman, and of the loss of caste in the case of either. Divorce is also allowed on both sides if any permanent misunderstanding arises. In the latter case alone, divorced wives are at liberty to marry again after paying the first husband expenses incurred by him. Divorce is generally permitted with the sanction of the caste *pancāyat* and the marriage of a divorced woman takes place by the widow remarriage form.

Religion.

In the religious practices and beliefs of the Hindūs acts of worship have been always playing a prominent part. In the Vedic times these mainly consisted of *homas* or *devayajñas* (sacrifices) to be performed after an intricate ritual of offering of food and fuel sticks (*samidhās*) into the sacrificial fire. Among the Brāhmanic Hindūs of modern times the ancient idea of *homa* has been replaced by a highly systematic ritual of image-worship *devapūjā* which is followed in the worship of Brāhmānic images in Hindū temples and houses. When systematically performed it consists of an elaborate procedure consisting ordinarily of sixteen *upacāras* (ways of service) to be offered to the images or deities. These images are said to be eight-fold *viz.* made of stone, wood, iron, sandalwood or similar paste, drawn (as a picture), made of sand, of precious stone and lastly

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

Hindus.

Religion.

metal. They could also be of lead and bronze. Among stones the *Śālgrām* stone and the stone from Dwāraka marked with *cakra* (discus) are highly prized in the worship of Viṣṇū, Bana-liṅgas from Narmada and Godavarī in Śiva worship, metallic stone in Durgā worship, crystal for sun-worship and red stone in Gaṇeś worship.

Among the Brahmanic deities popularly worshipped the principal ones are Viṣṇu under various names and in various *avataras*, Śiva in his various forms, Durgā, Gaṇeś and the Sun. This worship of five *devatās* (deities) when offered in a group is known as *pancayatanapūja*, and according as the worshipper places one or other of the five in the centre, falls in five different arrangements such as: Viṣṇu-pancāyatana, Śiva-pancāyatana, Sūrya-pancāyatana, Devi-pancayatana and Ganeśa-pancayatana.

In the *Mahābhārat* and the *Rāmayaṇ* it is frequently stated that God comes down to earth often for punishing the wicked, for the protection of the good and the establishment of *dharma*. Accordingly, the popular concept deems Viṣṇu to have descended to earth ten times to preserve the world and its culture in his ten well-known *avataras*: Matsya (fish), Kūrma (tortoise), Varaha (Boar), Narsiṁha (Man-lion), Vamana (dwarf), Paraśurama, Rama, Kṛṣṇa, Buddha and Kalaṅkī. Of these Rama and Kṛṣṇa as *avataras* of Viṣṇu have temples dedicated to them and are worshipped at a number of places.

Śīva worship appears to be the most ancient worship that is still prevalent, so also the worship of the phallic emblem of Śiva. Of the innumerable *liṅga* temples the famous twelve *Jyotirliṅgas* are: Omkāra at Mandhāta, Mahākāḷa at Ujjayinī (modern Ujjain), Tryambak (near Nāśik), Ghṛṣṇeśvara at Ellorā, Nāganath (towards east of Ahmadnagar), Bhīmā-Śaṅkara (at the source of Bhīmā river in the Sahyādris), Kedārnāth at Garhwāl, Viśvesvara at Benares, Somanath in Saurāṣṭra, Vaijanāth near Paraḷī, Mallikārjuna at Śrīsaila, and Rāmeśvara in South India.

The worship of Durga has prevailed from ancient times, the goddess being known under various names such as Umā, Parvati, Devi, Ambika, Gauri, Caṇḍī, Caṇḍīkā, Kālī, Kumārī and Lalita. The Devimahatmya in the *Markaṇḍeyapurāṇa* (chap. 81 83), is the principal sacred text of Durgā worshippers in Northern India. Durga is also worshipped as Śakti, the influence of which sect has been great throughout India.

Worship.

Besides temples and images, the Hindūs regard multiple other objects with veneration and offer them worship. Of these the following ones similar as at many other places, have some importance in this district.

Tree Worship.

A number of trees and plants are considered sacred and of religious importance, *e.g.* the *bela* (*Aegle marmelos*), the *āpṭā* (*Bauhinia racemosa*) the banyan or *vad* (*Ficus, bengalensis*), the *pipal* or *pimpal*, (*Ficus religosa*), the *umbar* (*Ficus glomerata*), the swallow-wort *rui* (*Calotropis gigantea*), and the sweet basil *tuḷas* (Ocimum sanctum).

The *bela* which is planted near shrines and other holy places is believed to be the home of Pārvatī, the consort of god Śaṅkara; its leaves are favourite offering to Śiva and Brāhmaṇs gain merit by repeating prayers sitting under its shade. The *bela* is seldom cut except by a few persons only. The *āpṭā* (*Bauhimia racemosa*) may be worshipped by women on the bright ninth of *Srāvaṇ*; on *Dasarā* Day people give each other *āpṭā* leaves taking them to be of gold. The banyan (*vaḍ*), from its matted air-roots, is believed to be the emblem of Śiva who wears matted hair; the fullmoon day of *Jesṭha* is particularly sacred to the tree, and with the object of lengthening their husband's and their children's lives married women worship the tree on fullmoon days. The branches of *vaḍ* serve as *samidhās*, a fuel in all the sacrifices. The *pimpaḷ* (*Ficus religiosa*) is believed to be the emblem of Viṣṇu, and the haunt of *munjā*, the spirit of a thread-girt and unmarried Brāhmaṇ lad. To quiet the *munjā*, water is poured on the *pimpaḷ's* roots daily or sometimes during the intercalary months which are sacred to Viṣṇu, and to the performance of afterdeath rites. High caste Hindū women hold it meritorious to throw flowers, water and sandal-paste on its roots in worship and to walk 108 times or more round it. Some childless persons who trace their misfortune to the influence of some evil spirit cause the Brāhmānic thread ceremony performed for a *pimpaḷ* tree and a masonry platform built round its trunk. The tree is on no account uprooted or destroyed and except for sacrifice the wood is not used as fuel. The *umbar* or *audumbar* (*Ficus glomerata*) is another sacred tree of the Hindus who use its branches as *samidhās* or fuel-sticks, for fiire-sacrifices. It is a common belief that a hidden stream runs near every *umbar* tree. But the tree is more famous for its being the sacred abode of god Dattatreya, and as such, it gets a place in the precincts of a Datta temple and has generally a masonry platform constructed round its trunk. The swallow-wort *ruī* or *arkā* (San.) is sacred to the sun. Hindūs think it ominous to have to marry a third wife when the former two are dead, and to forestall the evil, a man wishing to marry for the third time, goes through a mock marriage ceremony with a *ruī* bush before he marries a woman who thus becomes the fourth wife. Swallow-wort flowers are the favourite offerings to god Hanumān and the Gaṇapatī but cannot be offered to Śiv, Devī, or Viṣṇu. The sweet basil *tuḷas* is held sacred by Hindūs of all classes. Almost all Vaiṣṇavas have a basil plant in their house, and it is said that a Hindū when sworn by it, will not tell a lie. Before taking their morning meal women pour water in the basil pot, burn a lamp near it, and bow to it. *Tulaśi* leaves, Viṣṇu's favourite offerings, are believed to have great sin-cleansing power. A basil leaf is put in the mouth of the dead, and the dry wood of the *tulaśī* plant is always added to the fuel with which a dead body is burnt.

Animal Worship.

The cow, as the representative of *Kāmdhenu*, the heavenly cow, the giver of the heart's desire, is the most sacred of all the

CHAPTER 3. The People. HINDUS. Religion. *Animal Worship.*

animals to all Brāhmanic Hindūs. The five cow-gifts or *pañca gavya* milk, curds, clarified butter, urine and dung are used in all religious ceremonies as purifying substances. Cow's dung is the favourite wash of the floor of every Hindū house and dung-cakes are mostly used as fuel in all sacred fires. The gift of a cow or *godāna* is the noblest of gifts. During the month of *Śrāvaṇa*, if not during the four wet months, women and girls may make it a point to worship every day the cow by applying *kumkum* and cleaned rice to the cow's forehead, put a flower garland round her neck and feed her with grass. The sight of a cow with a heifer is considered as always lucky.

The bull called Nandi is Śiva's carrier, and is held sacred. In a Śiva temple there is always an image of a bull which is worshipped along with Śiva. The Liṅgāyats consider Basava, the propagator of Liṅgāyatism, as the incarnation of Nandī. On the last day of Śrāvaṇ when the bullock's labour in the field ceases, the Kuṇbi husbandmen mark their bullock's brows with red, put red cotton threads round their neck or horns and feed them on select grains and food.

The monkey or ape is sacred to Hindūs. In some temples monkeys are tamed and fed by pilgrims as a religious duty. God Hanumān is much sought after by people in distress, and in spite of their ravages monkeys are never killed.

The serpent, generally the cobra or *nāg*, is much dreaded and worshipped by almost all Hindū classes. Serpents are shown as entwining the body of Śiva, their lord, and in Mahādev temple a brass or silver serpent is seen girding the *liṅga*. The earth is believed to be borne on the hood of a serpent called Śeṣa under whose expanded hood Viṣṇu delights to rest with his consort Lakṣmī. The day held most sacred to serpent worship is the bright fifth of *Śrāvaṇ* called *Nāgpañcamī*.

The rat or mouse gets special honour as Gaṇapati's carrier on the Gaṇapati festival day in *Bhādrapada*, when it is worshipped along with Gaṇapati in the hope that its breed will not trouble the inmates of the house.

Tomb-worship.

Tomb-worship, though not widely common, gets a prominence in some parts of the district. The few tombs that are worshipped are those raised over (i) the remains of a *sati*, *i.e.*, a woman who burnt herself with her dead husband, of (ii) Hindū ascetic, and of (iii) a Muslim saint.

Till widow-immolation was legally suppressed by Lord William Bentinck in A.D. 1829 the practice of a woman burning herself with the dead body of her husband was common. By sacrificing herself the woman was believed to take to heaven and to be united for ever with her husband, and her relatives and friends specially honoured. This practice of a woman burning herself on her husband's funeral pyre was not confined to particular castes or particular district. Over the spot where the woman faced self-immolation a masonry platform or *devaḍī*, used to be erected generally by the chief and sometimes by the members of

the family. A stone was set on the platform which was sometimes canopied, and on the stone were carved the sun and the moon and the figure of a woman with her right hand lifted. Sometimes a religious grant was made by the chief for the daily worship of the platform on the dark fourteenth of *Āśvin* and for making some worshipful offerings. At present these *sati* memorials are generally found in a neglected or forsaken condition, their history being long forgotten.

The tombs of masonry platforms raised on the river bank over the remains of a Hindū ascetic are called *samādhis* because the ascetic is believed at the time of death to be in a state of mental absorption or *samādhī*. These tombs are raised either by the family of a layman who denounced the world and became an ascetic (*sanyāśī*) a short time before his death, or by the disciples and followers of a man who before death, had long been an ascetic. A stone is set on the platform and on the stone a pair of footprints are carved. These tombs are worshipped by the dead man's family or disciples daily or on some select days and on the anniversary of the ascetic's death. These *samādhis* are sometimes found to have undergone a strange travesty of fate. Some got neglected and forgotten through the passage of time; some are maintained because of their fame as a *Jagṛt* (vigilant) *sthān* (abode) but some got revived at the instance of a devotee who avows by a visitation or vision (*dṛṣṭānta*) from the dead ascetic. The tomb or *dargāh* of a Muslim saint called *pir* or *sai* (i.e., *śahīd* or martyr) which is generally shaded by a tamarind or a *rayani* tree is visited by many Hindūs on high moon days or when a vow taken in the saint's honour is to be fulfilled.

The intercession and help of a *pir* is sought on various occasions. When the object is gained, offerings are made to the tomb as per the nature of the favour and the proclivities of the *pir*.

Deities.

Coming to the specific deities in the district which are installed in temples, goddesses claim perhaps the largest number. Śakti or deified energy, is worshipped by all classes of Hindūs, as Lakṣmī by the followers of Viṣṇu: and as Pārvatī, Bhavānī or Durgā by the Śaivas. *Devī* (goddess) and *Āī* (mother) are the most popular and generalised names under which she is known and worshipped in the district: the goddess greatly feared by many people is Marī-āī believed as she is to cause epidemics and such calamitous troubles.

Other goddesses to whom temples are dedicated in the district are: Ambikādevi, Anubāī, Bhavānī, Bhojāī, Godābāī, Irā, Irādevī, Jagadambā, Kaḷukābāī, Kāśıbāī, Kanakeśvarī, Komāī, Lakṣmī, Mahākālī, Malubāī, Manjuṣi Muktābāī, Pocīmāī, Padmāvatī, Pohyācīāī, Pārvatī, Patjādevī, Ranūbāī, Renukādevī, Satī-āī, Saṭvāī, Thanāmāī, Tukādevī, and Vaghāī. It is to be noted that most Hindū castes have their own special tutelary deities who may have been included in the above list.

CHAPTER 3.
The People.
Hindus.
Religion.
Deities.

Among the male deities-god Hanumān popularly known as Māruti has a temple practically in every village. As a faithful messenger of Rāma he has a place in the *Rāma Pancāyātana,* his figure being shown as standing a little in front and also to the right of Rāma. It is said that it was at the instance of Rāmdās, the contemporary of Tukārām, who sponsored the cause of Mārutī-Hanumān that the temples of the deity were raised all over Maharaṣṭra. Next to Mārutī, Mahādev appears to claim the rank of popularity among the male deities. Rudra or Śīva, though fierce is to be sought in the *Vedas,* not only to preserve man from calamity, but to bestow his blessings on man and beast, which may account for his euphemistic epithets of Śiva or a suspicious, Śankar or doer of good, Śambhū or origin of good and Mahadeva or great god. Bhairav is really the terrific aspect of the deity, but is commonly considered as almost a separate god, and as Bhairoba is very much regarded in rural parts of the district. Śiva temples are also found in the district under the following: Ambeśvar, Bhāgeśvar, Candramauḷī, Daṅkeśvar, Dudhadhari, Haradev, Haranath-Mahādev, Haṭeśvar, Jaleśvar, Kailās, Kancaneśvar, Kaṇḍeśvar, Kanheśvar, Kedāranāth, Mudgaleśvar, Kandikeśvar, Nilakaṇṭha, Nilkaṇṭheśvar, Paleśvar, Papadanḍeśvar, Rajarājeśvar, Rameśvar, Ratneśvar, Siddheśvar, Somanath, Someśvar, Viśvesvar, and Vyāghreśvar.

The other deities of the standard Hindū pantheon who have temples dedicated to them in the district are: Bālājī, Datta, Gaṇapati, Kṛṣṇa or Muralidhar, Narsinha, Rāma, Viṣṇu, or Lakṣminārayaṇ and Viṭṭhal or Viṭṭhal-Rukmiṇī. Of those, except for Ganapati, the god of wisdom and of all auspicious beginnings, who is known to have a separate Godhead of his own and a cult of worshippers known as Gāṇapatyas, all other gods are incarnations of the super-god-Viṣṇū, Rāma and Kṛṣṇa and Datta being only incarnations of Viṣṇu. Khaṇḍoba who is supposed to be a tutelary or a special deity of the Marāṭhas has a number of temples in the district. Temples in which some saints or saint-like persons have found deifications stand by a class of their own. In this category are included *Samādhis, Vrindāvana* and *Vrta* of the Hindūs and *Dargāh* of the Muslims. These evidently enshrine the mortal remains of a holy person or a specific ancestor of some important families of the village or that of a *svāmī* (head of a religious order or establishment) or that of a *pir* (Muslim saint). These shrines as found in this district are as follows: Agnibuvā, Anand Mahārāj, Appādev, Bairāgibābā, Balasājībāvā, Gangjībuvā, Jīvabuvā, Gopālgir, Gorakhanāth, Godāvībuvā, Kodliṅg, Janardan Mahāraj, Lahānbuvā, Lordmund, Masnerbuvā, Medhānandbuva, Nānā Mahārāj, Nemīnāth Mahārāj, Purnānand Mahārāj, Ṛṣibuvā, Sacodsvāmī, Śanyebuvā, Tukārāmbuvā, Yeḍodā Mahārāj, Yeśvanī Mahārāj, and Yagachan.

Besides, a number of animistic deities who may be ancestors deified and later worshipped, are to be found located in crude shrines more often represented by stones. They are Fakirobā,

Kānhoba, Rokaḍobā, Sāntobā, and Tukobā. There are also to be found more locations of spirit-deities such as: Jākhīṇ Mhasobā, Munjā, and Veṭāl which are common to many a village in the district.

Pregnancy and Child birth.

For a newly-wed bride, the prospect of a coming baby is delightful. Perhaps more so to the parents of both the bride and bridegroom. It is, therefore, greeted with pleasure and happiness. A woman without a child is considered an immature and imperfect woman. It is even considered ominous for a woman to be so. Bearing a baby ripens her womanhood and such a woman is respectfully treated. No Hindū woman will consider herself having fulfilled her womanly function if within a reasonable period after marriage she does not become enceinte. When such omens are noticed by the elders, there is joy in the family and everybody further desires that the first arrival should be a male child. With a view to securing this, a sacrament called *puṁsavana* is performed when the bride is in the third or fourth month of pregnancy because the sex of the baby is said to be determined in the fifth month. This *saṁskāra* has almost fallen into disuse whether because it has been found ineffective or superfluous. The prospective mother's desires and longings are anticipated and attempted to be satisfied by the elderly members of the husband's family or now by himself as that is considered to contribute to safe delivery and coming of a healthy baby. If a child is born with some undesirable birth marks or congenital defects, they are ascribed to the non-fulfilment of the expectant mother's longings. It is customary for the expectant mother to be sent to her parents for the first delivery. All arrangements including the engagement of a midwife known to the family are made. She looks after the young mother for ten days after the delivery.

The fifth and the sixth day from the child's birth are regarded as full of a danger to the new babe and worship, therefore, is offered to the deities presiding over those days known as *Pañcamī* and *Ṣaṣṭī*. This is prevalent in all rural areas in particular and even Muslims and Christians observe these days though the form of their propitiation of these deities may slightly differ from that of Hindūs. The common belief is that convulsive seizures and other forms of child complaints are the work of spirits and they can be warded off by some propitiation. In all Hindū households, the elderly women are very particular about keeping a lamp ceaselessly burning in the delivery room and the mother is never left alone during the first ten days. On the fifth day of childbirth, friends, and relatives are asked for a small tiffin. In the name of the *Pañcamī* a betel-nut, a sword or a sickle are placed on a *pāṭ* and sandal paste and flowers are offered. The mother vows before the goddess with the babe in her arms and prays before the goddess to protect her child from evil spirits. On the sixth day a blank sheet of

paper and a reed pen and ink are placed on a mat and the *Saṣṭhī* or Mother Sixth is worshipped as on the previous day. A few friends are similarly treated to snacks.

During the ten days, the mother is considered as untouchable, only the midwife touching her and ministering to her needs. Her family observes what is known as *Suher* just as a period of mourning is observed in the case of death in the family. Both are known *aśaucya* or days of impurity. On the eleventh day the mother and the baby are given a purificatory bath. Their clothes are washed and the whole house is purified by *Pañcagavya*. The male members of the family change their old sacred threads for new ones. The midwife is presented with a new *sadi*, bodice-cloth and some money as her fee. The mother is now fit to be touched after some sacred water is nominally sprinkled on her body.

Many of these old practices and formalities are becoming extinct because it is becoming more convenient and safer to send expectant mothers to maternity homes, but in this district particularly in the rural areas the old order prevails. The christening of the baby is generally done on the 12th day. Women friends and relatives are invited for the purpose who bring tiny clothes and playthings as presents. Musicians play on sweet and soft instruments, the baby is put in a cradle and named, usually taking into consideration the stars under whose influence it is born. This ceremony is called *bārse*. The lobes of the baby's ears are pierced by a fine gold thread, usually by a goldsmith. If the child is subject to a vow, his right nostril is pierced and gold ring placed there. *Cuḍākarma* or the first hair-cut was also considered a necessary sacrament once when the child was about three years old but it has died out.

Muñja

Upanayan, *Vratabandha* and *Mouñjibandhana* are the Sanskrit names but they have given way in popular parlance to a short and easy word *Muñja*. This is a sacrament originally prescribed for only the three *varnas*, *viz.*, Brāhmaṇ, Kṣtriya and Vaiśya. Whoever can claim to be classed in one of these is entitled to have this sacrament performed. The numerous castes and sub-castes among Hindūs instead of the three *varṇas*, have often been troubled over which of these is entitled to this and which is not. Even in the case of those who are beyond controversy, the performance has only a nominal importance in that the old significance associated with it has died out for long. In theory, it is a purificatory rite initiating a boy into the Brahmacaryāśrama or studenthood which was supposed to last for at least twelve years in close association with a preceptor. All that has been happening for centuries, however, is that at the age of eight and up to twelve this ceremony is performed. For some decades boys have been regarded as of school-going age when they complete five years and then really their rudimentary education starts and if a religious ceremony must signify that stage, it should be at that time. But that is

not done. It is customary to perform this ceremony in months starting from *Māgha* to *Jyeṣṭha* with due regard to astrological considerations.

Mouñjibandhana means girding the waist of a boy by a thread made from *muñjā* grass. This is done with due Vedic rites by a priest. As has been said already the religious or cultural significance of the ceremony is purely nominal and it has now become only as a festive occasion for a get-together of families and friends. Preparation for it begins at least four days before the auspicious day for it. A booth is raised in front of the house and its posts are decorated with plantain trees, mango twigs and flowers. Invitations are sent to friends and relatives. As in the case of marriage, feasts are given to the boy and his parents by friends and relatives which are called *Gadagner* or *Keḷavaṇ*. A day or two before the auspicious day, the boy's parents visit temples and friends and personal invitations are sent to friends and relatives. This ceremonial invitation is called *Akṣat*. On the day of the ceremony, *ghāṇā*, *puṇyāhavācan*, placing of the *ghaṭikapātra* and *nandiśrāddha* are gone through exactly as in the case of marriage. The mother and the boy are anointed and given a hot water bath and a ceremonial cutting of the boy's hair is done. The barber, who does it or is supposed to have nominally done it, is presented with a turban, cloth, rice and a coconut. The boy is again given a bath and has a ceremonial tiffin in his mother's plate after which he is not supposed to take food from the same plate with his mother. Boys of his age called *baṭūs* participate in this tiffin and are given *dakṣiṇa*. The boy is bathed again and made ready for the main ceremony.

As the auspicious moment approaches, all the invitees among whom are friends and relatives, gather together and are seated in the booth. The father sits on a *pāṭ* with his face to the east and the boy stands before him facing west. The priests hold a curtain between the two. The boy's sister stands behind him with a lighted lamp and a coconut in her hands. The Brahmaṇs recite *Maṅgalāṣṭaks* i.e. verses of blessings and the guests present throw *Maṅgalākṣatās* (rice mixed with vermilion) at the boy and his father. At the exact auspicious second previously fixed, the curtain is withdrawn, the guests clasp their palms, musicians play with redoubled vigour on their instruments and the boy lays his head at the feet of his father. The father blesses him and seats him on his right thigh. *Pānsupāri*, scent and rose-water are distributed to guests. A new custom to make some present to the boy is coming into vogue. At the time of departing, it is customary to hand a coconut to the guests.

This is followed by the religious ritual. The boy is seated to the father's right. An earthen altar called *sthaṇḍila* is traced in front of the father, blades of grass called *darbha* are spread over it and a sacrificial fire is got ready. The priest damps a cotton

CHAPTER 3.

The People.
HINDUS.
Muñja.

string in oil and turmeric and ties it round the boy's waist and gives him a *laṅgoṭi* to wear. He then rolls a *pañcā,* short waist-cloth, round his waist and another round his shoulders. Another cotton string is damped with oil and turmeric and a piece of deer skin is passed into it and it is hung on the left shoulder of the boy in the manner of a sacred thread. Offerings of ghee and sesamum and seven kinds of *samidhā,* sacred fuel sticks, are offered to the sacrificial fire. The boy is asked to pass between the fire and his father, sip three *ācamanas* and repeat some vedic texts. Again he passes between the fire and his father and takes his seat on the right of his father. He then rises, makes a bow to the preceptor (*acārya*) and requests him to initiate him in the *Brahmacaryāśrama.* His request is granted by handing him over a sacred thread or *Yajñopavita* and a staff, *daṇḍa* of *palasa* tree. He is also given general instructions about acquiring knowledge. He is taken out of his house to look at the sun and offer him a prayer called *Gāyatrī.* After this, the main sacrifice is performed in which prayers are offered to *Agni* (fire), *Indra* (Chief of Gods) and Sūrya (the sun) to bestow their powers on the boy. The last rite in this *Upanayana* sacrament is *Medhājanana,* conferment of mental and intellectual powers in which prayers are offered to the deity that is believed to preside over Learning. The symbolic act for this is the preparation of a small square heap of earth and planting in it a twig of *palasa* tree and worshipping it.

Samāvartana which in ancient times meant return of the boy from the preceptor's house after 12 years of study has now become an adjunct to *Upanayana* coming within a few days of it. The boy discards the *muñja, i.e.* the triple waistcord of the sacred grass and his *laṅgoṭi* and is given new and even costly clothes to put on. He takes up an umbrella and puts on shoes and pretends that he has set out on a journey to Benaras. The priest or his maternal uncle stands in his way and dissuades him from doing so by promising to give his daughter in marriage. Satisfied with this gesture the boy gives up his plan and stays at home.

After-Death Rites

The custom among Hindūs is usually to cremate their dead. However, children under eight years of age are buried. When a person is in his last moments and if he is conscious, he keeps on remembering or repeating the name of God or the particular deity of which he was a devotee. If he be unconscious other people do it for him. When he is about to breathe his last, his head is placed by his eldest son or his wife on his or her lap and the Gaṅga water, held holy by all Hindus and usually stored in every home in a small receptacle, is put in his mouth with a *tulasi* leaf. It is also customary to put a piece of gold and pearl alongwith it. When life is extinct, the news is conveyed to relatives and friends. Most of them try to come for the cremation and if a son or brother is away it is customary to postpone the cremation for even 24 hours.

The relatives and friends who have arrived start preparations for taking the dead body to the cremation ground. Usually, a ladder-like bier is prepared out of bamboos. Two new earthen pots, a large one for water and a small one for fire, *gulāl,* betel leaves and white cloth about 5 to 7 feet long are procured. Arrangements for sufficient fire-wood, cowdung cakes and a few dry *tulaśī* plants and sandal-wood pieces are got ready. The dead body is washed and securely tied to the bamboo bier and shrouded with the white cloth, taking care to keep only the face bare. The son or in his absence the nearest relative, who is the chief mourner, takes a bath. Nearest kinsmen and close friends act as the four bier-carriers, the son leading them to the cremation spot, a pile of firewood and cowdung cakes is then laid. The dead body is kept on it and covered with fuel with the *tulaśī* plants and sandalwood pieces. The son, with the help of a friend goes round the fire three times with an earthen pot filled with water and stands at the head of the pyre. Another person breaks the pot with a small stone and the son beats his mouth with the back of his palm. He then joins the other mourners who wait there until the skull bursts and the sound is heard by all.

The stone with which the earthen pot is broken is called *aśma* which is only a Sanskṛt term for stone. It is carefully preserved for further obsequies as a symbol of the dead of whom water oblations are given on the spot by the nearest and the dearest at a river or tank nearby. The mourners then return home. In the evening, a lighted lamp is kept burning where the deceased breathed his last. If the deceased is a woman with her husband alive, she is decked with flowers, rubbed with turmeric paste and a *kumkum* mark is placed on her head and a handful of rice, a coconut and betel-leaves are placed in her lap. The rest of the procedure is the same. If the deceased belongs to the first three *varṇas* among Hindūs, the after death rites are observed to the accompaniment of vedic rites known as *mantrāgni.* In this case also, Brāhmaṇ priests officiate but without chanting any vedic *mantras,* they just set fire to the pyre, known as *bhadāgni.* On the third day, the son accompanied by a few friends and relatives visit the cremation ground and collects ashes and whatever bones might have remained from the spot where the dead body was burnt. These are consigned to a stream or river and those who can afford to do so take them to Nāśik or Prayāg. Prayāg is considered to be the most sacred for devout Hindūs, because the Gaṅgā, the Yamunā and the Sarasvatī meet there in a confluence which is called the *Triveṇī Saṅgam.*

On the tenth day, all members of the household take a purificatory bath and all clothes are washed. The son of the deceased undergoes *kṣoura i.e.* a clean shave and a bath. After the bath, the symbolic stone is washed with cowdung and rice oblations are offered to it in the cremation ground. Presents of money and articles of common use like clothes, shoes, an

CHAPTER 3. The People. HINDUS. After-Death Rites

umbrella and a cow are given to Brāhmaṇs. The normal expectation of the son and others is that when oblations are offered in open space, crows should come and dispose them of. If this does not happen soon enough, the belief is that the deceased's desires those who are left behind to give him some assurance or other regarding something or other. That done, the crow touches the oblations but often it fails to do so. If it takes too long, an artificial crow made of *kuśa* grass is made to touch the oblations by the priest. After this procedure is complete, the mourners return home.

On the eleventh day, all members of the household take *pañcagavya* and sprinkle it all over the house. This is a liquid mixture made of cow's milk, curds, urine, ghee and dung. New sacred threads are worn. On the 12th day, ritual known as *sapiṇḍi śrāddha* is held. By virtue of this ritual, deceased is gathered to his previous three ancestors, *i.e.* father, grandfather and great grandfather. On the 13th day, a *śraddha* is performed in the name of the dead. Kinsmen and friends are asked for dinner. After this, the *śraddha* is supposed to be performed every year on the day on which the deceased died. But of late, under modern influences the old ritual is not necessarily gone through. But in the name of the deceased, some charity is made out of grateful feelings. Those who can afford it even found prizes and scholarships or pay poor students fees or feed them.

Position of women.

Recent legal enactments have considerably affected the position of Hindū women. Equality of the sexes in general has been regarded as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Indian Union and women are not prevented from participating in any field of activity in the civil life of the country. They can practise any profession, hold any office and even inherit property in their own right. A Hindū widow could take another husband among the so-called lower castes by usage, but the Hindū law, in theory placed a ban on widow marriage so far as the higher Hindu communities were concerned. The Widow Remarriage Act of 1856, however, removed the disabilities, even though during the last 100 years, widow marriages have not been solemnised in very large numbers among these communities. The right of divorce was not there at all, because Hindū marriage, in theory, is indissoluble, but legislation in this behalf has allowed divorce to any Hindū wife on certain conditions and sufficient cause. It is still encumbered with many restrictions testifying to the fact that divorce is not considered quite right. There is provision, however, for legal separation on sufficient cause being shown, at almost any time. Divorce has been quite common, however, among the so-called lower castes. With the spread of education among women and their having come out to take jobs in offices, on a footing of equality with men, divorce cases have begun to figure more frequently than before.

The natural disabilities to which a woman's status is heir has, however, led to the existence of some traffic in women for ages with the attendent evils. To this are allied, though in a clandestine way the evils of drink and gambling. But Nānded district is fairly free from them. Prohibition has been legally established all over the Mahārāṣṭra State, though its breaches are found to be rather too many. Breaches of so many sanctions of the Penal Code are there from day-to-day but they are not considered as a menace to the maintenance of peace, order and good government. In the same way are treated the breaches of the prohibition law. Gambling has never caused even that much trouble. Yet enlightened public opinion is always in favour of measures for enforcement of anti-drink and anti-gambling legislation. The demand is for more drastic and stringent enforcement.

Rural Entertainments.

A number of itinerant communities of religious beggars, strolling dramatic players, tumblers, fortune tellers, jugglers, and showmen furnish the fare of rural entertainment in the district. Of these, the Bhopes, also known as Bhutes are followers of the goddess Bhavānī and go begging from door to door and village to village with a lighted torch in their hands and playing *ṭāḷs* (cymbals), *tuṇtuṇe* (one-stringed fiddle) and the *sambaḷ* (a drum). They cover themselves with strings of cowrie shells from head to foot, mark their brow with *piñjar* (vermilion) and have a *ṭāk* a square breast-plate of their patron deity hung from their necks. While begging they dance, sing songs and torch their bodies. The Bhorapis or Bahurupis who make their living as strolling actors assume various (*Bahu*) disguises (*rūpa*) during nine days of *navarātra* and get *bakṣisa* (gratuity) from their patrons. The *darveśis* who are a class of wandering showmen earn a living by exhibiting from door to door the play of performing bears and monkeys.

Gondhaḷīs who take their name from the word *gondhaḷ* meaning a confused dance are a class of religious minstrels with a tradition and technique of their own. Amongst the Marāṭhās, Śimpīs, Sonārs, Deśastha Brāhmaṇs and some other castes of the Deccan it is customary to have a *gondhaḷ* dance performed on the occasion of a thread-girding and a marriage ceremony. The dance may briefly be described as follows: After the due installation of a *ṭāk* or image of the goddess Bhavānī and the owner of the house having offered worship to her, the head of the Gondhaḷīs stands in front of the goddess, one of his comrades standing in his front holding a lighted torch, and three other behind him, each playing respectively a *sambaḷ* double drum, *tuṇtuṇe* (stringed instrument) and *ṭāḷ* (cymbals). The head Gondhaḷī then worships the *divaṭī* or lighted torch, bows to it, and starts invoking and inviting goddess Bhavānī of Tulajāpūr and a number of gods and goddesses to come to witness the performance. Then he starts walking to and fro singing a song relating to the deeds of Bhavānī, Malhārī or some

CHAPTER 3.

The People.
HINDUS.
Rural Entertainments.

other hero, while his comrades play on their instruments. After a few minutes he stops and explains to the audience the meaning of the song. Another song is repeated and then explained and in this way the *gondhal* continues till day-break. In between, at the desire of the audience, the Gondhaḷī sings songs describing the exploits of Śivaji, or some other Marāṭhā hero, and if he be a clever man, amuses the audience by singing some new ballads. A lighted lamp (*ārati*) of camphor is waved round the goddess, the *divṭi* or sacred torch is extinguished in milk or clarified butter, and the ceremony comes to an end.

Bharudis, also called Dauri Gosāvis is another community who like the Gondhalis give also a type of *gondhaḷ* performance known as *bharud*. Gāruḍīs, who are a class of itinerant jugglers and snake-charmers occasionally entertain the village folk with tricks of jugglery and magic, sometimes creating an atmosphere of weirdness and awe by presenting a ghastly human skull or two and a few bones, and claiming that they know black magic too. Garudis also know how to handle and tame snakes, which they claim with the tunes from their *puṅgi* pipe. Nandīvālās, a class of wandering beggars take their names from *Nandi* a bull. They beg from house to house taking with them bulls dressed in gay clothes with fringes of jingling bells and necklaces and making them nod and perform at the notes from drums played on with a bent stick. Vasudevs, who are a class of religious beggars, put on a tall hat adorned with peacock feathers and a brass top, and a long full-skirted coat. They equip themselves with *ṭals*, *cipalyas* brass bells, jingling rings, and a wooden whistle. They move about the streets, early morning, begging from door to door, singing to the accompaniment of the *ṭāḷs* and *cipaḷyas*. At the end they strike a note from the wooden whistle. Sometimes, while begging, three or four vāsudevs dance in a circle, striking together *ṭāḷs* and *cipaḷyās*.

The popular recreational activity in the rural parts of the district as in other parts of Mahārāṣṭra is the well-known type of folk-entertainment called the *tamaśā*. The talent for a *tamaśa* troupe is supplied by the Kolhāṭi community, a caste much mixed, being recruited from numerous sources. Kolhāṭīs also earn a living as tumblers, acrobats and tight-rope dancers. They are also known as Dombāris. With appliances such as a drum, a flute, a leather strap, and some poles, fifteen to twenty feet long, they move from place to place exhibiting skill in athletic games. Boys and girls are trained to tumble at the age of five and they are good tumblers at the age of eleven.

MUSLIMS.

The Muslim population in the district may be roughly arranged under two main groups *viz.*, those belonging to the four chief or regular classes commonly known as Sayyads, Saikhs, Moghals and Pathāns, and those belonging to a number of other special communities with an occupational tradition which persists through their surnames they continue to use.

The Sayyads claim that they are descended from Alī by Fātimā, daughter of Muhammad. They mark their high birth, among men, by placing the title *Sayyad* or *Mīr* before, or *Śāh* after, and among women by the title *Begum* after their names. Sayyads follow all callings. The others who claim that they are direct descendants from Muhammad, and who form the great bulk of the community are Śaikhs. The word Śaikh is a general form of courtesy corresponding with the English esquire, and in India includes the descendants of local converts as well as foreigners. The men have the title *Śaikh* or Muhammad placed before their names and the women, *Bibi* after theirs. Some of them are Śiāhs, but the majority are Sunnis. They follow all callings and are found in every grade of life. The Moghals are chiefly Husainī Sayyads and Śiāhs. They have a fair complexion, dress like Deccan Muslims, seclude their women, and are employed as cultivators and patels. Some may place the title of Mirzā before their names and add *Beg* and the woman *Khanum* to their names.

Paṭhāṇs are of Afgan origin the men add *Khān* to their names and the women *Khātūn* or *Khātū*. The descendants of old settlers, like the representatives of other foreign Muslims, they have in most cases by intermixture with other classes lost their peculiarities of features and character. Almost all the Paṭhāṇs in the Deccan are either Mahdavis of the Niāzi tribe, or Sunnīs of the Mundozoī tribe but there are also several Śaikhs among them. The unlettered among them may carry their religious fervour to fanaticism.

The other Muslims in the district follow various professions and are found to have sometimes formed a kind of community of their own mostly confined to Hindū Śimpis. The *Khādias* or brick-layers are local converts, speak Urdū and form a distinct community of their own. The *Nalabanda* intermarry with other Muslims and may have come from Bijāpūr centuries ago Other Muslim craftsmen communities are *Saikalgars* or armourers, *Tambatgārs* or lac bangle makers, *Takāras* or makers and repairers of mill-stones, and *Kagasas* or manufacturers of paper. With the disappearance of their crafts, these communities have lost their separate community existence.

In the class of "landholder" husbandmen and cattle breeders are found large landholders who are the descendants of military chiefs and other followers of the Muhammedan invaders of the Deccan, who obtained grants of land for services rendered. Of them some *Deśamukhs* and *Deśapaṇdes* are the descendants of Hindūs who became Muhammedans in the times of Auraṅgzeb to preserve their office. There are gardeners or *Bāghbāns*, (Hinduṣtānī and Dakhanī) who work in gardens, and as wholesale and retail vendors of vegetables. The *Mulatānīs* are husbandmen and cattle-breeders, and are the descendants of the camp followers who supplied the Moghal armies with provisions.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.
MUSLIMS.

A number of Muslims depend on government or private service, and mostly they are religious men and mendicants. They are Śaikhs and Khādīms attached to *dargāhs*, mosques etc. In the past a Muhammedan saint would generally settle down in some spot which he made the centre of his missionary activities; and sometimes during his life-time, but more frequently after his death, a mausoleum or a simple way-side shrine was erected to his memory, the necessary funds being collected and endowment and inam lands obtained by his disciples. The descendants of the saint became priests of the shrine and inheritors of the endowment. In this class also may be included functionaries such as *mujavar*, *mutavallī*, *khātib*, *mullā*, *maulavī* and *kazi* who are generally attached to Muslim religious buildings such as *masjids* and *idgāhs*.

There exists also an avowed class of Muslim religious mendicants or beggars generally known as *fakirs*. According to their occupations and means of subsistence they could be divided as: (1) traders, (2) craftsmen, (3) landholders and husbandmen, and (4) government and private servants. As their names suggest some of them are of foreign descent while others are mainly Hindū converts.

Of the Muslim traders in the district, the traders *par excellence* are the *Bohoras*, who, like the other trading communities of Khojas, Memons etc., are mainly descendants of Hindū converts to Islam. They comprise four main divisions, *viz*., Sunnī, Aliyā, Daudi and Sulemanī and approach nearest to the Śiāhs in religious opinion. The men make and sell tin articles, pots, vessels etc., and engage in all sorts of trades, but chiefly in iron and hardware.

The craftsman communities among Muslims of the district are Attars, Kumbhārs, Jaras, Kasāis, Kadias, Momnās, Nālbands, Saikalgars, Tambatgārs, Lohārs, Maniyārs, Sutārs, Kagasas, Darzis and Raṅgārīs.

The Attars or *Gāndhis* were known to extract perfumes from flowers, and manufacture *surmā*, dentifrice, hair-oils and cosmetics, which they used to sell. Attārs from Kanoj, Kathiavad, and Baroda, visit the district in the fair season. The local Attars wear after converted Hindūs, and dress like Deccan Muslims. The *Bhonekars* or Muhammedan *Kumbhārs* make earthen pots. Some of them are from upper India, but the majority are Hindū converts. The *Jaras* or *Dhauldhoyas*, are a mixed class who wash out the sweepings of gold and silver. There are Hindustānī and Deccanī *Gāī Kasāis* or beef butchers. They intermarry and also follow other occupations such as cultivation and weaving. The *Khātiks* or mutton butchers, are local converts, and neither eat nor intermarry with beef butchers, sell mutton but not beef, and their chief customers are Hindūs. There are also cultivators and grain-sellers among them. *Momnās* or *Jolāhās* are weavers of dhotis, *sāḍīs*, turbans, scarves, and other coarse cloth. They are descendants of

Hindūs of many castes, converted to the Śiāh form of faith. The *Raṅgāris* are Muhammedan dyers. There are a few Muslim Darzīs or tailors, but the craft is (1) Beśaras, *i.e.* those beyond the law and (2) Bāśaras, *i.e.* those under the law. The former have no wives or families and are nomadic in their ways of living. The Bāśaras on the other hand have wives and homes and follow the normal religious routine. Of the religious mendicants noticed in the district the Darveśīs and the Nakṣābandīs belong to the 'law-abiding' class, and the Kalandars to the 'lawless' one. The Darveśis, literally religious beggars, are a class of wandering bear and tiger showmen. They are Sunnis of the Hanafī school, but are not religious. They marry among themselves or with any other religious beggars and form a separate community and have a headman or *Sargiro* to settle social disputes. Nakṣābandīs are the followers of a saint named Khojā Bahā-ud-dīn Nakṣāband and move about singly holding in their hand a stout-wicked flaming unshaded brass lamp, and chanting that saint's praises. *Kalandars* wander about begging and are very sturdy and troublesome in their demands. They shave the whole body, the searing of the eyebrows being one of the most important initiatory rite.

The ritualistic and ceremonial customs of the Muslims chiefly concerned with incidents in life such as pregnancy, birth, marriage and death, are given below.

Muslims, believe like the Hindus in the immortality given by children especially male children and dread at the prospect of dying issueless. So after a year or two of married life, if their union is not blessed by an issue, some Muslim women resort to remedies to obtain children. Saints, living or dead, are appealed to, the former to bless by giving charms or medicines to the wife who yearns to be a mother. The charms given by exorcists consist of mystic and powerful names of god written on a piece of paper which is to be washed in rose-water and drunk. The exorcists have also to help after conception to secure that the issue may be male. During pregnancy the lady has to abide by several restrictions. Greatest care is taken that no baneful influences interfere with a safe delivery. She must not go out of doors, especially on new-moons and Thursdays, and on all days at sunset must avoid groves and the sea and river side. She must avoid marriage or death ceremonies, must not pass under the city gates, and must cross no river or sea. During the period of pregnancy all the usual adornment of the person otherwise considered necessary may be laid aside and looked upon as forbidden.

In villages a ceremony called *satvasa* at the end of the seventh month of pregnancy is held when the couples are made to sit together and women folk sing songs and make merry for a few hours.

For her first delivery the wife generally goes to her father's house and stays there till her confinement is over. Boy or girl, the new born child is laid in a bamboo *sio* or winnowing fan

CHAPTER 3. The People. MUSLIMS.

while the more pressing needs of its mother are being ministered to. That its Creator's name may be the first word it hears, the father or any male Muslim present, as soon as the child is bathed, repeats in its ear the call to prayer, *azan* beginning with the words *Allā-ho-Akbar*: God is great. To accustom the child to noise, a copper or brass dish is sometimes struck at his ear before the father repeats to him the *takbir* or call to prayer; similarly to harden the child, cold water is sprinkled over him before his bath. As soon as the first bath is over, pieces of black thread are wound lightly round the child's wrists and ankles as its first armour against the evil eye. Every morning and evening frankincense and *rai-ispand*, that is mustard and henna seed, is passed seven or nine times over the mother and the child from head to foot and thrown into fireplace and burned. Village Muslims, particularly husbandmen, worship on the fifth day the goddess Satvai, Mother Sixth who is supposed to register the destiny of the child on the sixth night after birth. On the sixth day mother and child are given full bath and dressed in clean clothes. A dinner, as a mark of thanks giving, is given and also distributed. Usually the child is given a name on the first day, if not, on the sixth. For selecting the name of the child the father or grandfather or other male relatives open the Korān at a venture and the first letter of the first word of the third line is the initial of the child's name. The class of names recommended by the Prophet are the slave or servant of Allāh or servant of the most Merciful, Abdullāh or Abd-ur-Rehmān. Parents who have lost children or whose children do not live give curious names showing deformity or the most abject humility. The rite of *akika* or sacrifice which is purely a Muslim ceremony is observed on the seventh, fourteenth or twenty-first day after birth. It consists of two synchronal parts, the shaving of the child's head and the killing of a goat or two. The father of the child or some one specially named by him at a given sign, as the barber passes the razor along the head of the child, draws a knife across the goat's throat.

Circumcision.

The child's first birthday *salgirāh* is the next time for merry making. The rich generally celebrate the occasion with a feast. The bismillah, the taking the name of God, ceremony takes place when the boy or girl reaches the age of four years, four months and four days. The *suntā* or circumcision ceremony distinguishing the Muslim from the Hindū, comes at the age of six or seven. Among the higher classes the recovery of the child from the operation is sometimes celebrated with great rejoicing. Similarly when the boy or girl keeps his first *Ramzān* fast, it becomes a matter of rejoicing among the people of upper and middle classes.

Muslims have no ceremony to observe when a girl attains puberty.

Marriage and Morals.

With the Muslims marriage is a contract for the fulfilment of social obligations in the family. Boys between the ages of 16

and 22 and the girls between ten and eighteen are generally married. When their son reaches manhood, parents may consult professional match makers and get information about the girl likely to make a good match for their son. Any courtship before the marriage is unknown to Muslims although sometimes a casual view of the girl by the boy from a distance may be connived at. Caste endogamy and observation of some Hindū marriage customs still prevail in rural areas among the uneducated; otherwise, during the last thirty years Muslim marriages take place without observing endogamous restrictions and with much simplified ceremonies.

The formal negotiations of marriage start with *magni* when the bridegroom's people ask for the bride's hand and the *mehr* (financial settlement) is made then and there. Well-to-do families have a betrothal a year or six months before marriage. The marriage proper starts with the *manjh* ceremony (formal sitting of the bride) which lasts for three days, during which at night *rajjaks* or songs in the praise of Allāh are sung to the music of drums by the women of the family. A ceremony of turmeric-rubbing may take place which is followed by *biyapārī* feast in which incense is burnt in the name of Allāh. Next comes the *mehendi* or henna ceremony in which the leaves of henna plant are presented to the bride along the wedding gifts and after which the leaves are used for staining her hands and feet.

The chief ceremony is the *nikāh*, an Arabic word meaning conjunction or union and is understood in the sense of contract. Two male witnesses must bear testimony to the celebration of the *nikāh* or marriage. Those witnesses directly approach the bride and, after repeating the name of the bridegroom and his age ask her whether she is willing to accept him in marriage or not. After hearing personally what the bride has to say they declare all that before the *kāzī* and the assembled guests. The *kāzī* thereupon makes the bridegroom and the bride's father or *Vali* (lawful guardian) sit facing each other, and making each hold the other's right hand, registers the marriage in a special marriage register. The sum stipulated for the girl's dowry (*mehr*) is entered, and the bridegroom declares before all present that he has chosen her as his wife with the said sum of dowry. The bride's father also declares that he gives the daughter to the bridegroom in marriage with due lawful ceremonies and with a certain sum as dowry. This over, the father-in-law and son-in-law embrace each other, and dates and sweets are distributed and the assembled are treated to *serbat* or sweet cold drinks. A musical entertainment by *qavāls* (a band of male singers who usually recite verses in Urdu) generally follows. About dawn the bride's brother calls the bridegroom to the women's apartment where the *jalvā* ceremony is performed. The ceremony is meant to acquaint the couple with each other. They are made to see each other's face in a mirror and if literate to read together the chapter of peace from Korān. The last ceremony

CHAPTER 3. The People. Muslims, Marriage and Morals.

is of leave-taking when the bride goes away with the bridegroom to his home. On each of the first four Fridays or *char jumagis* after marriage, the bride and the bridegroom are asked to dine at the bride's father's house.

Among Muslims polygamy is permitted to the number of four wives but is rare in practice. Marriage is prohibited to the ordinary relations, but not between first cousins. A man cannot marry his foster-mother or foster-sister unless the foster brother and sister are nursed by the same woman at intervals widely separated. Sister's daughter is under the incest taboo. A man may not marry his wife's sister during the wife's life-time unless she has been divorced. A Muslim cannot marry a polytheist but he may marry a Jewess or a Christian.

Divorce.

Divorce among the Muslims is at the option of the husband but is rare in practice among the gentler classes. A man may divorce his wife at his own will and Korān demands no justification from the husband for divorcing his wife. However, while divorcing, the husband has to pay the wife, her *mehr* if it has not already been paid. A woman can claim divorce on the grounds of ill-treatment, insufficiency of maintenance and sterility on the part of the husband. Muhammedan law recognises various kinds of *talāqs* or divorces. Of the three main forms, the two namely, *talāq-i-ahsan* and *talāk-i-rajai* are reversible. In *talāk-i-husn* which is irreversible, the husband pronounces three different sentences of divorcement in as many months; the wife cannot be taken back until she had been married and divorced by another man. After divorce a woman cannot marry for three months called the *iddat* or a term during which the husband is bound to maintain her.

Cases where women have asked for divorce are rare. The woman has to apply to the *kazi* for the divorce and the divorce claimed by her is called *kala* which in Muhammedan law is the repudiation of a wife at her own desire when she forfeits her *mehr*, dowry. Among lower classes particularly no social disgrace is attached to a divorced man or woman and they find no difficulty in securing new partners. Widow remarriage is freely practised and young widows always remarry. Generally, a man marrying for the first time does not marry a widow; however, there is no objection to girls marrying widowers even when the former are marrying for the first time.

Death and Funeral.

To a Muslim on the point of death the *Sura-e-Yasin,* the chapter of the Korān telling of death and the glorious future of the true believer, is recited in a low voice and *kalama* or the religious formula *La-ilah-il-lallah Mahamud-ur-Rasul-ul-lah* is repeated so that the dying person may also repeat it. The creed and prayer for forgiveness are repeated and a few drops of honey are put into the mouth. After death, the eyes and mouth are closed and arrangement for the funeral is made without loss of time. The body is laid on a wooden platform carefully washed and perfumed and covered with a scented shroud of white cloth. The body of male is bathed by males

Death and Funeral.

and that of a female by females. The male dead body is dressed in a *Kafan*, i.e., unstitched garment consisting of a *kafni* and a loincloth; in the case of a woman an *odhaṇī* (scarf) is added to the *kafnī*. If the death happens at night, the body is not taken away till dawn. Otherwise, no sooner as it is shrouded and friends and relatives have taken their last look it is laid on a bier called *janaza* (a cot like wooden structure), lifted on the bearers shoulders and borne away, the company of men rising the cry *Lā-ilaha-illāllāh*. Before the bier is being lifted, the mother generally says, "I withdraw all the claims upon you as a nurse," and if desired the wife or others also withdraw their claims. Upon the bier is a shawl, of green or of other dark colour for men and of red for women. The *janaza* bearers repeat the *Kalama* as they walk and change their shoulders. The grave is either where the deceased has asked to be buried or in the common burial ground provided for the community. At the mosque the bier is set down in the outer court, the mourners wash, and standing in a row, repeat the funeral prayer *Allāho Akbar*: God is great. Thence they move to the ready dug grave, and if the body is carried directly to the graveyard, the last prayers are offered in the open near the graveyard. The body is then lowered in the grave, the head to the north and leaning to the right side so that the face turns towards Mecca. They lay clods of consecrated earth close to the body, and the mourners fill the grave with earth. When it is closed, the learned among the present usually the *Peśa Imām*, recites portions of the Korāṇ and all present pray for the peace of the soul of the departed. Thence they retire to the house of the deceased and standing at the door repeat a prayer for the soul of the dead, and all but near relatives and friends who stay to dine, go to their houses. The duty of helping at funerals and of praying for the soul of the dead is solemnly enjoined on all Muslims and carefully observed by them.

Although not sanctioned by the religion, on the morning of the third day after death a feast called *Ziarat* is held. A sermon *waiz* is then preached by a Maulavī. After the recitation an offering of flowers and scent is carried to the grave. The custom of observing the tenth and fortieth days, the fourth month, the sixth month, the ninth month, and the last day of the first year by giving choice dinners to relatives and friends has now practically disappeared. Once in a year on a particular day, the Muslims offer prayers, distribute alms to the poor, feed the orphans in remembrance of their dead. They also visit the graveyard on that day.

Religion.

The Muhammedans in the district, as elsewhere, belong to the two leading forms of Muslim faith, the Sunnī and Śiāh, the former being found in far greater a number than the latter. The main point of difference between the two divisions is that the Sunnīs consider Abubaker, Umar and Usmān as the lawful successors of the Prophet, while the Śiāhs espouse the cause of Alī the fourth Khalifā and his sons Hasan and Hussain. In consequence

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

MUSLIMS.

Religion.

the Siāhs omit from the Korān certain passagers alleged to have been written by Usmān and add a chapter in praise of Alī. They pray three instead of five times a day and in praying hold their hands open by their sides instead of folding them below the breast. Except these and a few other particulars, the belief and customs of the two sects are the same.

Beliefs.

There are five fundamental points of Islām, (1) the profession of faith, that " there is no God but one and Muhammad is the Prophet of God " ; (2) charity ; (3) pilgrimage to Mecca ; (4) the fast of the *Ramzān* ; and (5) prayer. The Muhammedan religion is thus divided into two branches, faith, and practice. Faith comprises belief in God, in his Angels, prophet, the revelation of Koran, the resurrection of the dead, the day of judgment, the God's absolute decrees. Practice includes prayer, charity, fasting during *Ramzān,* and pilgrimage to Mecca. Muslim worship consists of a number of bows, and prostrations accompanied with prayers and verses from the Koran. Each of the five daily prayers has its separate form and on Fridays and on the days of *Ramzān* and *Bakr* festivals, the reading of the prayer is accompanied by a sermon. The funeral prayer is simply repeating several times the words *Allāh-o-Akbar* that is God is great At the fast-breaking festival *Id-ul-Fitr* commonly known as the *Ramzan Id,* men form a procession and escort the *kazi* or other Muslims of high position to the *Idgāh,* most of them repeating mentally the glorification of the name of Allāh in the following words: *Allah-o-Akbar, Allāh-o-Akbar, Lā-Ilaha Illallaho Allah-o-Akbar wa-lillāhil-hamd.* Great is Allah, Great is Allah, there is no name as great as Allah , great is Allah, unto Him be all praise.

Muslims are on the whole careful to observe the chief rules of their faith. Though very few attend the mosque five times a day, the Friday service is well attended and almost all join the *Ramzan Id* and *Baqr Id* prayers.

Muslims have three kinds of religious buildings : mosques or *masjids ; namazgahs* or *idgāhs* where the *id* or festival prayers are uttered and, for the Siāhs private mourning chapels *imamwadas*, where the praises of their early religious leaders or *imams* are read and their elegies sung.

In the district especially at Nānded and Kandhār Muslims are well supplied with mosques. But almost all the mosques are old, and now-a-days partly from want of means and partly from lack of zeal, few new mosques are built. In the ordinary mosque, a small flight of stone steps leads through a stone gateway, bearing in verse the date of its building, into a paved and cement lined court from forty yards long and about twenty wide. In the court is a pond about twenty feet square, its sides lined with stone seats. At one end of the court are two rooms, one the *hammām* or bath-room, the other the room of the beadle *mullā* or *mujāvar*. Opposite the gate is the place of prayer, a

cement-lined brick pavement raised about a foot above the level of the court. It is open to the east and closed on the other three sides covered by a roof. About the middle of the west or Mecca wall is an arched niche *mehrab,* and close by a wooden or masonry pulpit *nimbar,* raised four or five steps from the ground and against the wall near the pulpit, a wooden staff *āsa,* which according to old custom, the preacher holds in his hand or leans on. To meet the cost of repairs, lighting and the beadle's pay most mosques have a small endowment, the rent of lands, houses or shops, the funds being entrusted to the *matawallī* or guardian, a member of the congregation.

The *Idgāh* also called *Namazgārh* or prayer-place used only by Sunnīs, is generally built outside a town. It consists of a pavement of stone or cement raised three or four feet above the level of the ground. Along the west facing east is a wall with a small turret at each end. In the middle three to five steps rise from the pavement and form the pulpit, from which on the *Ramzān-id* and *Bakr-id* festivals, after the prayers are over sermons are preached.

Imāmvāḍas or the Leaders enclosures are used only by Śiāhs. Here, during the early days of *Muharram,* the model of the Karbala shrine is kept and some chapter of some book commemorating the heroic sufferings and noble courage of the martyrs of Karbala is read.

Religious affairs of the Muslims are managed by several religious officers. Besides the beadle *mujāvar,* and the mosque guardian *matawallī,* five other officers, namely, the priest *mullā,* the preacher *khatib,* among the Śiāhs the singer of elegies *marsiahkhān,* the law professor and doctor of divinity *maulavī,* and the civil judge *kāzī,* are entrusted with religious duties. Of these the priest or *mullā* is the lowest. Any man becomes a *mullā* and he is appointed on application to the warden of the mosque. The *mullā's* duties as the servant of the mosque are, calling to prayer five times a day, acting as *imām* or leader of the prayer, and where there is no beadle, keeping the mosque clean.

Besides these duties the *mullā* acts as a schoolmaster to the school *maktab* often located in a shed in the mosque enclosure. and as a dealer in charms *.

The singer of elegies *marsiahkhān* is found only among Śiāhs. Together with some knowledge of Persian and Hindustānī, he must have a good voice and a taste for music. At the *Muharram* time, from the first to the fourteenth day he sings elegies in honour of Hasan, Hussain and other martyrs of Karbala. He composes his elegies for the occasion and sings them or recites them at the *Imamwadas.*

*As a dealer in charms, the *mulla* writes verses of the Korān, to be bound round the arms, or hung on the neck, to ward off or scare diseases, or to ward off evil spirits or the influence of the evil eye and dreams.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

MUSLIMS.

Religion.

Beliefs.

The preacher or *Khātib* does the duty of reading the sermon *Khutbā* on Fridays and feast-days except in cities and towns where generally the *kāzī* or judge does the work.

The law doctor *maulavī* is in many respects the most important and prosperous of Muslim religious officers. Except a few who have a name for learning, the *maulavīs* are the representatives of the great preachers and holy men who came to the Deccan during fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In honour of most of these saints, their representatives hold a yearly meeting or *urus*. Some *maulavis* who are descendants of the early missionaries follow the profession of spiritual guides *pirzādāhs* and spend several months of the year doing little beyond preaching an occasional sermon or reading prayers. Some may act also as curers of diseases with charms and amulets. Sometimes a *maulavī* possesses in addition to his other religious accomplishments that of knowing the whole of Korāṇ by heart and has the title of Hafiz prefixed to his name. As a rule the people treat a Hafiz with much consideration.

Under the Muhammedan rule, the *kāzī* was the civil and criminal judge. Now except that he leads the public prayers on the days of the *Ramzān* and *Bakr* feasts, he is little more than a registrar of marriages and divorce.

HOUSES AND HOUSING.

Housing in general, particularly in towns and cities, has undergone considerable change during the last 100 years or so. This has been in consonance with the changes in social customs, economic conditions, and sense of safety of the people, so also with the better knowledge on their part of sanitary and hygenic principles and of various new and improved building materials.

Houses in villages are generally built in a haphazard manner without proper planning. An individual house is usually sited more with reference to the convenience of the builder than with any regard for the health and convenience of the neighbour or of the public. In older days, due to unsettled conditions and the difficulty of guarding a house with large windows and doors against robbers, even the well-to-do were forced to live in houses of coarse material with no openings in walls except a door purposely kept so low that no man could enter without stooping nearly double.

The better classes of cultivators live in houses of stone and brick masonry, which are generally surrounded by a high compound wall. A low doorway opens into a courtyard, and across it is the main building, which consists of an open verandah extending the width of the court, and supported on wooden posts. This verandah is sometimes double, the inner portion being raised a step above the outer: and several doors in the back wall, open into second court, or into small rooms, which are used as sleeping chambers and cooking apartments. These houses are known as *dhābās* of Kuṇbīs, Musalmāns and Pardeśis and have low flat-terraced roofs of clay or salt-earth, resting on

strong wooden beams which run from wall to wall. The houses of the ordinary cultivators are built in skeleton form,—the roof being supported on wooden posts, and earth filled in between these to form the wall, but some of these houses, up to a feet above the basement, are of rough stone in mud. The principal room is entered through a low door; and three or four rooms are used for stores, sleeping apartments and for a kitchen. A wall in front shuts in a small courtyard where the washing is done and where the cooking utensils are cleaned. The cattle-shed is erected within the compound, or in one of the fields. Smaller houses do not possess fore-courts; and the poorest classes live in little *chappar* huts, with a fence of cotton stalks or branches of trees filled in with earth, and the roof thatched with long grass and leaves over a framework of bamboo and twigs of branches. The houses in towns range from small insanitary dwellings of the poor classes of labourers to well-designed and constructed bungalows of the rich people. The poorer class of people have houses similar to those in villages constructed of mud walls and cheap materials, but the further disadvantages of insufficient living area contributes to insanitary slums. Whereas in villages the houses generally belong to the occupants themselves, in large towns a majority of them are owned by a few landlords and rented. The middle class people who happen to be residents of the place, and, therefore, have ancestral lands or houses, live in better types of houses constructed of locally available black stone or burnt bricks, with high plinths of coursed or uncoursed rubble masonry, wall plastered with lime, mortar and generally white or colour washed, and with flooring generally of *murums* or as in recent years of stone-paving or concrete flooring. The doors and windows are usually 1.830 into 0.915 metres i.e., 6′ into 3′ and 3′ and 4′, respectively, and provided with iron bars or metalled *jāḷi* for safety. The roof generally consists of timber rafters with country or Mangalore tiles.

DRESS.
Hindus.
Female.

The traditional dress of the Maharashtrian Hindū women in the district is the full Marāṭhā *sāḍī* (robe) of eight or nine yards, and a short-sleeved *coḷī* (bodice) reaching the waist covering both the back and the chest, the ends being tied in front. This *sāḍi* which is known as a *lugaḍe* in Marāṭhī can be coarse or fine, embroidered, *jarī* or silk bordered and in any gay colour according to taste and means.

Apart from the two lengthwise borders known as *kānṭh* or *kinār* it has also two breadthwise borders (*padars*) at the two ends of which one is more decorated than the other. The mode of wearing the *sāḍi* favoured by women of the Brāhmaṇ and similar communities is with hind pleats tucked into the waist at the back centre. Women of the Marāṭhā and other communities allow the *sāḍī* to hang from the waist straight like a skirt with pleats clustered in front and draw its end which covers the bosom and the back over the head. Some of them, particularly when working in fields tuck the hanging front pleats at the back centre.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.
Dress.
Hindus.
Female.

Sāḍis of five or six yards in length have become fashionable during the last twenty years among young ladies in urban centres and they have now even invaded the villages. These *sāḍis* are worn cylindrically over a *parkar* or *ghagrā* (petticoat). The use of blouses, polkās, *zampars* with an underwear of brassiers has become quite common. New types of *coḷī* in the form of blouses with low-cut necks, and close-fitting sleeves have also come in fashion now-a-days. Ladies of Pardeśī or North Indian Brāhmaṇ community are found sometimes holding to the Upper Indian dress: a petticoat, a pair of drawers or *Lahangās,* a coloured sheet or *oḍhaṇī* which covers the bosom and part of the head, and a backless bodice with its ends tied at the back. Similarly Mārvāḍī ladies excluding those who have taken to the local style of dress and wear the robe instead of the petticoat or *lahangā,* sometimes display their native dress of gay colours: a multi-pleated petticoat (*ghagrā*) with a multicoloured *oḍhaṇī* and a backless bodice or a *kācoḷī* closed in front and tied behind with strings. Out of doors when they meet strangers and respectable or elderly persons, they modestly veil their faces with the *oḍhaṇī* or the upper-robe. But the more picturesque is the traditional dress of Vanjārı (Caran) women who may dress in Rajpūtani fashion. They draw their shoulder-robe (*oḍhaṇī*) over the point of a narrow stick about eight inches long, cup-shaped where it rests on the head and narrow at the point, standing like a huge comb, from the knot of the hair at the back of their head. They wear a coarse petticoat generally green or blue, with a fancy pattern, so also a open-back bodice often red and highly worked in fancy patterns studded with glass pieces.

There has been a considerable change in the ensemble of the people during the last fifty years. Fashion cropping up among the urbanites now-a-days spread all over the country, as it were contagiously in no time.

The child is initiated to the wear of its first swaddling-cloth *luṅgoṭa* consisting of a triangular piece of a cloth tied round its waist so as to cover the buttocks and the front. *Topaḍe, kunci,* and *aṅgaḍe* or *jhabale* follow it as the traditional pieces of clothing. When the baby grows two or three years old, *banḍī* or *peti* (sleeveless jacket), *sadarā* or *pairaṇ* (shirt) for the upper part, and *caḍḍı, tumān* or *colaṇā* (short-pants) for the lower part are sewn for the use of boys, and *parakar* (petticoat), *caḍḍī* (drawers), *polkā* (bodice) and *jhagā* (frock) for the use of girls. In towns, girls may persist in the use of frocks even to the age of twelve or more which is generally the time for adopting the wear of *sāḍī* and *coḷī* in the rural parts. Boys till they are ten or twelve years old (or even much later) continue to wear short pants and *sadarā* or a shirt and may then adopt the dhoti.

Male.

The tenacious dhoti as an article of wear for adult males still persists both in the urban and rural areas. The standard Brāhmānic mode of wearing it among the Deccanis is to have its hind pleats, neatly and properly done from its portion which is

on the left side of the wearer, and the front pleats from the right sides surplus portion carefully smoothed and a few of them are taken up and tucked over the already tucked up bunch at the navel. The peasants and lower class people wear a shorter dhoti (sometimes known as *puñcā*) and have but few pickers in front and behind, their ends hanging and fluttering loose. For making the *dhotar,* a fit wear for work, its front pleats are drawn up between the legs and tucked behind. With Mārvāḍis it is the usual fashion of wear. Some Kuṇbīs and Pardeśīs have the left-side end of the *dhoti* drawn up at the back without pleating it, and the portion coming from the right side rolled up lengthwise and wrapped round the loins once and tied in a knot at the front with the remaining portion.

The ordinary dress of the upper class Hindū, is for the men indoors, a *dhotar* (waist-cloth) of the fine texture and a *sadarā* or *pairaṇ* (shirt). A well-to-do Marāṭhā usually wears indoors a *tumān* or *lenghā* (loose trousers or slacks) and a short shirt *perahan* of fine muslin. While going out a gentleman puts on a shirt or *sadarā* over a muslin or knitted underwear, then sometimes a waistcoat and over it a coat ; a cap or a *rumāl* (head-scarf) and on ceremonial occasion a *sāphā* or *paṭakā* (silk or cotton head-scarf) is worn as a head-dress. Now-a-days many persons wear, out of doors a "Nehru shirt" with or without a *kabajā* (waist-coat) and a "Gāndhī cap".

The dress ensemble of well-to-do young urbanite consists of all the items of the dress of the western type. His outdoor dress displays various combinations. He may wear a long shirt of the "Nehru" type over a *lenghā* (loose trousers or slacks), or a pair of short pants and a shirt, the two flaps of the shirt being allowed to hang loose on the shorts or tucked inside them, or as it more usual now-a-days wear a pair of trousers in combination with a shirt or a half shirt, a bush-shirt, or a bush-coat over a vest or any knitted underwear. The shirt is usually tucked underneath the trousers and its sleeves rolled up in a band above the elbow. He sometimes goes in for a full western suit including trousers, shirt, and opencollar coat worn perhaps over a waistcoat, and a necktie. On some ceremonial occasion he may prefer to dress after Indian style in *śeravāṇī* or *acakan* and a *survār* or a *cuḍidār payjamā.* Among the urbanites the use of *dhotar* is getting rare and it is in some evidence among the middle-aged ; it is also getting fashionable to go bare-headed.

Among the labouring and agricultural classes, the men wear indoors a loin cloth or shorts, a waistcloth and sometimes a *jākiṭ* (waist-coat), *kabajā* or *banḍī* and a *paitān* (sandals).

Muslims.
Male.

Among Muslims the dress of the different communities displays considerable variety. An adult Muslim generally wears a turban as a head-dress. The small flat Moghal turban of fine white cloth which is known as *nastalik* is worn by respectable Sayyads, land proprietors and government servants. Attārs.

CHAPTER 3. The People. Dress. Muslims. *Male.*

Gauṇḍis, Sutārs and others may wear plain turbans, but mostly they prefer red and white and wear the turban larger than the correct Moghal shape. Bāgbāns and other classes of local converts wear large white or red loosely rolled Hindū-like turbans. The Bohorā turban is white, oval and tightly wound and Memans wear silk or silver bordered *phetas* or headscarves. Some wear cotton or half silk turbans daily and silk and *jari* gold thread turbans on holidays and public feasts. The most common turban used by Muslims is the voluminous Deccani one known as *paṭakā* its end fluttering on the back being called *śemalā*.

Muslims in the villages dress as people of other communities do, and as such cannot be differentiated from others in point of dress. They generally wear dhoti, shirt, coat and a turban called *paṭakā*. Bohorās and Memans and some Baghas dress in tight or loose trousers. Among townsmen *śeravānī* and *payjamā* have an impress of traditional wear. *Cuḍiḍār payjamā* and *śeravāṇīs* are also worn in imitation of Uttar Pradeś and Panjābī Muslims. Some land proprietors, well-to-do traders and craftsmen wear the *kuḍata* or Muslim shirt falling to the knee and over the shirt a *kafcha* or tight waistcoat and an *angarkha* or overcoat and some of them the *kaba* or Moghal buttoned coat. Bohorās and Memans wear a shirt falling to the knee and over the shirt is a waistcoat and a long coat. The tendency among urban youth of all classes is, however, to take to the use of trousers and shirts or bush-shirt. At the time of prayer a Muslim wears a *lungi* (loin cloth) and a *pairan* as, according to Islamic teachings, during prayer a man should not expose that part of his body which is below the waist and above the knees.

Except some who prefer curl-toed and high heeled Upper India shoes all Muslims wear sandals or shoes, some Bohorās using English shaped shoes or boots with stocks and stockings. The middle and low classes wear shoes of different fashions.

Female.

The women in rich and well-to-do families dress in the *oḍhaṇī* or headscarf, the *kuḍatī* and short sleeveless shirt a few in *angias* or short sleeved bodices, worked with gold and silver thread and many in *coḷis* or short-sleeved bodices covering the back and fastened in a knot in front and tight *payjamās* or trousers. Except widows who have to be content with white, women generally dress in red, yellow, green, crimson, and other bright colours. Bohorā women wear the short headscarf or *odhaṇī*, the short-sleeved backless bodice or *āngnia* and the petticoat or *ghagarā* and out of doors the all covering *burakhā* or veil with gauze eye-holes. Meman women dress in a short headscarf, a long shirt falling to the knee and loose trousers. Some women of other Deccan classes such as Attārs, Gauṇḍis, Kalasigārs and Rangrezes wear the high class Muslim trousers while others wear the Marāṭhā robe and bodice. The women of all other Deccan classes dress in robes and bodices. The women of high class Muslim families always wear low heeled

slippers called *zanani jute* and Bohorā women wear sandals indoors and leather slippers for going out. The women of all high class Muslims and of most classes of local converts except the Bāgbān, Kasāb, Pinjara, Tāmboḷī and Tukara never appear in public. When Bohorā women go out they shroud the whole figure of a large cloak with gauze eye openings. The women of some of the local classes who appear in public, when they go out of doors, cover their bodies with loose white sheets, except the face and the feet. The women of Bohorās and Zamindārs (proprietors), when they can afford it, almost always dress in silk. The everyday dress of other women is of cotton. The women of upper class families embroider their shirts and bodices with gold and silver lace generally with much skill and taste. In poor families the women have seldom more than one or two changes of garment and their whole wardrobe in most cases is of cotton. Upper class families keep their children clean and brightly dressed, the boys on festive occasions wearing embroidered skull caps, satin shirts embroidered with gold and silver lace and silk, tight or loose trousers and the girls a head-scarf, *izār* trousers or a petticoat. The children of most local and poor classes have to help their parents in work and are seldom neatly or gaily dressed.

ORNAMENTS.
Hindūs.

All classes among the Hindūs wear ornaments, and a considerable amount of capital is unproductively locked up either in the owner's or in the pawn-broker's hands. Ornaments differing in types, as used by men and women and by boys and girls, are worn in the hands, ears and nose, on the arms, wrists, fingers, legs and toes, across the shoulders and round the neck and the waist. There are ornaments for the daily wear as also for special occasions. They also differ according to the community and the economic and social status of the wearer.

It is no more a fashion for males to display ornaments on their persons. However, it is not rare for some rich *sāhukārs* to exhibit on their bodies ornaments such as *bhikbālīs* ear-rings, aṅguṭhīs, (finger rings), and *kaṇṭhī* and *goph* (necklaces). Men of the Marvāḍī community are sometimes found wearing *caukaḍās* or ear-rings, the gold necklace or *kaṇṭhī*, the wristlets called *kaḍas* and *pocīs*, the silver belt called *kaṭdorā*, and silver anklets or *toḍās*. A boy's ornaments in a rich family are silver or gold *bindalya, maṇagaṭyā, kaḍas* and *toḍās* or wristlets, *sākhaḷī* and *sarpotī* or waist-chains, and silver *cala, torḍyā, vāḷās* and *jhāñjiris* or anklets.

Women from all Hindū communities wear ornaments, perhaps those of the Mārvāḍī community being more famous for their cost and design. As a rule they wear ivory bracelets on their arms up to their shoulders, the armlets called *vānkīs* and *bājubands*, the bracelets called *lāsanyās*, the silver anklets called *vāḷās, sākhaḷīs* and *paiñjaṇs*, and the necklaces called *bormāḷ, putalyācīmāḷ*, the nose-rings called *naths*, the ear-rings called *karṇa phul*, and the finger rings called mudis. All these

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

ORNAMENTS.

Hindus.

ornaments are made of gold inlaid with pearls. Of late years many Mārvāḍī women have given up wearing ivory bracelets, and use very thin ivory bangles.

There has been a considerable change in the fashion of female ornaments during the last fifty years. Few and select ornaments of delicate and artistic shapes are preferred to the old ones that are often crude and heavy. Head ornaments are generally getting out of fashion, brooches and *phule* of fancy shapes replacing the old *mūd, agraphūl, bindi-bijorā, nag-gonḍe* etc. Ornaments such as *caukaḍe* and *kuḍī*, preferably of pearls and precious stones are used as ear ornaments by elderly ladies, girls generally preferring ear-rings of various types and shapes. *Mangalsūtras* of various types, the black beads being stringed together in different patterns of gold chain-work, are now-a-days used as ornament by married women. Besides, necklaces known as *candrahāra, capalāhāra, bakuḷhāra, boramāḷ, gaḷasarī, eka-dāṇı, Kolhāpuri-sāja, mohan-māḷa* all made of gold have replaced the old *ṭhūśīs, saris, vajraṭīkas* and *putaḷyācī* or *moharācī māḷa*. Similarly, the old heavy wrist ornaments such as *goṭha* and *paṭalya* have been replaced by bangles of various patterns, so also the old *Vākyās* and *Bājubands* by bracelets of delicate shapes.

Muslims

The only ornament worn by men of the upper and respectable Muslim families is gold or diamond finger-ring. Kasāb, Pinjara and Tāmboḷī, when they can afford it, wear a *baḷī* or large gold earring and *toḍa* or silver anklet on the right foot.

The women are very fond of gold and silver ornaments and, excepting a few women who are very conscious of their religion, all adorn themselves with many types of ornaments. The women of upper class families wear many kinds of gold necklaces, nose-rings, earrings, bracelets and silver anklets. Except their nose-rings and necklaces the ornaments of most local Muslim women are of silver. Almost all women wear glass as well as gold and silver anklets. The *gaḷesar* or gold and glass-bead marriage necklace, is put on during the marriage night and is never taken off till the husband's death. Almost all women begin married life with a good store of ornaments.

The girl's ornaments are a nose-ring either the *nath* in the side flesh of one nostril or the *bulak* in the gristle between the two nostrils or the earrings called *bāḷīs*, silver or gold ornaments and *sol* silver anklets. A rich woman's ornaments include *luṭakan* and *ṭikā* for the forehead, *ṭhuśī, vajraṭīk, male, candra-hār, putaḷīs* and *mal cavaldona* and *panpot* for the neck, *path bulak, kanta* and *besar* for the nose, *bāḷīs, bugaḍīs, karṇafūls, kanis, dnadulis* for the ear, *bāzubanda* and *dnadilis* for the arms; *pāṭālis, pouñcis, kangana,* and *gajarā* for the wrists, *arsis* and *callas* for the fingers; *kaḍas, toḍās, pazebs, lūls* and *painjaṇs* for the ankles and *joḍavīs* for the toes. Ankle and toe ornaments are always of silver. When a women is married her

parents give at least one gold nosering and a set of earrings of gold among the well-to-do and of silver among the poor, and silver finger rings.

FOOD.

The main stand-by as staple food of all the classes and communities in the district is jowar; wheat and rice gets but a secondary place. The pulses in popular use are tūr (pigeon pea), harbhara (Gram), lākh (Chichling Vetch), *māṭh* (Kidney Bean), *mūg* (Green Gram), *ūḍid* (Black Gram) and *vāl* (Spiked Dolichos); the edible oils in use are those extracted from *karaḍai* (Safflower-oil), *bhuīmūg* (Groundnut oil) and *javas* (Linseed oil); the locally grown leafy or green vegetables in common use are *aḷū* (*colocasia antiquorum*) with corms, leaf-stalks and leaves, *ambāḍī* (Deccan hemp), cākvat (*Chenopodium Album*), *churd* (*Rumex Resicaris*), ghol (Purslane) and *methi* (Fenugreek); and the fruity ones in use are *deadangar* (Pumpkin), *bhuī-kohaḷā* (Ashgourd), *Vālūk* (Cucumber) and *Dudhī-bhopaḷā* (bottle-gourd). The condiments in usual use are *mircī* (Chillis), *Mirī* (pepper), *kothimbīr* (Coriander) and *lasūṇ* (garlic).

Dietary habits of communities who have retained the impress of their mother provinces such as South India, North India, Gujarat and Bengal sometimes differ considerably from those of the local communities, the main dividing line in the food habits of the people being, however, the inclusion or otherwise of animal food in the diet. Among the Hindūs, communities such as Brahmaṇs, Jains and Liṅgāyats and some Marāṭhās who are under a vow, eschew animal food as a religious custom; other communities, though ordinarily vegetarian, may take meat or fish occasionally. For any Hindū castes, it is considered sacrilegious to eat beef. Besides, Hindūs observe certain taboos in respect of articles of food (singly or in combination) as per family or caste traditions and on religious and medical grounds.

Hindus.

Hindūs generally take two meals a day, the first between ten and twelve in the morning and the second between eight and ten at night. Marvāḍīs or Jain śrāvaks, according to their religious precepts, finish their evening meal before sunset. Tea with some snacks in the morning and tiffin in the afternoon is now-a-days usual in the case of towns people. For the morning meal a family in good circumstances generally has *jowar bhākri* (bread) served with ghee or butter, or *poḷi* or *capāṭī* (bread of wheaten flour) served with ghee and sugar, *varaṇ*, cooked split pulse, *āmṭī*, split pulse boiled and mixed with spices of various kinds, one or two kinds of vegetables, pickles and other similar preparations to season the food. Some may begin their meal with a small quantity of rice of fine quality served with *varaṇ* and ghee or have it served as the last course taken with milk, curds or butter-milk. In the evening meal, usually rice and

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

Food.

Hindus.

varaṇ are avoided. so also curds and butter-milk. In the family of a trader or merchant in middling circumstances rice and wheat are scarce and so also free use of ghee and other dairy products and the vegetables are of cheap quality. The diet of poorer classes of artisans, town-workmen, and field labourers consists of jowar bread and rice and wheat on occasion, cooked vegetables and split pulse, and chutney made of garlic, chillis and salt used as appetiser almost daily. Habitually they take three meals a day: a light breakfast or *nyāhari* consisting of *bhākri*, chutney and plain water; a lunch consisting of jowar or millet bread, cooked vegetables and split pulse and the supper or evening meal consisting of bread, rice, vegetables and milk, buttermilk or curds. Occasionally they eat eggs, fowl meat and other flesh but very few can have the luxury except on festive occasions and holidays like Dasarā and Hoḷī.

Special dishes or feast menus differ according to the caste, status and economic condition. Otherwise on feast occasions are prepared dishes such as *poḷi* and *puraṇ poḷis* or rolls of sugar and dough and stuffed cakes, sweet-balls or *laḍūs* sugar mixed with rice or *sakharbhat*, *basundī* or boiled condensed milk with sugar and cardamom. The particular holiday dishes of Gujarātī Brāhmaṇs are *poḷis* or sugar rolled *poḷis* and *lāpaśi*, wheat flour, boiled with sugar and clarified butter, and that of the Mārvāḍī Brāhmaṇs, sweet-balls or *lāḍūs* of wheat or gram flour, fried cakes, or *shira*, *puris* stuffed with wheat flour boiled in clarified butter and mixed with sugar. The special holiday dishes of Kuṇbīs and other agricultural communities are *puraṇ poḷis* or wheat cakes stuffed with boiled pulse and molasses and fried cakes or *telacı* and boiled rice flour mixed with molasses called *gulavaṇī*.

Muslims.

Though all Muslims have no objection to non-vegetarian food, few can afford meat even occasionally. An animal becomes a lawful food for Muhammedans if it is butchered by cutting the throat and repeating at the time the words *Bismillāh Allaho Akbar* or 'in the name of God, God is great'. Fish and locusts may be eaten without being killed in this manner. Cloven-footed animals, birds that pick up food with their bills, and fish with scales are lawful but not birds or beasts of prey. Swine's flesh is especially prohibited. The bulk of the local Muslims prefer mutton to beef. Communities such as Bāghbāns, Dhavads, Bakar-Kasiba, and Pinjaras who still retain strong Hindu leanings strictly eschew beef; otherwise almost all Deccan Muslims eat buffaloe or cow flesh without scruple as it is cheaper than mutton. Rice-land proprietors, Bohorās, Memans, and the government servants eat fowls and eggs, daily or weekly, or once a month.

What the Muslims from the district eat differs according to their means and native customs. A rich Muslim takes three meals a day: a breakfast of tea or coffee with sweets or snacks; a midday meal of unleavened bread *capāti*, minced meat, *khimā* or *koftā*, cream *malaī*, vegetables and sometimes rice, for

drink and tea or sometimes *sarbat* and at about seven, an evening meal of jowar bread, rice and pulse-*khicadi* or rice and meat-*pulāv,* with clarified butter and some kind of meat or *kaḍhī* a dish made of curds, mangoes, lemons or plantains and sugared-water *sarbat*. A middle class Muslim has in the early morning a cup of tea or coffee with or without a piece of a special kind of water-break: about eleven o'clock, a regular morning meal, *nāstā,* of unleavened wheat or jowar bread and mutton with or without vegetables or cream and about eight or nine an evening meal or *khānā* of wheat or jowar bread or boiled rice and clarified butter, mutton-soup or *ḍāḷ* and vegetable curry or *kaḍi,* that is curds and *whey*, gramflour, and turmeric. A meat dish is generally accompanied with a vegetable dish and chutney. *Dāḷ* curry is used with *pulāv*. Before beginning to eat they wash their hands and mouth. Food is served in copper plates tinned on both sides. Generally, all members of the house eat from the same plate. They sit on the ground, around the plate with folded legs, one knee raised above the ground.

At public dinners of almost all Muslim classes, the chief dishes are *biryāni,* rice boiled with fried mutton, clarified butter and spices; lards, rice boiled with clarified butter, sugar, saffron, almonds, cardamoms, cloves, pepper, and cinnamon; pulāv, rice boiled with mutton, clarified butter and spices; and *khuska kalia*, boiled rice and curry. Pulāv, which is given by the middle classes and the poor, is rice boiled with clarified butter and eaten with mutton curry, with pulse and vegetables. The occasions for these dinners are marriage, death, initiation or *bismillāh* and sacrifice or *akikā* ceremonies.

The Hindūs observe a variety of fasts, feasts and festivals throughout the year. Associated as they are primarily with a religious spirit, all could be called holidays. But as celebrations they may be distinguished as *saṇa* or holiday. *utsava* or festival, *jayantīs* and *puṇyatithīs* or birth and death anniversaries of gods, goddesses, saints and heroes, and *jatrās* or religious fairs. Besides, there are days for observing penances and *upavāsas* or fasts which are matters generally left to individual discretion.

The most important holidays, common to almost all castes and sects in the district are: (1) *Guḍhī Pāḍavā,* (2) *Rām-Navamī,* (3) *Hanumān Jayantī,* (4) *Akṣayyatṛitīyā,* (5) *Aṣāḍhī Ekādaśī,* (6) *Nāg Pancamī,* (7) *Rākhī Paurṇimā,* (8) *Gokulāṣṭamī,* (9) *Poḷā,* (10) *Gaṇeśacaturthī,* (11) *Navrātra,* (12) *Dasarā,* (13) *Divāḷī,* (14) *Kartikī Ekādaśī,* (15) *Makar Sankrānt,* (16) *Mahaśivarātra,* and (17) *Hoḷī.*

(1) The Hindu New year, for those who abide by the Śaka era, begins with the first of *Caitra* and the day is known as *Gūḍhī Pāḍavā*. A *guḍhi*—a decorated bamboo pole—is hoisted by each householder in front of his house and worshipped as a goddess with an offering of *puraṇ poḷi.* (2) *Rām-Navamī,* the ninth of *Caitra sud* is the day for celebrating the birthday of

CHAPTER 3.
The People.
FEASTS AND FESTIVALS.
Hindūs.

god Rāma, the seventh incarnation of Viṣṇu. Exactly at 12 noon the Haridās announces in Śrī Rāma's temple by tossing of *gulāl* the birth of Śrī Rāma. A special idol of Rāma is then cradled amidst birthday festivity. The devout observe a partial fast till 12 noon that day. (3) On the full-moon day of *Caitra*, exactly at sunrise, is celebrated the birthday of the god Hanumān, Rāma's devotee and henchman. Some women observe the day as a fast. (4) *Akṣayatṛtīyā*, the third of *Vaiśākh sud* is considered one of the luckiest day of the year and as an auspicious beginning of field activities. Cultivators do some spade work on the day. The gods are worshipped and an earthen waterpot, a bamboo fan, fruits etc. are given to the priest so that the dead may not suffer from the burning heat of the season. (5) *Āṣāḍhi Ekādaśī*, the eleventh of *Āṣāḍh sud* is the beginning of *cāturamās* (holy season) and is observed as a day of fast and prayer by many. Followers of *Vārkarī* cult who make it a point to visit the temple of Viṭhobā of Pāṇḍharapūr initiate their *diṇḍyās* (sacred tours) that day. (6) *Nāg pancamī*, the fifth of *Śrāvaṇa sud*, is held sacred to serpents and in many a Hindu home, a *Nāga* (cobra) is worshipped and a feast enjoyed. In the afternoon village women dressed in their best go, with music to a white ant-hill (*vārul*) in which the cobra is believed to live, lay milk and sugar near the ant-hill, offer prayer and dance round the ant-hill in a ring-singing songs in chorus. In villages, activities like digging and ploughing which are believed to hurt snakes are completely suspended and the day is enjoyed in festive gathering of sports and games. (7) *Rākhī Paurṇimā*, the fifteenth of *Śrāvaṇ sud*, which is also known as *Nārali-Paurnima* is at places observed as a day of social gathering and festivity. Brahmans and others entitled to wear the sacred thread change the old sacred threads for new ones. Priests bind *rākhīs* (thread anklets) on their patrons' wrists and receive some money. (8) *Gokulāṣṭamī*, the eighth of *Śrāvaṇ vad*, is observed as the birthday anniversary of Lord Śrī Kṛṣṇa with a fast, *pūjā* and *bhajan* and the next day with the festival of breaking the *haṇḍī* celebrated in temples. (9) *Poḷā* coming on the new-moon day of *Śrāvaṇ* is also known as bendar. In villages it is observed as a gala festival by agricultural communities. That day the oxen have a rest. Their horns are covered with tinsel or red, and palas fibre tassels are tied to their tips. Garlands of flowers are put round their necks, they are fed with sugar and their owners worship them. In the evening after the headman's cattle, all the oxen are driven round the Hanumān's temple. At places rivalry prevails among the villages as to whose oxen should lead. (10) *Gaṇeś Caturthī*, the fourth of *Bhādrapad sud* is observed in honour of god Gaṇapati when a painted clay image of the deity, specially bought for the day, is worshipped and a *naivedya* of *modaka* sweets is offered to the god. The image is kept in the house from one and half to ten, and sometimes even twenty-one days as may be the tradition with the family and then ceremonially immersed in a pond or a river. A special feature of the worship is that in towns, in recent

times, it has come to be celebrated on a community scale by public contributions and with the added attraction of religious and semi-social programmes being held each day during the festival. Conjoined with the Gaṇeś festival, on the third and fourth day after *Caturthī*, women hold a feast for three days in honour of Pārvatī or Gaurī, the mother of Gaṇeś. The image of Gaurī consists of a head-piece of brass or clay adorned with ornaments and dressed in *sāḍī* etc. which is immersed on the *Gaurīvisarjana* day. (11) *Navarātra* and (12) *Dasarā*. The *Dasarā*, so called from *dasā* (ten) and *āha* (day) is a ten-day festival in honour of goddess Durgā, and is, therefore, also called *Durgotsava*. The first nine days are known as the *Navarātra* and on the first of these the ceremony of *ghaṭasthāpanā* or the invocation of the goddess to be present in the *ghaṭa* is performed. A brass pot containing water, copper coin and a betel-nut, and its mouth covered with mango-leaves and a coconut, is set amidst handful of rice spread on a wooden stool. The pot thus decked represents the goddess and is daily worshipped for nine days. Throughout the period a Brāhmaṇ priest reads the *Saptaśatī* hymns in praise of the goddess, and on the night of the ninth day a *homa* (sacred fire) is kindled in the temples of the goddess and usual offerings of clarified butter, *samidhā* etc. are made. On the morning of the tenth or the *Dasarā* day the Hindūs take an early bath and worship their religious books (*granthas*) and household gods, and in the afternoon they don holiday attire and walk in procession to the temples. Here the people worship the *Śamī* or *āpṭā* tree, and after offering the leaves to the goddess distribute them among their friends and relatives calling them gold. The Dasarā day is considered highly auspicious for the undertaking of any new work or business, and children who are commencing their studies generally attend school for the first time on this day. (13) *Divāḷī* or *Dipāvali* signifying "a feast of lights" starts from the thirteenth of *Āśvin Vad* and lasts for five days. The festival so called from *dīpa* (lamps) and *āvali* (row) is celebrated in honour of the victory of Viṣṇu over the demon Narakāsūra, and is really a combination of four festivals, *viz.*, *Narakacaturdaśī* bathing, the *Lakṣmī-pūjā* or worship of the goddess of wealth, the *Baḷī-pratipadā* or new year day of Bali, king of the lower regions, and the *Bhāu-Bīj* or greeting of brothers and sisters. During the period, each evening a number of *paṇatyā* (earthen oil-lamps) are lighted in all frontages of the house and in every nook and corner inside. (14) *Kārtikī Ekādaśī*, the eleventh of *Kārtik sud* is the end of *Cāturmās* and is observed as a day of fast and prayers by many. The day following which is known as *bāras* or *tuḷaśī vivāh*, the sacred basil is married to Viṣṇu and with it opens the marriage season of the Hindūs for the year. (15) *Makar Saṅkrānt*, the day the sun enters Makara, the zodiac sign of Capricorns, is celebrated as *Makar Saṅkrānt*. It is marked with a feast in the afternoon, and in the evening men and women dressed in new clothes, visit relatives and friends and offer *tilguḷ* or *halavā* (sweet sesame) as greetings of the

season. The day as a *tithī* (lunar date) falls on an uncertain day in the dark half of the *Pauṣa*. (16) *Mahā-Śivarātra*, the thirteenth or fourteenth of *Māgh-vad*, is observed particularly by *Śiva-bhaktas* as a day of fast and worship. The night is spent in singing devotional songs and the next morning, after worshipping the god, all partake of a feast. (17) *Hoḷī* or *Śimagā* is a festival much more eagerly awaited in rural areas than in cities; it begins from the fifth of *Phālgun vad* and lasts till the *Raṅga-pancamī* day, the dark fifth of the month. Boys from all localities of the villages assemble at the place appointed for the *hoḷī* and thence go from house to house asking for firewood. Bonfires are lit from the tenth of *Phālgun Sud* but the biggest bonfire takes place on the full moon day. The next day known as *dhulavaḍa* is also observed as a holiday. There used to be boisterous indulgence, an exchange of mud flinging and way-ward pranks on that day. But the practice has now disappeared from cities and is fast disappearing also from rural areas. On *Raṅgapancamī*, the sacred fire of the *Hoḷi* is extinguished with coloured water.

Vratas (penances) and *upavāsas* (fasts) are provinces assigned more to women than to men, and there occur throughout the year a number of religious observances of the kind in which women devoutly engage themselves. The rite of *Ṛṣi-pancamī* which falls on the fifth of *Bhādrapad Sud* is observed by married women to make amends for sins committed without knowledge. Their chief rule that day is to eat nothing that is not handgrown. On the *Haratālikā* day, *i.e.*, the third of *Bhādrapad Sud* women worship clay figures of Pārvatī, Sakhī (her friend) and Śivaliṅga, and fast the whole day. On the dark fourths called *Saṅkaṣṭī caturthīs* or trouble-clearing fourths, women fast all day long and at moon-rise break their fast by taking supper. During the four rainy months some women keep a partial fast on each of the sixteen Mondays and on the sixteenth Monday feast seventeen *dāmpatyās* (couples). On *vaṭa-Sāvitrī* day, which falls on the *Jyeṣṭha* full-moon day, they worship a banyan tree or its boughs and observe a *vrata* so that their husbands may live a long life. The worship of *Maṅgaḷā-Gaurī* is a ceremony performed by married girls for the first five years of their marriage on every Tuesday of *Śrāvaṇa*. In the month of *Caitra* starting from the bright third and on a convenient day, Brāhmaṇ *suvāsinis* hold in their homes the ceremony of *haḷadi-kumkū* in honour of goddess *Gaurī* who is worshipped with special decorations. The third of *Vaiśākh sud* is the last day of the *haḷadi-kumkū* ceremony, when the goddess is said to depart for the mother's house (māher).

The days of the week are supposed to be under the influence of some planet as also of some deity and to placate the evil influence and please the Governing deity the day is observed with a partial fast by many, *e.g.* Mondays which are sacred to the moon, and from the crescent moon on Śiv's forehead to Śiv

are kept as fast days by many high caste Hindū men and women. Thursday, called *Guruvār* or *Brahaspativār* is sacred to Guru or *Brahaspati*, the teacher of the gods, as also to god Dattātraya who is known as Sadguru, the Real Preceptor. To secure the friendly influence of Jupiter, so also in devotion to god Dattātraya people observe Thursday as a partial fast. The full-moon day of *Mārgaśiraṣa* which is known as *Dattatreya-Jayanti* and that of Āṣāḍh as *Guru-Paurṇimā*, are celebrated in honour of god Dattātraya. Saturn or *Śani*, who is supposed to be a Chandal or Māng by caste, has as his great friend god Hanumān, and Saturday is held as sacred both to Saturn and Hanumān. A person who comes under the evil influence of Saturn known as *Sāḍesātī* eats nothing but *uḍīd* (black gram) on Saturday, visits Hanumān's temple and offers the deity *uḍīd*, red lead, leaves and flowers of *rui* and pours on the image a cup of sesame oil.

Jains.

The Jains (*Śrāvaks*) keep most of the Brāhmānic holidays and besides observe the yearly 'Sacred season' known as *Pancusan*. Among the Śvetāmbars it begins with the twelfth of *Śrāvaṇ Vad* and ends with the fifth of *Bhādrapad Sud*. Among the Digambaras the 'Sacred season' lasts for fifteen days beginning from the fifth of *Bhādrapad Vad*. A strict Śvetāmbar ought to fast during the whole *Pancusan* week but in rare instances the rule is observed and almost all fast on the last day. During this week the Śvetāmbaras generally do not work and both men and women flock several times during the day to the temples where the *Sādhūs* read and explain the Kalpasūtras, one of the religious books of the Jains. Besides hearing the scriptures read to them, many prefer every day in the evening during the *Pancusan* week the *parikramaṇ* ceremony which is something like a confession by a body of persons. Next in importance to the *Pancusan* is the *Siddhachakra Puja* or saint-wheel, which is performed twice a year in *Caitra* and *Aśvin* and lasts for nine days beginning on the seventh and ending on fullmoon day.

Liṅgāyats.

The Liṅgāyats observe the second of *Vaiśākh* as *Liṅgāyats Basava-Jayantī*, the birth-anniversary day of Basava as a day of rejoicing and feast. According to the books, Basava removed feasts, penance and pilgrimage, rosaries and holy water, and reverence for cows, but this change probably never affects his followers. At present all Liṅgāyats in the district fast on *Śivarātra* or Śiva's night on the thirteenth of *Māgh Vad*, and on *Nāgapancamī*, the fifth of *Śrāvaṇ Sud*, and follow their fasts with a feast. On Mondays in *Śrāvan* they keep partial fasts, that is, they only take one evening meal.

Scheduled Castes.

Calling themselves Hindūs, the Scheḍuled Castes observe all the chief Hindū holidays and festivals, though actual details of the ceremonials may sometimes differ a great deal from those of the caste Hindūs. Some may have their own festivals in addition. As devotees of god Khaṇḍobā of Jejurī they observe *Campā Ṣaṣṭhi* occurring on the sixth of *Margaśiraṣa sud* with

CHAPTER 3. The People. FEASTS AND FESTIVALS. Scheduled Castes.

great religious fervour. *Vāghbāras* coming on the twelfth of both on dark and bright half of *Kartik* is observed by Mādhav Koḷīs and others with special observances. Many agricultural communities observe 'field rites'. A land-holder on the Tuesday, before he begins to plant his crop, kills a fowl and sprinkles its blood over the field and offers the field spirit a coconut and he-goat or fowl.

Muslims.

Islām in its puritanical standpoint enjoins upon its followers to observe a few religious festivals, but in association with the tendencies of the Hindūs, Muslims in the district would find occasions for celebrating a variety of festivities. The main incidents in the year for which Muslims show concern and observe a holiday are as follows.

With *Muharram* the Muslim year begins. But the tragedy of Karbala has converted it into a month of mourning for all Muslims, and especially for Śiahs. Now the *Muharram* is celebrated as the anniversary of the martyrdom of Hussain at Karbala. Many prepare *Tājiāhs* or *tābūts*, bamboo and tinsel models of the *Imām* at Karbala, and keeping them in their houses for several days, on the night of the ninth take them round the chief streets. As the *tābūts* pass poor Hindū and Muslim men and women in fulfilment of their vows throw themselves in the road-way and roll in front of the Shrine. On the tenth day, with much show and noise the owners of the Shrines forming a procession take them by a river or lake and cast them into the water. The *Akkarī-char-Shambah*, also called *Cela Budh*, is celebrated on the last Wednesday of the month of *Safar*, when Muslims go for picnicking in gardens or open spaces. The *wafat* or day of the Prophet's death *Īd-e-Milād* falls on the twelfth of the month of *Rubi-ul-Awwāḷ*, and is among Sunnīs the greatest day in the year next to the *īds*. Another festival occasion which is held on the seventeenth day of the month is the *Maulād* or birthday of the Prophet. On the fourteenth evening of *Śāban* comes the night of record, *Śāb-e-Barat* or all Soul's Day. On this night, the fates of the unborn souls are held to be registered in heaven. *Ramzān*, the ninth month, is the month of fast for Muslims and at the end of the *Ramzān* fast, that is the first day of *Śavvāl* the tenth month, comes the fast-breaking festival *Id-ul-Fitr* commonly known as the *Ramzān Id*. This feast is one of the two greatest Muslim festivals, the second great feast being the festival of sacrifice *Id-Uz-Jāhā qurabau* also known as *Bugr-Id* which falls on the tenth day of *Zil-hijjā*, the twelfth month of the Muslim year.

GAMES AND RECREATION.

The forms of games and other recreational activities in the district do not differ basically from any of those current in other districts of the Mahārāstra State. For the Hindūs festivals such as *Nāg-pancamī*, *Gokuḷ-Aṣtamī*, *Gaṇeś-Catūrthī*, *Divāḷī*, *Dasarā* and *Śimgā*, and for the Muhammedans *Muharram* are occasions to pass time in merriment and playing games of various kinds. The tribal community of the Lamāṇīs in the

district are known to play the stick-dance of *Tiparyā* and the folk-dance of *Phugḍyā* on the *Gokuḷ-Aṣṭami* day.

Religious expositions and entertainments such as *Purāṇa, pravacana, kathā* and *Kīrtana* are popular all over the district. *Bhajana,* the chanting of religious songs in chorus and a form of a religious communion has now become a specialised entertainment activity of professionals known as *Bhajana-Manḍaḷīs* functioning in towns and big villages.

Major Indian games such as *Kabaḍḍī* or *hu-tu-tū, Kho-Kho, Laṅgaḍī* are played all over the district with some regional variations where the standardized rules of the games are not observed. On adding to these *Viṭi-dāṇḍu* and *Lagoryā,* they form also the recreational activities popular with boys. Games of *goṭyā* (marbles), *bhovarā* (top) and *pataṅg* (kite) and tāg and chase games such as *andhaḷī-kośimbīr, lapanḍāv* are popular among boys of all ages. Games such as *ābā-da-bī, gun-cun-toba, sūr-pārambī, Vāgh-bakri* are played by them in a team spirit. Games popular with girls are *Bhātukalī* (house-keeping), *sāgara-goṭe* and *Phugḍyā.*

Of the popular indoor games current in the district the chief are: *Buddhībaḷ* chess, *patte* cards and *soṅgaṭyā* the Indian back-gammon.

Recreational activities popular with the rural population in the district are cart-racing, fights between rams, cocks and buffaloes and betting on them, the Mahārāṣṭrian burlesque known as *Tamāśā* and semi-religious dances and expositions such as *gondhaḷ* and *bhārud. Tālim* or *ākhāḍā* as indigenous institution for training athletes and wrestlers appear not much in evidence in the district. However, wrestling bouts or *phaḍs* and *daṅgals* held in villages and towns on festivals of *Nāg Pañcamī, Janmāṣṭamī* and *Nārāḷī Paurṇimā* receive a good patronage.

Organised cultural and recreational activities in this district are practically non-existent. In Nānded town there are five cinema theatres which show chiefly Indian films. They have sprang up between 1930 and 1966 and their total seating capacity is about 4,500. There is one theatre where plays are staged, lectures are held and sometimes musical programmes are given.

Badminton, Hockey, Volleyball are popular. There is also a Gymkhana where weight-lifting, sword-play and stick-fighting are taught. A painting school is also there. Deglūr has one cinema theatre, a club named after Jawaharlal Nehru and a gymnasium. Kondilwadi also boasts of a talkie theatre and a Bhagini Mandal but all other tahsil towns are deficient in these amenities.

TEMPLES.

There are a number of temples possessing religious importance and sanctity. Besides their religious significance, many of the temples are places of social get together.

CHAPTER 3.
The People.
The People.

The following table gives the tahsil-wise number of temples, mosques etc., in the Nanded district:—

TABLE No. 12.

Tahsil	Dharmashala	Math	Mosque	Dargah	Church	Temple
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) Bhokar Mahal ..	11	20	11	10	2	177
(2) Biloli	18	50	48	51	7	372
(3) Hadagānv	10	27	23	20	..	289
(4) Kandhār	28	45	47	35	3	411
(5) Deglūr	15	40	43	14	2	196
(6) Kinwaṭ	7	15	13	9	..	215
(7) Mukheḍ	14	25	47	42	3	277
(8) Nānded	18	54	58	51	6	349
District Total ..	121	276	290	232	23	2,286

The temples of particular deities not generally found are given tahsil-wise as under:

Bhokar Mahal.—Masai, Mahākālī, Sitādevī, Gauriśankar, Dhurapa Devī, Koṇḍa Dev, Paṇḍharī Nāth, Dhula Dev, Gadacaṇḍi Devi.

Biloli.—Kapileśvar, Viṣṇū Rājeśvar, Virabhadra, Narsinha, Vāghadevī, Saṅgameśvar.

Hadagānv.—Narmadeśvar, Basaveśvar, Nāga Nāth, Bahirobā, Mahagir, Braman Dev, Basavannā, Rāmaliṅg.

Kandhār.—Ratneśvarī Devī, Bramha Dev, Kapileśvar, Jyotirliṅg, Bāraliṅg, Maṇik Prabhu, Riśī Mahārāj, Kukanai.

Deglūr.—Virabhadra, Maheśāi, Basavannā.

Kinwaṭ.—Machhindra Nāth, Vyankaṭeśvar, Devadeveśvarī, Reṇukā Devī.

Mukheḍ.—Drupatamāī, Kakonai, Somaliṅg, Mhaisai, Nagendra, Virabhadra.

Nānded.—Gurudvār, Rokaḍobā, Asara Devī, Mallikārjun, Gāyatrī, Narsinha, Kāleśvar, Gopirāj, Gunfama Devī, Satyāī.

CHAPTER 4—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

NANDED IS ONE OF THE FERTILE DISTRICTS OF MARATHWADA REGION. The main occupation of the people being agriculture, it assumes prime importance in the economy of the district. Nearly 76 per cent of the total population of the district depends, one way or the other, on land for its subsistence.

The old Gazetteer of Hyderabad State gives the total number of persons engaged or those who were directly or indirectly concerned with agriculture for their livelihood at 171,600 or about 34 per cent of the total population in 1909. Since then the number has shown an upward trend as could be seen from the following figures given by the Censuses of 1951 and 1961:—

Year (1)	Cultivators and Land holders (2)	Agricultural Labourers (3)
1951	127,225	140,001
1961	248,065	202,417

Rainfall

Among the factors that determine the crop pattern and the agricultural seasons in the district, rainfall plays an important role. About 80 per cent of the land under cultivation is dependent on the monsoon. The district receives rains from the south-west monsoon which commences usually with the opening of June and lasts till the end of September. Occasionally, there are north-east monsson showers in October-November as well as ante-monsoon showers sometimes in May. The winter-monsoon (*garjanare chalis*) rains which are very useful for *rabi* crops occur in the district during January and February. However, the distribution of rainfall in the district is not even. The Deglur tahsil receives highest rainfall while Mukhed tahsil gets the lowest. Of the total rainfall, about 45 per cent takes place in August. The following table gives the average rainfall in the district.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

RAINFALL.

TABLE No. 1

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES IN NANDED DISTRICT

Month	Nanded[1]		Mudhol[2]		Biloli[3]	
	Rainy Days	Rainfall	Rainy Days	Rainfall	Rainy Days	Rainfall
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
April	0 96	11 176 (0·44)	0·85	7·112 (0·28)	1·54	17·780 (0·70)
May	1·04	15·748 (0 62)	2·00	20·066 (0·79)	2·54	27·940 (1·10)
June	8·00	152·654 (6·01)	9·57	145·034 (5·71)	9·00	169·418 (6·67)
July	12 7	224·282 (8·83)	16·28	340·868 (13·42)	16·27	301·244 (11·86)
August..	11·1	198·374 (7·81)	11·28	188·722 (7·43)	12 9	296·164 (11·66)
September	9·4	211·836 (8·34)	9·28	166·370 (6·55)	10·18	179·070 (7·05)
October	3·00	47·752 (1·88)	4·42	66·802 (2·63)	3·00	47·244 (1·86)
November	1·2	19·812 (0·78)	0·28	3·556 (0·14)	1·00	13·716 (0·54)
December	0·4	5·334 (0·21)	..	..	..	..
January	0·6	9·144 (0·36)	0·14	1·778 (0·07)	..	..
February	0·8	11·430 (0·45)	0·57	7·112 (0·28)	0·72	14·986 (0·59)
March	0·7	8·128 (0·32)	0·42	7·620 (0·30)	0·72	8·890 (0·35)

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES IN NANDED DISTRICT

Month (1)	Kandhar * Rainy Days (8)	Kandhar * Rainfall (9)	Deglur * Rainy Days (10)	Deglur * Rainfall (11)	Basar [3] Rainy Days (12)	Basar [3] Rainfall (13)
April	0·63	13·970 (0·55)	1·09	13·716 (0·54)	0·85	10·414 (0·41)
May	1·00	21·082 (0·83)	1·8	22·352 (0·88)	0·55	5·842 (0·23)
June	8·45	152·908 (6·02)	7·8	172·212 (6·78)	7·15	128·778 (5·07)
July	12·63	239·776 (9·44)	14·00	271·018 (10·67)	12·75	264·922 (10·43)
August	10·72	248·666 (9·79)	13·18	247·396 (9·74)	8·65	182·626 (7·19)
September	9·54	184·150 (7·25)	10·27	223·520 (8·80)	7·4	175·514 (6·91)
October	2·81	40·640 (1·60)	4·09	99·568 (3·92)	1·55	29·464 (1·16)
November	0·54	8·636 (0·34)	0·81	14·732 (0·58)	0·75	17·780 (0·70)
December	..	..	0·27	3·556 (0·14)	0·25	4·318 (0·17)
January	0·09	2·286 (0·09)	0·09	2·032 (0·08)	0·15	5·588 (0·22)
February	0·45	6·096 (0·24)	0·36	10·668 (0·42)	1·05	11·684 (0·46)
March	0·72	15·748 (0·62)	0·63	9·906 (0·39)	0·5	6·096 (0·24)

[1] Based on the period between 1901 and 1931 and 1935 and 1961.
[2] Based on the period between 1950 and 1956.
* Based on the period between 1950 and 1960.
[3] Based on the period between 1932 and 1951.
Figures in brackets show average rainfall in inches.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

AGRICULTURAL SEASONS.

Agriculture being a seasonal occupation does not give full-time employment to those who are dependent on it. This seasonal nature of agriculture in the district can be attributed to the dependence of agriculture on the monsoon and inadequate irrigation facilities. The crops that are taken during the monsoon period are *kharif* crops and include cereals such as yellow and Berar jowar, wheat, maize, *tur*, gram, paddy, groundnut, etc., whereas the late monsoon crops are the *rabi* crops which consist of jowar, gram, wheat, oil-seeds, etc. The *rabi* crops are grown with the help of irrigation and occasional fair weather showers due in November. The *kharif* season starts in June-July and ends in September-October. The *kharif* crops are sown in the second fortnight of June and reaped in September-October, while the *rabi* crops are generally sown in November and harvested in March.

SOILS.

Of the five soil forming factors, topography shows dominating influence on soil variations in the district. The average rainfall of the district is 914.4 mm. (36 inches) per annum. The district is covered by the geological formation of Deccan trap. The development of soils is, therefore, mainly influenced by the topographical situation. Soils along the banks of rivers are deep and clayey. The main river in the district is Godavari which flows nearly through the centre of the district. The tributaries of this river, *viz.*, Painganga, Manar and Manjra, have also deep soils along their banks. Except for the depth, the soils of the district do not show much variation in physical and chemical properties.

Typical soil profiles examined at six places in the district are presented in Table Nos. 2 to 7 and their analytical data horizon-wise are given in Table No. 8.

Soils have light grey-brown to grey-brown colour on the surface, clayey texture and blocky structure. They are moderately high in soil reaction (pH 8.06 to 8.76) with the total soluble salt contents varying between 0.26 and 0.94 per cent. Calcium carbonate is high but shows wide variations from 5.20 to 19.60 per cent. Organic matter varies from 0.5 to 1.58 per cent. All these soils are highly clayey with clay content varying from 45.50 to 69.50 per cent. The high exchangeable capacity of the soils indicates the inherent high status of soil fertility. Exchangeable calcium varies between 32 and 57 m.e. per cent, exchangeable magnesium between 5 and 24 m.e. per cent and exchangeable sodium and potassium together from 1 to 8 m.e. per cent. Plant nutrient status of these soils is moderately good—with nitrogen varying from 0.03 to 0.06 per cent, available phosphate 10.92 to 15.14 mgm. per cent and available potash 14.35 to 27.02 mgm. per cent. Application of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers will be useful in increasing the crop production in the district.

TABLE No. 2

TYPICAL PROFILE OF SHALLOW SOIL

Locality : *S. No.* 196

Profile No. 1

Village : Mukhed, Tahsil : Mukhed, District : Nanded

Relief : Undulating ; Erosion : Severely eroded. Drainage conditions. Well drained. Slope : 1 per cent. Sub-Soil water table : 7·620 (25') to 9·144 (30'). General Remarks : Fallow land.

Horizon	Thickness	Colour	Structure	Consistency	Texture	Miscellaneous concretions, roots, moisture, etc.	Sample depth	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I	152·4 mm. (6")	Grayish-brown (2·5 Y-5/2).	Structureless	Hard	Clayey	Plant roots, sand and gravels present.	15·24 mm. (0 6")	..

TABLE No. 3

TYPICAL PROFILE OF MEDIUM DEEP SOIL

Locality . *S. No.* 99.

Profile No. 2

Village : Kinwat, Tahsil : Kinwat, District : Nanded

Relief : Undulating. Drainage condition : Well drained. General remarks : Cotton harvested. Slope : 2 per cent. Sub-Soil water table : 9·144 (30 ft). Erosion : Moderate. Land Use : cultivated.

Horizon	Thickness	Colour	Structure	Consistency	Texture	Miscellaneous concretions, roots, moisture, etc.	Sample depth	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I	381·0 mm. (15″)	Dark gray brown (2-5 Y. R. 4/2).	Columnar . .	Hard	Clayey . .	Dry, roots up to 381·0 mm. (15″), vertical cracks, few lime nodules and sand particles.	0—381·0 mm. (0—15″)	. .
II	279·4 mm. (11″)	Very dark gray brown. (2·5 Y. R. 3/2).	Blocky . .	Slightly friable	Clayey . .	Moist, few lime nodules and sand particles.	381·0-660·4 mm. (15″-26″)	. .
								Hard murum was found after the second horizon.

TABLE No. 4

TYPICAL PROFILE OF DEEP SOIL

Locality : *S. No.* 44-E

Profile No. 3

Village : Nalgaon, Tahsil : Biloli, District : Nanded

Relief : Sloping Land, Drainage condition : Imperfectly drained. Slope : 1 per cent. General remarks : Chillis harvested. Sub-Soil water table : 9·144—10·668 (30′—35′). Erosion : Slight.

Horizon	Thickness	Colour	Structure	Consistency	Texture	Miscellaneous concretions, roots, moisture, etc.	Sample depth	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I	228·6 mm. (9″)	Dark gray brown (2·5 Y. 4/2).	Blocky ..	Hard and compact	Clayey ..	Lime and sand particles profusely mixed throughout the profile.	228·6mm. (0″—9″)	Upper 76·2—101·6 mm. (3″-4″) dry roots, slightly moist.
II	381·0 mm. (15″)	Dark gray brown (2·5 Y. 4/2).	Blocky ..	Slightly compact	Clayey ..	..	228·6—609·6 mm. (9″—24″)	Slightly moist.
III	609·6 mm. (24″)	Very dark gray brown. (2·5 Y. 3/2).	Blocky ..	Slightly compact	Clayey ..	..	609·6—914·4 mm. (24″—36″) 609·6—1219·2 mm. (36″—48″)	Moist.
								Same layer continued below the third horizon.

TABLE No. 5

TYPICAL PROFILE OF DEEP SOIL

Locality : *S. No.* 91

Profile No. 4

Village : Deglur, Tahsil : Deglur, District : Nanded

Relief : Flat levelled land. **Drainage condition :** Imperfectly drained. **Slope :** 0·5 per cent. **Sub-Soil water table :** 9·144 (30 ft.). **Erosion :** slight. **General remarks :** Juwar harvested.

Horizon (1)	Thickness (2)	Colour (3)	Structure (4)	Consistency (5)	Texture (6)	Miscellaneous concretions, roots, moisture, etc. (7)	Sample depth (8)	Remarks (9)
I	482·6 mm. (19")	Gray (5 Y 5/4). ..	Columnar ..	Hard when dry	Clayey .	Plant roots visible. .	0—228·6 mm. (0"—9") 228·6-482·6 mm. (9"—19") 482·6—863·6 mm. (19"—34")	Sand and lime, concretions mixed profusely throughout the profile.
II	381·0 mm. (15")	Dark gray (5 Y 4/2). ..	Platy ..	Slightly friable	Clayey ..	Moist.		
III	508·0 mm. (20")	Dark gray (5 Y 4/1). ..	Indefinite ..	Slightly sticky	Clayey ..	Moist	863·6-1,117·6 mm. (34"—44"). 1,117·6-1,371·6 mm. (44"—54")	Same layer continued below the third horizon.

TABLE No. 6

TYPICAL PROFILE OF DEEP SOIL

Locality : *S. No.* 81

Profile No. 5

Village : Kandhar, Tahsil : Kandhar, District : Nanded

Relief : Undulating. Drainage condition : Well drained. Slope : 2 per cent. Sub-Soil water table : 10·668—12·192m. (35′—40′). Erosion : Accumulated. General remarks : Jowar harvested.

Horizon (1)	Thickness (2)	Colour (3)	Structure (4)	Consistency (5)	Texture (6)	Miscellaneous concretions, roots, moisture, etc. (7)	Sample depth (8)	Remarks (9)
I	558·8 mm. (22″)	Light brown gray .. (2·5 Y 6/2).	Sub-angular blocky.	Slightly hard ..	Clayey ..	Roots up to 558·8 mm. (22″) sand and lime nodules present throughout the profile.	0-228·6 mm. (0″-9″) (9″-22″) 228·6-558·8 mm.	
II	279·4 mm. (11″)	Dark gray brown.. (2·5 Y 4/2).	Do. ..	Friable	Clayey ..	..	558·8-838·2 mm. (22″-33″) 838·2-1,270·0 (33″-50″)	Same layer continued below the second horizon.

TABLE No. 7

TYPICAL PROFILE OF DEEP SOIL

Locality : *S. No* 119

Profile No. 6

Village . Hadgaon, Tahsil : Hadgaon, District : Nanded

Relief : Flat land. Drainage condition : Imperfectly drained. Sub-Soil water table : 10·668 m. (35 ft.). Slope : 0·5 per cent. Erosion : Slight
General remarks : *Kharif* Jowar harvested.

Horizon (1)	Thickness (2)	Colour (3)	Structure (4)	Consistency (5)	Texture (6)	Miscellaneous concretions, roots, moisture, etc. (7)	Sample depth (8)	Remarks (9)
I	381·0 mm (15″)	Grayish brown (2·5 Y 5/2).	Blocky	Hard	Clayey	Roots few lime concretions and sand particles.	228·6-381·0 mm. (9″-15″)	..
II	381·0 mm. (15″)	Very dark grayish brown (2·5 Y 3/2).	Blocky	Hard	Clayey	Few lime concretions and sand particles.	381·0-762·0 mm. (15″-30″)	
III	228·6 mm. (9″)	Very dark grayish brown (2·5 Y 3/2).	Indefinite	Slightly sticky and plastic.	Clayey	Do.	762·0-990·0 mm. (30″-39″)	
IV	533·4 mm. (21″)	Grayish brown (2·5 Y 5/2).	Indefinite	Do.	Clayey	Profuse lime and lime nodules scattered throughout the horizon.	990·6-1,524·0 mm. (39″-60′)	Same layer continued below the fourth horizon.

TABLE No. 8

ANALYTICAL DATA OF THE SOILS IN NANDED DISTRICT

Profile No. (1)	Depth of the soil sample (2)	Mechanical Analysis on air dry basis: Calcium Carbonate % (3)	Organic Matter % (4)	Moisture % (5)	Coarse Sand % (6)	Fine Sand % (7)	Silt % (8)	Clay % (9)	pH. (10)	Total soluble salts % (11)
1	0—152·4 mm. (0″—6″)	11·20	0·77	8·15	10·73	6·65	17·00	45·50	8·36	0·26
2	0—381·0 mm. (0″—15″)	5·20	1·17	7·40	10·59	4·64	16·50	54·50	8·26	0·58
	281·0—660·4 mm. (15″—26″)	5·80	1·00	8·55	9·51	5·89	14·50	54·75	8·06	0·94
3	0—228·6 mm. (0″—9″)	9·80	1·10	9·65	0·59	4·11	13·50	61·25	8·56	0·59
	228·6—609·6 mm. (9″—24″)	9·00	1·58	9·40	0·23	1·04	13·00	65·75	8·46	0·84
	609·6—914·4 mm. (24″—36″)	7·80	1·00	6·30	0·65	3·00	11·75	69·50	8·41	0·65
	914 4—1,219·2 mm. (36″—48″)	7·60	1·17	6·05	0·73	0·65	23·50	60·50	8·23	0·45
4	0—228·6 mm. (0″—9″)	7·20	1·00	9·32	5·47	0·51	15·50	61·00	8·43	0·30
	228·6—482·6 mm. (9″—19″)	5·60	0·95	9·30	5·27	2·83	15·50	60·75	8·60	0·31
	482·6—863·6 mm. (19″—34″)	7·20	1·06	9·05	4·77	2·92	12·50	62·50	8·66	0·30
	863·6-1,117·6 mm. (34″—44″)	9·20	0·88	9·20	4·35	3·37	13·00	60·00	8·63	0·39

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

ANALYTICAL DATA OF THE SOILS IN NANDED DISTRICT

Profile No. (1)	Depth of the soil sample (2)	Mechanical Analysis on air dry basis: Calcium Carbonate % (3)	Organic Matter % (4)	Moisture (5)	Coarse Sand % (6)	Fine Sand % (7)	Silt % (8)	Clay % (9)	pH. (10)	Total soluble salts % (11)
	1,117·6-1,371·6 mm (44"-54")	7·60	1·44	9·20	3·00	2·76	12·00	64·00	8·66	0·36
5	0—228·6 mm. (0"—9")	17·20	1·03	9·30	3·01	1·91	18·25	59·50	8·73	0·32
	228·6—558·8 mm. (9"—22")	16·09	0·53	8·15	5·15	2·17	18·00	50·00	8·76	0·38
	558·8—838·2 mm. (22"—33")	17·80	1·03	8·40	0·41	3·36	17·00	52·00	8·70	0·32
	838·2-1,270·0 mm. (33"—50")	19·60	0·84	7·40	2·00	0·16	16·00	54·00	8·63	0·32
	1,270·0-1,524·0 mm (50"—60")	15·88	1·00	7·25	0·44	19·01	14·00	42·50	9·70	0·30
6	0—228·6 mm. (0"—9")	8·00	0·60	8·07	4·10	4·23	18·75	56·25	8·61	0·32
	228·6—381·0 mm. (9"—15")	8·00	0·50	9·25	23·59	4·16	16·00	58·50	8·66	0·29
	381·0—762·0 mm. (15"—30")	7·60	0·57	9·05	3·43	5·85	15·25	59·50	8·73	0·35
	762·0—990·6 mm. (30"—39")	9·40	0·95	9·50	3·33	1·07	16·25	60·00	8·76	0·41
	990·6—1,524·0 mm. (39"—60")	9·00	0·72	7·05	2·41	2·82	15·25	62·25	8·70	0·82

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

ANALYTICAL DATA OF THE SOILS IN NANDED DISTRICT

Profile No.	Depth of the soil sample	Exchangeable basis			Total	Available		Total Nitrogen %	Remarks
		Ca m.e. %	Mg. m.e. %	Na+K m.e. %	%	P_2O_5 mgm. %	K_2O mgm. %		%
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1	0—152·4 mm. (0"—6")	52·50	5·50	1·50	57·50	12·12	14·35	0·05	..
2	0—381·0 mm. (0"—15")	45·00	6·50	2·00	53·50	15·14	15·70	0·05	..
	381·0—660·4 mm. (15"—26")	36·00	12·50	1·50	50·00	..	..	..	..
3	0—228·6 mm. (0"—9")	57·00	8·50	2·50	68·00	11·36	27·02	0·06	..
	228·6—609·6 mm. (9"—24")	56·50	13·00	5·50	84·00	..	..	..	..
	609·6—914·4 mm. (24"—36")	55·00	8·50	1·50	65·00	..	..	..	..
	914·4—1,219·2 mm. (36"—48")	56·50	6·50	0·50	63·50	..	..	..	..
4	0—228·6 mm. (0"—9")	51·00	12·50	6·50	64·00	15·14	21·43	0·05	..
	228·6—482·6 mm. (9"—19")	50·00	12·50	2·00	64·50	..	..	..	..
	482·6—863·6 mm. (19"—34")	45·50	10·50	3·00	59·00	..	..	..	..
	863·6—1,117·6 mm. (34"—44")	42·50	13·00	3·00	58·50	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

ANALYTICAL DATA OF THE SOILS IN NANDED DISTRICT

Profile No.	Depth of the soil sample	Exchangeable basis			Total	Available		Total Nitrogen. %	Remarks
		Ca m.e. %	Mg. m.e. %	Na + K m.e. %		P_2O_5 mgm. %	Av K_2O mgm. %		
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	1,117·6—1,371·6 mm. (44″—54″)	38·00	14·50	4·50	57·00	..	..	..	..
5	0—228·6 mm (0″—9″)	43·50	11·50	1·00	56·00	14·38	23·44	0·03	..
	228·6—558·8 mm. (9″—22″)	40·50	15·00	1·50	57·00	..	..	..	..
	558·8—838·2 mm. (22″—33″)	34·00	19·50	0·50	54·00	..	..	..	..
	838·2—1,270·0 mm. (33″—50″)	30·00	24·00	1·00	55·00	..	..	..	..
	1,270·0—1,524·0 mm. (50″—60″)	41·00	7·00	1·00	49·00	..	..	..	..
6	0—228·6 mm. (0″—9″)	46·00	11·00	1·50	58·50	10·92	33·33	0·04	..
	228·6—381·0 mm. (9″—15″)	43·00	11·00	3·50	57·50	..	..	..	..
	381·0—762·0 mm. (15″—30″)	41·00	12·00	8·50	56·50	..	..	..	..
	762·0—990·6 mm. (30″—39″)	35·00	15·00	8·50	56·50	..	..	..	..
	990·6—1,524·0 mm. (39″—60″	32·00	15·00	8·00	55·00	..	..	..	..

LAND UTILISATION.

Agriculture and forests are the two important heads of land utilisation in the district. Forests cover only 7.5 per cent area of the district whereas about 66 per cent of the total land is under cultivation. In the absence of major irrigation facilities, second crops are produced on a very small scale. The pastures, culturable waste, fallows and barren land account for a considerable area of land in the district.

Of the total area of land that is brought under cultivation, 65 per cent is utilised for producing food-grains. Jowar is the staple crop in the district and covers about 58 per cent, pulses occupy 45 per cent and cotton is grown on 27 per cent of the total area under cultivation. The following table gives classification of the geographical area in Nanded district.

CHAPTER 4. Agriculture and Irrigation. LAND UTILISATION.

TABLE No 9

LAND UTILISATION (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT FROM 1957-58 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares*)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Total Geographical Area (3)	Gross Cropped Area (4)	Area Cropped more than once (5)	Net Area sown (6)	Current fallows (7)
Nanded	1957-58 ..	(246,988) 99,952·586	(205,415) 83,128·575	(3,340) 1,351·651	(202,075) 81,776·923	(21,501) 8,701·154
	1958-59 ..	(246,988) 99,952·586	(211,747) 85,691·046	(7,311) 2,958·659	(204,436) 82,732·387	(19,095) 7,727·479
	1959-60 ..	(246,988) 99,952·586	(215,459) 87,193·241	(7,258) 2,937·211	(208,201) 84,256·030	(9,682) 3,918·170
	1960-61 ..	(246,988) 99,952·586	(197,937) 80,102·333	(16,905) 6,841·217	(181,032) 73,261·116	(36,882) 14,925·629
	1961-62 ..	(246,988) 99,952·586	(171,860) 69,549·336	(9,455) 3,826·306	(162,405) 65,723·030	(50,053) 20,255·748
Biloli	1957-58 ..	(374 326) 151,484·492	(310,287) 125,568·805	(2,661) 1,076·869	(307,626) 124,491·935	(9,145) 3,700·853
	1958-59 ..	(365,998) 148,114·267	(303,824) 122,953·319	.. ..	(303·824) 122,953·319	(11,695) 4,732·803
	1959-60 ..	(365,998) 148,114·267	(288,238) 116,645·883	.. ..	(288,238) 116,645·883	(28,384) 11,486·607

	1960-61 ..	(365,998) 148,114·267	(300,968) 121,797·536	(3,000) 1,214·058	(297,968) 120,583·478	(24,723) 10,005·052
	1961-62 ..	(365,998) 148,114·267	(296,809) 120,114·447	(3,500) 1,416·401	(293,309) 118,698·046	(23,615) 9,556·660
Deglur..	1957-58 ..	(166,839) 67,517·408	(139,656) 56,516·828	(460) 186·156	(139,196) 56,330·672	(15,905) 6,436·531
	1958-59 ..	(166,838) 67,517·003	(156,920) 63,503·327	(230) 93·078	(156,690) 63,410·249	(5,075) 2,053·781
	1959-60 ..	(166,838) 67,517·003	(168,088) 68,022·860	(12,898) 5,219·640	(155,190) 62,803·220	(5,422) 2,194·207
	1960-61 ..	(166,838) 67,517·003	(150,250) 60,804·072	(328) 132·737	(149,922) 60,671·334	(10,291) 4,164·629
	1961-62 ..	(166,838) 67,517·003	(159,655) 64,610·143	(3,339) 1,351·247	(156,316) 63,258·897	(4,272) 1,728·819
Mukhed	1957-58 ..	(231,130) 93,535·075	(171,347) 69,341·732	(4,716) 1,908·499	(166,631) 67,433·233	(26,000) 10,521·836
	1958-59 ..	(230,815) 93,407·599	(170,086) 68,831·423	(4,298) 1,739·340	(165,788) 67,092·083	(23,071) 9,336·511
	1959-60 ..	(230,815) 93,407·599	(166,134) 67,232·104	(4,682) 1,894·740	(161,452) 65,337·364	(25,210) 10,202·134
	1960-61 ..	(230,815) 93,407·599	(172,850) 69,949·975	(9,771) 3,954·187	(163,079) 65,995·788	(15,819) 6,401·728
	1961-62 ..	(230,815) 93,407·599	(165,405) 66,937·088	(6,321) 2,558·020	(159,084) 64,379·068	(19,814) 8,018·448

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

LAND UTILISATION (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT FROM 1957-58 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares *)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Total Geographical Area (3)	Gross Cropped Area (4)	Area Cropped more than once (5)	Net Area sown (6)	Current fallows (7)
Kandhar	1957-58 ..	(410,988) 166,321·090	(288,244) 116,648·311	(4,469) 1,808·542	(283,775) 114,839·770	(106,101) 42,937·589
	1958-59 .	(400,695) 162,155·657	(304,653) 123,288·804	.. ..	(304,653) 123,288·804	(81,065) 32,805·871
	1959-60 ..	(400,695) 162,155·657	(282,347) 114,261·878	.. ..	(282,347) 114,261·878	(67,573) 27,345·847
	1960-61 ..	(400,695) 162,155·657	(266,342) 107,784·879	(1,669) 675·421	(264,373) 106,988·052	(81,065) 32,805·871
	1961-62 ..	(400,695) 162,155·657	(291,163) 117,829·590	(12,138) 4,912·079	(279,025) 112,917·511	(55,777) 22,572·171
Hadgaon	1957-58 ..	(377,090) 152,603·044	(233,180) 94,364·681	(955) 386·475	(232,225) 93,978·206	(49,089) 19,865·631
	1958-59 ..	(377,090) 152,603·044	(246,630) 99,807·708	(309) 125·048	(24,634) 9,969·035	(49,899) 20,193·427
	1959-60 ..	(377,090) 152,603·044	(263,526) 106,645·283	(402) 162·684	(263,124) 10,648·599	(42,977) 17,392·190

	1960-61	(377,090) 152,603·044	(259,782) 105,130·138	(309) 125·048	(259,473) 105,005·090	(54,971) 22,245·994
	1961-62	(377,090) 152,603·044	(261,756) 105,928·989	(1,168) 472·673	(260,588) 105,456·315	(39,056) 15,805·416
Bhokar	1957-58	(269,271) 108,970·204	(177,473) 71,820·838	(682) 275·996	(176,791) 71,544·843	(20,611) 8,340·983
	1958-59	(267,331) 108,185·113	(180,711) 73,131·212	(3,848) 1,557·232	(176,863) 71,573·980	(18,348) 7,425·179
	1959-60	(267,331) 108,185·113	(183,798) 74,380·477	(3,962) 1,603·366	(179,836) 72,777·711	(8,021) 3,245·986
	1960-61	(267,331) 108,185·113	(161,611) 65,401·709	(3,884) 1,557·232	(157,727) 63,829·909	(35,556) 14,389·015
	1961-62	(267,331) 108,185·113	(154,352) 62,464·093	(3,800) 1,537·807	(150,552) 60,926·287	(31,808) 12,872·252
Kinwat	1957-58	(497,257) 201,232·946	(226,516) 91,667·854	(433) 175·229	(226,083) 91,492·625	(6,862) 2,776·955
	1958-59	(497,257) 201,232·946	(227,639) 92,122·316	..	(227,639) 92,122·316	(10,993) 4,448·713
	1959-60	(497,257) 201,232·946	(218,068) 88,249·067	..	(218,068) 88,249·067	(25,612) 10,364·818
	1960-61	(497,257) 201,232·946	(232,504) 94,091·114	(2,381) 963·557	(230,123) 93,127·556	(40,642) 16,447·248
	1961-62	(497,257) 201,232·946	(242,142) 97,991·477	(138) 55·847	(242,004) 97,935·631	(23,615) 9,556·660

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

LAND UTILISATION (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT FROM 1957-58 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares*)

Tahsil	Year	Barren and unculturable land	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Miscellaneous trees, crops and groves, permanent pastures and other grazing lands	Total uncultivated area	Cultural waste
(1)	(2)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Nanded	1957-58 ..	(7,945) 3,215·230	(1,820) 736·528	(10,717) 4,337·020	(44,913) 13,684·362	..
	1958-59 ..	(7,945) 3,215·230	(1,820) 736·528	(10,717) 4,337·020	(42,552) 17,220·199	..
	1959-60 ..	(2,408) 974·484	(12,813) 5,185·241	(8,777) 3,551·929	(38,787) 15,696·556	(2,145) 868·051
	1960-61 ..	(7,945) 3,215·230	(1,820) 736·528	(11,309) 4,576·594	(65,956) 26,691·470	(2,115) 868·051
	1961-62 ..	(2,408) 974·484	(2,408) 974·484	(11,309) 4,576·594	(74,178) 30,018·798	(2,145) 868·051
Biloli	1957-58 ..	(16,402) 6,637·660	(12,540) 5,074·762	(20,525) 8,306·180	(66,700) 26,992·556	(7,066) 2,859·511
	1958-59 ..	(10,324) 4,177·978	(11,919) 4,823·452	(21,652) 8.762·261	(62,174) 25,160·947	(5,350) 2,165·070
	1959-60 ..	(7,912) 3,201·875	(12,540) 5,074·762	(20,525) 8,306·180	(77,760) 31,468·383	(7,067) 2,859·916

	1960-61	(7,912) 3,201·875	(12,540) 5,074·762	(20,525) 8,306·180	(68,030) 27,530·789	(1,300) 526·092
	1961-62	(7,912) 3,201·875	(7,912) 3,201·875	(20,525) 8,306·180	(68,061) 27,543·334	(7,067) 2,859·916
Deglur	1957-58	(11,406) 4,615·848	..	..	(27,643) 11,186·735	(332) 134·356
	1958-59	(4,498) 1,820·277	..	(75) 30·351	(10,148) 4,106·754	(125) 50·586
	1959-60	(1,452) 587·604	(4,598) 1,860·746	(54) 21·853	(11,648) 4,713·783	(122) 49·372
	1960-61	(1,452) 587·604	(4,598) 1,860·746	(75) 30·351	(16,916) 6,845·668	(125) 50·586
	1961-62	(1,452) 587·604	(1,452) 587·604	(75) 30·351	(7,376) 2,984·964	(125) 50·586
Mukhed	1957-58	(4,441) 1,797·210	(4,334) 1,753·909	(20,087) 8,128·928	(64,499) 26,101·842	(7,193) 2,910·906
	1958-59	(4,922) 1,991·864	(5,924) 2,397·360	(20,921) 8,466·435	(65,027) 26,315·517	(7,539) 3,050·928
	1959-60	(4,441) 1,797·210	(4,334) 1,753·909	(20,087) 8,128·928	(69,363) 28,070·235	(7,193) 2,910·906
	1960-61	(4,441) 1,797·210	(4,334) 1,753·909	(26,568) 10,751·698	(67,736) 27,411·811	(7,560) 3,059·426
	1961-62	(4,441) 1,797·210	(4,441) 1,797·210	(26,568) 10,751·698	(71,938) 29,071·833	(7,560) 3,059·426

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

LAND UTILISATION (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT FROM 1957-58 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares*)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Barren and unculturable land (8)	Land put to non-agricultural uses (9)	Miscellaneous trees, crops and groves, permanent pastures and other grazing lands (10)	Total uncultivated area (11)	Cultural waste (12)
Kandhar	1957-58 ..	(2,658) 1,075·655	(520) 210·437	(7,036) 2,847·371	(127,213) 51,481·320	..
	1958-59 ..	(2,658) 1,075·655	(520) 210·437	(7,240) 2,929·927	(96,042) 38,866·853	..
	1959-60 ..	(2,273) 919·851	(13,635) 5,517·893	(31,606) 12,790·505	(118,548) 47,974·716	(902) 365·026
	1960-61 ..	(2,658) 1,075·655	(520) 210·437	(27,240) 11,023·647	(136,322) 55,167·605	(902) 365·026
	1961-62 ..	(2,658) 1,075·655	(2,658) 1,075·655	(27,240) 11,023·647	(110,693) 44,795·907	(902) 365·026
Hadgaon	1957-58 ..	..	(16,497) 6,676·105	(24,993) 10,114·317	(144,865) 58,624·837	..
	1958-59 ..	..	(16,497) 6,676·105	(24,993) 10,114·317	(130,769) 52,920·384	..
	1959-60 ..	..	(16,497) 6,676·105	(24,993) 10,114·317	(113,966) 46,120·445	..

Taluka	Year					
	1960-61 ..	..	(1,697) 686·752	(24,993) 10,114·317	(117,617) 47,597·953	..
	1961-62 ..	..	..	(24,993) 10,114·317	(100,005) 40,470·623	..
Bhokar	1957-58 ..	(1,219) 493·312	(3,759) 1,521·215	(30,138) 12,196·427	(92,480) 37,425·361	(3,723) 1,506·646
	1958-59 ..	(1,219) 493·312	(3,759) 1,521·215	(30,138) 12,196·427	(90,468) 36,611·130	(3,723) 1,506·646
	1959-60 ..	(3,916) 1,584·750	(5,174) 2,093·845	(31,621) 12,796·576	(87,495) 35,408·002	(6,019) 2,435·805
	1960-61 ..	(1,219) 493·312	(3,759) 1,521·215	(30,138) 12,196·427	(109,604) 44,355·204	(3,723) 1,506·646
	1961-62 ..	(3,372) 1,364·601	(3,372) 1,364·601	(30,138) 12,196·427	(114,971) 46,527·154	(3,723) 1,506·646
Kinwat	1957-58 ..	(20,347) 8,234·146	(88,955) 35,998·843	(32,348) 13,090·783	(271,174) 109,740·321	(19,712) 7,977·170
	1958-59 ..	(21,407) 8,663·113	(35,773) 14,476·832	(32,348) 13,090·783	(269,618) 109,110·630	(33,553) 13,578·429
	1959-60 ..	(21,407) 8,663·113	(19,842) 8,029·780	(32,348) 13,090·783	(279,189) 112,983·880	(33,553) 13,578·429
	1960-61 ..	(21,407) 8.663·113	(19,842) 8,029·780	(32,368) 13,098·876	(267,134) 108,105·390	(14,998) 6,069·481
	1961-62 ..	(21,407) 8,663·113	(21,407) 8,663·113	(32,348) 13,090·783	(256,820) 103,931·459	(33,212) 13,440·431

* Figu .s in brackets show area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

FORESTS.

The total area under forests in the district is 1275.523 km² (492.48 sq. miles) and falls under two categories, reserved and protected. It is a dry mixed deciduous type with teak as the most valuable species. The other associates of teak are *salai, dhavada, temburni, khair, ain, moyana,* etc. Furniture industry is the only prominent industry which utilises the forest produce.

The Nanded division had undertaken schemes of afforestation during the Second Five-Year Plan, to bring more areas under forest and to stop the erosions. These works were carried out in the degraded forests, mostly in Kandhar and Deglur tahsils. Other schemes such as special teak plantation and construction of roads are also under consideration.

The following table shows the distribution of forest area under the Forest department, in 1962-63. There was no forest area under the Revenue department.

TABLE No. 10

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST AREA (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1962-63.

Range	Tahsil (whole or part) included in the range	Forest incharge of Forest Department	
		Reserved Forest*	Protected Forest
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kinwat, Mahur, Islapur, and Kinwat range.	Kinwat (whole tahsil)	(264·94) 686·195 km²	
	Hadgaon	(97·90) 253·561 km²	(13,312·00 acres) 5387·180 Hect.
	Bhokar .. .	(64·08) 165·967 km²	
	Biloli	(13·40) 34·706 km²	
	Mukhed	(22·70) 58·793 km²	
	Kandhar	(19·40) 50·246 km²	
	Nanded	(7·04) 18·234 km²	
	Deglur	(3·02) 7·822 km²	
	Total ..	(492·48) 1,275·523 km²	(13,312·00 acres) 5,387·180 Hect.

* Figures in brackets show area in sq. miles.

The statistics regarding major and minor forest produce are given in the following table.

TABLE No. 11

STATEMENT SHOWING MAJOR AND MINOR FOREST PRODUCE IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1962-63

Year	Major Produce			Minor Produce			Other Produce	
	Timber	Fuel		Sandal wood (Value in rupees)	Bamboo (Value in rupees)	Grass (Value in rupees)	(Value in rupees)	
	Cubic feet	Cubic feet	Value in rupees (timber and fuel)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
								Rs.
1962-63 ..	(98,495) 2,757·860 cu m	(1,97,000) 5,516·000 cu m	4,97,400	..	1,250	Grass Rs. 2,207 Grazing Rs. 50,211-50	(1) Bidi leaves—	1,49,262
							(2) Moha seeds—	2,835
							(3) Gum—	6,625
							(4) Chirunji—	150
							(5) Sitafal—	85
							(6) Mango—	10
							(7) Fish—	100
							(8) Tamarind—	25

CHAPTER 4. Agriculture and Irrigation. HOLDINGS.

The size of agricultural holdings in the absence of Stat regulations in that regard is determined by factors such a growth of population, laws of inheritance and succession etc These factors reduce the size of holdings and create impedi ments in increasing agricultural output.

Among the measures taken by the Government to remov these impediments, consolidation of the uneconomic holding helps increase the agricultural outturn. Though the scheme o *consolidation* of holdings has not been introduced in the dis trict the provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentatio and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, have been enforced i the district. The standard areas, for profitable cultivation unde the Act for dry crop land and for *bagayat* land have respectivel been prescribed at 0.607 and 0.202 hectares (1.50 and 0.50 acres All pieces of land below the standard areas are considered a fragments and their transfer except to holders of contiguous plo of land is prohibited.

The important features of the Act of 1947 are twofold. Th implementation of the first part of the Act puts a stop to th sub-division of the land, less in area than the standard or determined under section 5 of the Act. The second part of th Act provides for consolidating the fragments already create and the scattered lands of the agriculturist.

Ceiling on Holdings of Agricultural Land.

In 1960-61 the average size of cultivation holding in the di trict was 7.835 hectares (19.36 acres) while the average size the ownership holding in the same year was 6.366 hectar (15.73 acres) as against the average of 4.836 hectares (11.95 acre for the State.

The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holding Act is in force in the district since 26th January 1962. Kinwa Nanded and Mukhed have been notified with different ceilin areas, for dry crop land, at 46.134 hectares (114 acres), 38.8 hectares (96 acres) and 43.706 hectares (108 acres) respectivel while in the case of irrigated lands it is 7.284 hectares (18 acre in the case of perennially irrigated areas, 10.927 hectares (acres) in areas irrigated in two seasons and 19.425 hectar (48 acres) for the areas which get irrigation in one season onl The holders of land in excess of the ceiling limits cannot tran fer or partition such land. The Collector determines the surpl lands and takes over the possession of the same. Such surpl lands are then vested in the State Government. The Act ho ever provides for payment of compensation to the holders a for the distribution of surplus lands to landless or other perso

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

In the presence of uneconomic holdings, continued sub-divisi and fragmentation of land and apathy of farmers towards t use of modern agricultural implements and techniques, the go of increase in agricultural production can be achieved imposing ceiling on holding of land, and by encouragi

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

farmers by giving them the necessary help both in kind and money. But still more could be achieved by resorting to co-operative farming which holds out a good promise for bringing about an increase in the agricultural output. Under co-operative farming each cultivator retains his right in his own land, but the agricultural operations are carried out jointly.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

Co-operative farming has the following distinguishing features. Under the system: (1) Land is formed into a single unit. (2) Rights of ownership are retained by members who form a co-operative farming society. (3) Management of the co-operative farm is carried on jointly. (4) All the members are paid for their work. (5) Profit, after allowing for all the expenses and after setting aside some portion of it as reserve, is distributed among the members.

Co-operative farming is of four types: (1) Co-operative Joint Farming, (2) Co-operative Better Farming, (3) Co-operative Tenant Farming and (4) Co-operative Collective Farming.

Co-operative Joint Farming.

Under this system the land of small owners is pooled into one unit but the right of ownership is retained by individual members themselves. Land is also purchased or taken on lease. The management and cultivation of the pooled land are carried on by the society of farmers which thus enjoys all the advantages of large-scale farming.

Co-operative Better Farming.

The object of this type of co-operative farming is to improve the method of cultivation. While the society undertakes to supply better seeds, manure and other necessary material, the individuals retain the right of ownership and management. The society also provides storage as well as irrigation facilities and marketing of the produce after pooling, cleaning and grading it.

Co-operative Tenant Farming.

Under this system a society owns land or gets it. This land is divided into a number of blocks which are given on rent to different cultivators. The society gives its members all facilities regarding seed, finance and implements. This type of farming is suitable where new land is to be brought under cultivation.

Co-operative Collective Farming.

Under this system land is owned or taken on lease by the society. Cultivation is carried on by the society itself and no dividend is paid on the share capital. Members are paid wages for their work and in case of profit a bonus is paid in proportion to their wages. Members are at liberty to withdraw from such a society, in which case they get back their capital. There is no State interference with the working of these societies in regard to production or price policy.

Achievement.

In the district there are 20 co-operative farming societies of which seven constitute Pilot Farming Blocks. These societies are in their infant stage as they have been organised during Second and Third Five-Year Plan periods. Out of these twenty societies, six are co-operative collective farming societies and fourteen are co-operative joint farming societies.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

Achievement.

The working of these societies in regard to their capital, reserve fund, members, etc. for the co-operative year ending June 1962 is given below:—

Number of members—313.
Paid-up and share capital—
Government—Rs. 28,000.
Individual—Rs. 11,153.
Total—Rs. 39,153.
Reserve Fund—Rs. 313.

The Government assistance to these societies is of two kinds *viz.*, technical and financial. As regards the technical assistance, it is made available through Panchayat Samitis by the Extension Officers for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Rural Engineering and Co-operation, in preparing plans, estimates of various developmental works and the plan for agricultural production. The details of financial assistance provided so far to these societies is given below:—

	Rs.
(1) Government loans towards share capital contribution.	28,000
(2) Land development loan ...	46,600
(3) Land development subsidy ...	9,000
(4) Loan and subsidy for godown and cattle-shed.	13,151
(5) Seeds subsidy ...	3,500

Besides, the Central Financing agency has also financed six societies by way of crop loans. The Government also provided financial assistance through various agencies the details of which are given below:—

	Rs.
(1) Land development loan .	4,000
(2) (i) Godown and cattle-shed loan ...	3,750
(ii) Subsidy ..	1,250
(3) Cost of managerial expenditure during three years (i.e. Rs. 500, 400 and 300).	1,200
(4) Share capital at the rate of Rs. 2,000 for societies in Pilot Farming Blocks.	2,000
*(5) Bunding facilities through Soil Conservation agencies.	
*(6) Loan to well sinking, oil engines, pumping sets, etc. from Land Development Banks.	
*(7) Crop loans through Central Financing Agency.	
*(8) Ploughing of land through tractor by Agriculture department.	

* Figures against serial Nos. (5) to (8) are not mentioned, because the financial assistance is not specified for bunding work and accordingly the rates of ploughing may differ in accordance with soil and type of tractor used for ploughing work.

The co-operative farming societies with their planned agricultural production, introduction of systematic rotation of crops, improved varieties of seeds etc. are gaining importance in the district.

CEREALS.
Jowar.

The Nanded district grows a variety of cereals such as jowar, wheat, rice, etc. Table No. 12 gives the area under cereals, while the statistics of outturn of principal cereals are given in Table No. 13. Jowar has been the staple food-crop. In 1901 jowar was grown on 52 per cent of the net area cropped while in 1961-62 it occupied 58 per cent of the area under food-crops. Jowar is grown in both the seasons, *kharif* as well as *rabi*; but the *kharif* jowar is more popular, the ratio being *kharif* 80 to *rabi* 20.

Jowar requires deep and heavier soils and rainfall ranging from 635.0 to 1016.0 mm. (25 to 40 inches) for good yield. In addition to the usual local varieties the improved strains such as P. J. 4-K and 8-K for *kharif* season and N-35-1 for *rabi* season are grown in the district.

50.8 to 76.2 mm. (two to three inches) of rain prior to the appearance of heads is very useful while rain during flowering and seed formation stages affects the crop. *Rabi* jowar gives good results if it receives rainfall during September and October.

The land is ploughed and harrowed and kept ready for sowing by the end of June. Sometimes pulses or oil-seeds are grown as mixtures with *kharif* jowar. The *kharif* jowar is sown with the help of seed drill in June-July and harvested in October-November, while *rabi* jowar is sown in October-November and harvested in February-March. 4.536 to 5.443 kg. (ten to twelve pounds) of seed are sown per acre in rows, 254.0 to 304.8 mm. (10 to 12 inches) apart. One hand weeding and two to three interculturings at the intervals of 15 days are given when the crop is about 152.4 mm. (6") high. The yield of jowar depends upon the varying conditions of soil, rainfall and manures applied. It varies between 317.515 kg. (700 lbs.) and 498.951 kg. (1,100 lbs.) per acre.

Jowar is also grown as hot weather crop for fodder where irrigation facilities are available. When it is produced for fodder, the seed is sown thick.

The jowar crop is susceptible to various pests and diseases, an account of which is given separately under the sections pests and diseases. Birds are also destructive to jowar which requires watching of the cropped fields especially in the morning and evening. The ageold method of threshing under the feet of bullocks and winnowing, which requires waiting for a gentle breeze, are still followed in the district.

Jowar is the staple food of the people of the district. The flour of its grain is used for the preparation of bread. The grain is also consumed as popped corn (*lahis*) prepared by parching or roasting it in a popper. Parched unripe jowar-heads form a popular preparation called *hurda*.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

CEREALS.

Rice.

Rice is a rainfed crop and grown almost all over the district. Rice for its best result requires warm and moist climate, heavy rainfall and soils of various kinds such as shallow to heavy and sweet to salt lands. The cultivation of paddy consists of various stages such as raising of seedlings on specially prepared seed beds after the monsoon sets in, ploughing, transplanting of the seedlings in July when they are about 254.0 to 304.8 mm. (10 to 12 inches) high, and harvesting from October to December. Manuring, interculturing and weeding are also followed. There are also two other ways of raising the rice crop namely, broadcasting and drilling. A few progressive cultivators follow the Japanese method of paddy cultivation which prescribes liberal manuring of fields and transplanting the seedlings in a row. About 4 to 6 seedlings are planted in each place. The distance between the plants and that between the rows varies, e.g. 304.8 × 304.8 mm. (12″ × 12″), 228.6 × 228.6 mm. (9″ × 9″), 101.6 × 101.6 mm. (4″ × 4″), and 101.6 × 228.6 mm. (4″ × 9″) etc. The improved strains of paddy *viz.*, H.R. 19 and H.R. 35 have been introduced in the district. In 1961-62 rice was produced on 23,750.212 hectares (58,688 acres) and the outturn was 15,462 tons.

Wheat.

Wheat occupied 28,669.900 hectares (70,845 acres) of land in 1961-62. The crop can be produced either in the *kharif* or *rabi* season. In the *kharif* season it is generally grown on deep black and retentive soils. If it is produced as an irrigated crop in the *rabi* season, it is sown in well-drained lighter soils. The dry crop is sometimes sown alone or mixed with safflower or gram. The irrigated crop is also rotated with cotton, jowar, groundnut, etc. Wheat crop requires about 635.0 to 1016.0 mm. (25″ to 40″) of well distributed rainfall during the monsoon and good soaking rains during September and October and dry and cold weather. The land is ploughed before the commencement of rains. Afterwards about three harrowings are given. The seeds are generally drilled in the district. Weeding is done for two or three times. The crop takes about 5 to 6 months to mature. The plants are either cut close to the ground or uprooted, dried in sun and tied into bundles. Afterwards they are threshed and winnowed. The varieties of wheat crop produced in the district are N. 59, N-I 146 (irrigated) and *bansi*.

The other minor cereals which are produced in the district are bajri and maize.

TABLE No. 12

AREA UNDER CEREALS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares*)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Barley (5)	Jowar (6)	Bajri (7)
Nanded	1957-58	(4,178) 1,690·775	(7,213) 2,919·000	(1,124) 454·867	(96,251) 38,951·432	(65) 26·305
	1958-59	(7,505) 3,037·168	(7,025) 2,842·919	(1,067) 431·800	(99,000) 40,063·714	(36) 14·569
	1959-60	(4,362) 1,765·240	(6,061) 2,452·802	(1,033) 418·041	(99,789) 40,383·211	(20) 8·094
	1960-61	(5,673) 2,295·783	(4,989) 2,018·978	(865) 350·053	(98,789) 39,978·525	(15) 6·070
	1961-62	(3,241) 1,311·587	(8,651) 3,500·938	(664) 268·711	(82,606) 33,429·491	..
Biloli	1957-58	(6,612) 2,675·784	(11,102) 4,492·824	(515) 208·413	(106,095) 42,935·161	(5) 2·023
	1958-59	(5,665) 2,292·546	(10,952) 4,432·121	(802) 324·558	(129,812) 52,533·099	(10) 4·047
	1959-60	(5,065) 2,050·139	(10,050) 4,067·054	(900) 364·217	(129,909) 52,572·354	(12) 4·856
	1960-61	(4,850) 1,962·727	(11,437) 4,628·394	(1,012) 409·542	(164,903) 66,733·935	(14) 5·666

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 12—*contd.*

AREA UNDER CEREALS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares*)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Barley (5)	Jowar (6)	Bajri (7)
Biloli—*cont.*	1961-62	(7,330) 2,966·346	(8,586) 3,474·634	(1,012) 409·542	(104,219) 42,175·970	..
Deglur	1957-58	(2,190) 886·262	(7,560) 3,059·426	(65) 26·305	(48,029) 19,436·664	(36) 14·569
	1958-59	(2,985) 1,207·967	(9,962) 4,031·482	..	(81,041) 32,796·156	(50) 20·243
	1959-60	(3,745) 1,515·549	(9,891) 4,002·749	(121) 48·967	(82,218) 33,272·473	(48) 19·425
	1960-61	(3,866) 1,564·516	(8,941) 3,618·297	(125) 50·586	(68,146) 27,577·732	..
	1961-62	(2,906) 1,176·017	(8,924) 3,611·418	(125) 50·586	(67,805) 27,439·734	(35) 14·164
Mukhed	1957-58	(2,102) 850·650	(2,990) 1,210·011	(190) 76·890	(66,081) 26,742·056	(350) 141·640
	1958-59	(2,622) 1,061·086	(2,667) 1,079·297	..	(67,408) 27,279·074	(314) 127·071
	1959-60	(2,783) 1,106·007	(2,752) 1,113·696	(250) 101·171	(65,363) 26,451·491	(259) 104·814

Tahsil	Year					
	1960-61 ..	(3,971) 1,607·008	(2,736) 1,107·221	..	(72,353) 29,280·246	..
	1961-62 ..	(3,851) 1,558·445	(3,072) 1,243·195	(383) 154·995	(71,352) 28,8751·55	(20) 8·094
Kandhar	1957-58 ..	(6,510) 2,634·506	(3,950) 1,598·509	(1,305) 528·115	(99,531) 40.278·802	(367) 148·520
	1958-59 ..	(6,821) 2,760·363	(3,789) 1,533·355	(1,520) 615·123	(111,561) 45,147·175	(328) 132·737
	1959-60 ..	(7,200) 2,913·739	(2,419) 978·935	(1,433) 579·915	(109,921) 44,483·490	(270) 109·265
	1960-61 ..	(11,312) 4,577·808	(2,871) 1,161·853	(665) 269·116	(106,846) 43,239·080	(59) 23·877
	1961-62 ..	(12,138) 4,912·079	(3,771) 1,526·071	(500) 202·343	(108,215) 43,793·095	..
Hedgaon	1957-58 ..	(7,302) 2,955·017	(2,700) 1,092·652	(50) 20·234	(97,992) 39,655·990	(4) 1,619
	1958-59 ..	(7,250) 2,933·973	(25,100) 10,157·619	(62) 25·091	(93,809) 37,963·189	(10) 4·047
	1959-60 ..	(10,447) 4,227·754	(28,175) 11,402·028	(37) 14·973	(93,305) 37,759·227	(10) 4·047
	1960-61 ..	(11,178) 4,523·580	(15,976) 6,465·263	(12) 4·856	(105,073) 42,522·381	..
	1961-62 .	(11,148) 4,511·439	(36,770) 14,880·304	(14) 5·666	(89,262) 36,123·082	(6) 2·428

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation

CEREALS.

TABLE No. 12—*contd.*

AREA UNDER CEREALS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares*)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Barley (5)	Jowar (6)	Bajri (7)
Bhokar	1957-58	(6,211) 2,513·505	(2,560) 1,055·[illegible]	(290) 117·359	(69,535) 28,139·841	(1) 0·405
	1958-59	(6,435) 2,604·154	(2,621) 1,060·682	(105) 42·492	(70,919) 28,699·926	..
	1959-60	(6,459) 2,613·867	(2,553) 1,053·165	(225) 91·054	(70,461) 28,514·580	..
	1960-61	(7,482) 3,027·860	(75) 30·351	(71) 28·733	(65,860) 26,652·620	..
	1961-62	(8,378) 3,390·459	(1,071) 433·419	(50) 20·234	(59,839) 24,216·005	..
Kinwat	1957-58	(9,104) 3,684·281	(4,829) 1,954·228	..	(86,590) 35,041·761	(2,135) 863·195
	1958-59	(9,382) 3,796·764	(4,829) 1,954·228	..	(87,153) 35,269·599	(2,562) 1,036·805
	1959-60	(9,508) 3,847·754	(3,777) 1,528·499	..	(87,130) 35,260·291	(2,503) 1,012·929
	1960-61	(11,005) 4,453·569	(3,777) 1,528·499	..	(90,976) 36,776·245	(4,662) 1,886·646
	1961-62	(9,696) 3,923·835	..	..	(93,912) 38,004·871	(4,168) 1,686·751

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 13

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF CEREALS IN METRIC* TONS IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1956-57 AND 1961-62.

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Barley (5)	Jowar (6)	Bajri (7)
Nanded ..	1956-57	1,215·136 (1,196)	935·736 (921)	61·976 (61)	15,679·928 (15,433)	2·032 (2)
	1961-62	808·736 (796)	1,306·576 (1,286)	81·280 (80)	11,933·936 (11,746)	..
Biloli ..	1956-57	2,832·608 (2,788)	1,324·864 (1,304)	60 960 (60)	18,460·720 (18,170)	..
	1961-62	1,328·928 (1,308)	1,020·064 (1,004)	153·416 (151)	19,056·096 (18,756)	..
Deglur .	1956-57	714·248 (703)	903·224 (889)	6·096 (6)	9,657·080 (9,505)	3·048 (3)
	1961-62	10,87·120 (1,070)	1,517·904 (1,494)	15·240 (15)	12,809·728 (12,608)	3·048 (3)
Mukhed ..	1956-57	653·288 (643)	360·680 (355)	24·384 (24)	11,957·304 (11,769)	44·704 (44)
	1961-62	786·384 (774)	494·792 (487)	34 544 (34)	9,421·368 (9,273)	2·032 (2)
Kandhar ..	1956-57	2,038·096 (2,006)	600·456 (591)	219·456 (216)	18,874·232 (18,577)	38·608 (38)
	1961-62	2,752·344 (2,709)	497·840 (490)	60·960 (60)	15,445·232 (15,202)	..
Hadgaon ..	1956-57	3,646·424 (3,589)	3,276·600 (3,225)	8·128 (8)	18,372·328 (18,083)	..
	1961-62	2,780·792 (2,737)	5,553·456 (5,466)	2·032 (2)	9,412·224 (9,264)	..
Bhokar ..	1956-57	1,552·448 (1,528)	274·320 (270)	24·384 (24)	11,842·496 (11,656)	..
	1961-62	2,207·768 (2,173)	163·576 (161)	5·080 (5)	9,533·128 (9,383)	..
Kinwat ..	1956-57	3,142·488 (3,093)	584·200 (575)	..	12,888·976 (12,686)	228·600 (225)
	1961-62	3,957·320 (3,895)	..	..	20,020·280 (19,705)	991·616 (976)

* Figures in brackets show outturn in tons.

PULSES.

The important pulses grown in the district are arhar (*tur*), green gram (*mug*), gram (*harbara*) and black gram (*udid*). The total area covered by pulses in the district was 99,230.626 hectares (2,45,204 acres) in 1961-62. Table No. 14 gives the area under various pulses in the district.

Arhar.

Arhar (*tur*) occupied 33,463.890 hectares (82,691 acres) of land in 1961-62. It can be grown on a variety of soils, from light to heavy. Mostly it is grown as a mixed crop. It is drilled in June-July and harvested in February-March. The seeds are dropped into the furrows through seed drill. The crop usually grows vigorously after the main cereal crop is harvested. Its stem becomes thick, woody and strong. Sometimes the ripe

CHAPTER 4. Agriculture and Irrigation. PULSES. Arhar

pods are picked up before the plants are cut. The plants are cut in February-March, tied into bundles and are beaten with sticks on the threshing floor. The red or light brown variety of *tur* is generally grown in the district. The yellow split pulse is made into a porridge. The boiled seeds of green pods are eaten. The outer husk of seed is a favourite food of milch cattle. The leaves and shells also form a good fodder.

Green gram

Green gram (*mug*) is the next important pulse crop in the district. It occupied 21,063.502 hectares (52,049 acres) of land in 1961-62. It is generally grown as a mixed crop in the *kharif* season. It gives best results if sown in deep good soil or ordinary black soil with a rainfall of about 762.0 mm. (30 inches). The seeds are usually drilled and are covered by a plank. The crop takes about 3½ months to mature. The plants are uprooted and stacked for a week on the threshing floor. They are then threshed by beating with sticks. Its leaves and stalks form a good fodder.

Gram

Gram (*harbara*) covered an area of 24,539.754 hectares (60,639 acres) in the district in 1961-62. It gives a high yield on a heavy soil. It is always grown in the *rabi* season. The crop is sown with drill between October and December. It takes about four months for getting ripe. The crop is often grown as an irrigated crop. Usually it is the sole crop of the year rotated with *rabi* jowar. The heads of the shoots before the flowering stage are plucked off so as to render them strong and bushy and to increase the outturn of grain. The plants are pulled out and stacked for about a week on the threshing floor and either trampled under the feet of oxen or beaten with sticks. The foliage and green grains are used as vegetable. The grain may be eaten green, boiled or parched. *Amb* is made from its foliage

Black Gram.

Black gram (*udid*) occupied 13,856.449 hectares (34,240 acres) of land in 1961-62. It is grown on black and red loamy soils in mixture with other crops such as bajri, jowar, etc. The seeds are sown after the first monsoon showers in June-July. The green pods of *udid* are used as vegetable. The ripe pulse is split and consumed as *dal*. It is also ground to powder, to be made into *papads*. Its stalks and leaves form good fodder.

TABLE No. 14

AREA UNDER PULSES IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares*)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Gram (3)	Mug (4)	Tur (5)	Udid (6)	Masur (7)	Lakh (8)
Nanded	1957-58 ..	(14,269) 5,774·465	(7,018) 2,840·086	(8,723) 3,530·076	(1,022) 413·589	(75) 30·351	(2,542) 1,028·712
	1958-59 ..	(10,377) 4,199·427	(7,311) 2,958·659	(11,165) 4,518·319	(100) 40·469	(105) 42·492	(1,863) 753·730
	1959-60 ..	(13,805) 5,586·690	(7,258) 2,937·211	(8,708) 3,524 006	(447) 180·895	(257) 704 004	(2,020) 817·466
	1960-61 ..	(9,646) 3,903·601	(4,350) 1,760·384	(8,531) 3,452·376	(690) 279·233	(193) 78·104	(2,021) 817·870
	1961-62 ..	(18,387) 7,440·961	(2,213) 895·570	(5,753) 2,328·159	(842) 340·746	(294) 118·978	..
Biloli	1957-58 ..	(13,112) 5,306·243	(28,511) 11,538·003	(10,501) 4,249·608	(11,515) 4,659·959	(25) 10·117	(80) 32·375
	1958-59 ..	(2,056) 832·034	(18,717) 7,574·508	(10,738) 4,345·518	(11,550) 4,674·123	(7,782) 3,149·266	(75) 30·351
	1959-60 ..	(2,060) 833·653	(18,700) 7,567·628	(10,530) 4,261·344	(9,020) 3,650·268	(782) 316·464	(50) 20·234
	1960-61 ..	(1,914) 774·569	(10,830) 4,382·749	(19,111) 7,733·954	(1,379) 558·062	(1,216) 492·098	..
	1961-62 ..	(14,440) 5,843·666	(8,548) 3,459·256	(9,270) 3,751·439	(11,276) 4,563·239	..	..

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 14—contd.

AREA UNDER PULSES IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares*)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Gram (3)	Mug (4)	Tur (5)	Udid (6)	Masur (7)	Lakh (8)
Deglur	1957-58 ..	(11,501) 4,654·294	(6,201) 2,509·458	(5,450) 2,205·539	(6,105) 2,470·608	(111) 44·920	(815) 329·819
	1958-59 ..	(7,926) 3,207·541	..	(7,822) 3,165·454	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	(8,853) 3,582·685	..	(7,983) 3,230·608	..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	(7,682) 3,108·798	..	(6,882) 2,785·049	..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	(7,692) 3,112·845	(6,621) 2,679·426	(5,345) 2,163·047	(5,241) 2,120·959	(282) 114·121	..
Mukhed	1957-58 ..	(78,500) 31,767·851	(14,501) 5,868·352	(12,416) 5,024·581	(3,611) 1,461·321	(66) 26·709	(60) 24·281
	1958-59 ..	(7,039) 2,848·585	(8,408) 3,402·600	(10,990) 4,447·499	(3,652) 1,477·913	(5) 2·023	(7) 2·833

	1959-60	(7,176) 2,904·027	(11,955) 4,838·021	(11,218) 4,539·768	(2,102) 850·650	(8) 3·237	(16) 6·475
	1960-61	(5,256) 2,127·030	(7,342) 2,971·205	(10,530) 4,261·344	(2,430) 983·387	..	..
	1961-62	(5,256) 2,127·030	(8,050) 3,257·722	(10,761) 4,354·826	(2,604) 1,053·802	(1) 0·405	..
Kandhar	1957-58	(83,500) 33,791·281	(15,415) 6,238·235	(24,305) 9,835·893	(3,220) 1,303·089	(95) 38·445	(250) 101·172
	1958-59	(9,902) 4,007·201	(17,263) 6,986·094	(26,903) 10,887·267	(3,352) 1,356·507	(110) 44·515	(157) 63·536
	1959-60	(3,857) 1,560·874	(11,301) 4,573·356	(29,917) 12,106·991	(2,920) 1,181·683	..	(177) 71·629
	1960-61	(4,293) 1,737·317	(10,543) 4,266·604	(24,771) 10,024·477	(2,923) 1,182·897	(1) 0·405	..
	1961-62	(2,135) 864·005	(11,419) 4,621·109	(20,275) 8,205·009	(2,788) 1,128·265	..	..
Hadgaon	1957-58	(9,501) 3,844·922	(6,101) 2,468·989	(11,102) 4,492·824	(4,312) 1,745·006	(1,611) 651·949	(1,211) 490·075
	1958-59	(8,635) 3,494·464	(4,813) 1,947·754	(10,230) 4,139·938	(4,250) 1,719·916	(1,650) 667·732	(795) 321·725
	1959-60	(13,355) 5,404·582	(4,934) 1,996·721	(7,998) 3,236·679	(2,847) 1,152·141	(2,835) 1,147·285	(1,054) 430·586
	1960-61	(5,414) 2,190·970	(5,449) 2,205·134	(10,447) 4,227·755	(3,060) 1,238·339	(695) 231·257	(363) 146·901
	1961-62	(12,169) 4,924·624	(4,066) 1,645·453	(9,985) 4,040·790	(2,427) 982·173	(17,007) 6,882·495	(2,040) 825·559

* Figures in brackets show area in acres

TABLE No. 14—*contd.*

AREA UNDER PULSES IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares*)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Gram (3)	Mug (4)	Tur (5)	Udid (6)	Masur (7)	Lakh (8)
Bhokar	1957-58	(2,921) 1,182·088	(6,111) 2,473·036	(11,415) 4,619·491	(8,506) 3,442·259	..	(2) 0·809
	1958-59	(3,199) 1,294·591	(6,220) 2,517·147	(11,032) 4,464·496	(8,836) 3,575·805	..	..
	1959-60	(2,737) 1,107·626	(5,610) 2,270·288	(11,204) 4,534·102	(8,962) 3,626·796	..	..
	1960-61	(25) 10·117	(4,560) 1,845·368	(7,386) 2,989·011	(5,707) 2,309·543	..	(627) 253·738
	1961-62	(560) 226·624	(5,186) 2,098·702	(9,876) 3,996·679	(6,094) 2,466·156	..	..
Kinwat	1957-58	(5,990) 2,424·069	(4,518) 1,828·371	(14,198) 5,745·732	(1,365) 552·396	(10) 4·047	..
	1958-59	(5,987) 2,422·855	(4,628) 1,872·887	(11,996) 4,854·613	(1,294) 523·664	..	..
	1959-60	(1,906) 771·332	(1,906) 771·332	(10,841) 4,387·201	(2,481) 1,004·026	..	..
	1960-61	(1,906) 771·332	(6,297) 2,548·308	(11,887) 4,810·502	(3,753) 1,518·787	..	..
	1961-62	..	(5,946) 2,406·263	(11,426) 4,623·942	(2,968) 1,201·108	..	(1,483) 600·149

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.

Drugs and narcotics in the district include tobacco (*tambakhu*), and betel-leaves (*nagvel*). The cultivation of these crops is, however, very negligible. In 1957-58 and 1959-60 tobacco was grown on 227.838 and 208.008 hectares (563 and 514 acres), respectively, while in 1960-61 and 1961-62 it was produced on 53.419 and 63.131 hectares (132 and 156 acres), respectively. Table No. 15 gives the area under drugs and narcotics and Table No. 16 gives the outturn of tobacco in the district.

Tobacco.

The field is ploughed and harrowed three times before the monsoon sets in. The tobacco seed is sown in the seed beds during the first fortnight of July and the seedlings are transplanted by about the third week of August when they are about 127.0 mm. (five inches) high. The seedlings are raised in quantities larger than the actual requirements as very often a part thereof becomes unusable. They are usually protected from the Sun by covering them with straw. The crop is grown primarily for leaves. The lower under-developed leaves and branches are removed. The tops of the plants are also nipped off after 60 days from transplanting. About ten to twelve leaves are allowed to remain. The crop becomes ready for harvest between November and February when the leaves become slightly hard and yellow with brownish spots. The plants are cut and dried in the sun. Water mixed with cow-urine is sprinkled over them. Damp plants are then mixed with *surad* grass and closely packed in a pit or stacked under weights for about ten days during which period the process of fermentation is almost over. The leaves are then bundled together and kept ready for sale.

Betel-leaf.

Betel-leaf, a garden crop is also grown on a very small-scale in the district. It occupied only 21.853 hectares (54 acres) in 1961-62. The crop needs well drained, deep and fertile alluvial soil and abundant supply of water. *Nagvel pane* are obtained from the creepers cultivated for the sake of leaves. The crop is mostly irrigated by well water. Planting is done with cuttings obtained from the healthy, mature plants. Numerous trees such as *shevri, pangera* etc., are planted so as to provide support to the betel-leaves creepers. The garden is protected by surrounding it with a high thorny hedge. The leaves become ready for picking at the end of second year and continue to bear for about fifteen years.

The cultivation of betel-leaves is very costly and requires continuous and careful attention. The leaves, when masticated along with the areca-nut, sweeten the breath and help digestion.

TABLE No. 15

AREA UNDER DRUGS AND NARCOTICS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares.*)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Tobacco (3)	Betal leaves (4)
Nanded	1957-58 ..	(18) 7·284	(50) 20·234
	1958-59 ..	(34) 13·759	(32) 12·950
	1959-60 ..	(18) 7·284	(48) 19·425
	1960-61 ..	(11) 4·452	(6) 2·428
	1961-62 ..	(11) 4·452	(2) 0·809
Biloli	1957-58 ..	(150) 60·703	..
	1958-59 ..	(100) 40·469	..
	1959-60 ..	(110) 44·515	..
	1960-61 ..	(33) 13·355	..
	1961-62 ..	(23) 9·308	..
Deglur	1957-58 ..	(170) 68·797	(2) 0·809
	1958-59 ..	(17) 6·880	..
	1959-60 ..	(200) 80·937	..
	1960-61 ..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	..	..
Mukhed	1957-58 ..	(70) 28·328	..
	1958-59 ..	(61) 24·686	..
	1959-60 ..	(62) 25·091	..
	1960-61 ..	(1) 0·405	..
	1961-62 ..	(13) 5·261	(1) 0·405
Kandhar	1957-58 ..	(50) 20·234	(125) 50·586
	1958-59 ..	(59) 23·877	..
	1959-60 ..	(60) 24·281	..
	1960-61 ..	(37) 14·973	..
	1961-62 ..	(7) 2·833	..
Hadgaon	1957-58 ..	(60) 24·281	(20) 8·094
	1958-59 ..	(80) 32·375	(20) 8·094
	1959-60 ..	(18) 7·284	..
	1960-61 ..	(40) 16·187	(23) 9·308
	1961-62 ..	(36) 14·569	(51) 20·639
Bhokar	1957-58 ..	(40) 16·187	(3) 1·214
	1958-59 ..	(8) 3·237	..
	1959-60 ..	(43) 17·402	..
	1960-61 ..	(10) 4·047	..
	1961-62 ..	(66) 26·709	..
Kinwat	1957-58 ..	(5) 2·023	..
	1958-59 ..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	(3) 1·214	..
	1960-61 ..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	..	..

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 16

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF TOBACCO IN METRIC* TONS IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1956-57 AND 1961-62

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Tobacco (3)
Nanded	1956-57	..
	1961-62	(2) 2·032
Biloli	1956-57	..
	1961-62	(5) 5·080
Deglur	1956-57	..
	1961-62	..
Mukhed	1956-57	..
	1961-62	(3) 3·048
Kandhar	1956-57	..
	1961-62	(2) 2·032
Hadgaon	1956-57	..
	1961-62	(8) 8·128
Bhokar	1956-57	..
	1961-62	(14) 14·224
Kinwat	1956-57	..
	1961-62	..

* Figures in brackets show outturn in tons.

Oil-seeds. Of the oil-seeds grown in the district, groundnut, sesamum and safflower are very important. In 1961-62 groundnut was produced on 29,917.626 hectares (73,928 acres) while sesamum and safflower occupied 3,513.484 hectares (8,682 acres) and 2,891.077 hectares (7,144 acres), respectively. Groundnut and safflower are increasingly valued as cash crops. Table No. 17 gives the area under oil-seeds, while the figures of outturn of oil-seeds are given in Table No. 18.

Groundnut. Groundnut (*bhuimug*) is grown throughout the district. Mostly it is produced as a dry crop. Light sandy soil and good alluvial loams are favourable for groundnut. It is also grown on medium-black and deep soil. The crop is usually sown in June-July and harvested in November-December. It is a good rotational crop for jowar.

The fields are ploughed and harrowed twice or thrice up to the middle of June. The seeds are then drilled. After sowing, the land is levelled and the seed covered. Most of the progressive cultivators apply manure. The crop is intercultured with the local hoes. One or two hand weedings are also done. The improved strain of the crop *viz.*, K-4-11 has been introduced in the district.

The groundnut oil is extensively used for domestic consumption. It is also used for the manufacture of soap and synthetic ghee. The leaves and branches of the plant form excellent fodder.

Sesamum. Sesamum (*til*) is the next important oil-seed grown in the district. It is a rain fed crop and is sown in June-July. The crop requires about four months to mature. Usually it is harvested in November. Sesamum is grown on a variety of soils. However, light sandy loams give best result. The plants are cut close to the ground, collected in bundles and allowed to dry. The seed capsules are slit open and seeds are extracted by beating the plants against the threshing ground.

CHAPTER 4. Agriculture and Irrigation. OIL-SEEDS.

Til oil has light yellow colour, mild agreeable taste and scarcely any smell. It is used in cooking. The cake left after oil-extraction is a good concentrated food for cattle.

Safflower.

Safflower (*karadi*) is grown both as a rain fed and an irrigated crop on black and light alluvial soils. Usually it is taken as a mixed crop with wheat, gram, jowar, etc. The crop is sown in October-November and harvested in February-March. The soil preparations are the same as the ones given to the crops alongwith which it is grown. The whole plants are pulled out and are stacked for a few days. After drying the seeds are threshed by beating with sticks. The young tender leaves of safflower plants are eaten as a vegetable. *Karadi* oil is extensively used in cooking. Oil-cake is used as cattle food.

TABLE No. 17

AREA UNDER OIL-SEEDS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares.)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Groundnut (3)	Safflower (4)	Sesamum (5)
Nanded	1957-58 ..	1,533·760 (3,790)	936·848 (2,315)	53·014 (131)
	1958-59 ..	1,227·008 (3,032)	643·855 (1,591)	108·860 (269)
	1959-60 ..	1,320·490 (3,263)	681·896 (1,685)	67·583 (167)
	1960-61 ..	1,372·695 (3,392)	619·574 (1,531)	54·633 (135)
	1961-62 ..	1,517·573 (3,750)	952·226 (2,353)	27·923 (69)
Biloli	1957-58 ..	7,086·457 (17,511)	1,018·190 (2,516)	854·697 (2,112)
	1958-59 ..	6,681·771 (16,511)	815·847 (2,016)	764·857 (1,890)
	1959-60 ..	6,835·147 (16,890)	891·523 (2,203)	331·033 (818)
	1960-61 .	6,244·710 (15,431)	87·817 (217)	75·676 (187)
	1961-62 ..	7,127·330 (17,612)	969·223 (2,395)	1,074·441 (2,655)
Deglur	1957-58 ..	2,778·169 (6,865)	1,097·104 (2,711)	141·640 (350)
	1958-59 .	1,965·155 (4,856)	..	1,203·941 (2,975)
	1959-60 ..	2,277·573 (5,628)	..	1,282·450 (3,169)
	1960-61 ..	2,301·045 (5,686)	..	1,209·606 (2,989)
	1961-62 ..	4,570·928 (11,295)	..	237·955 (588)

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 17—*contd.*

AREA UNDER OIL-SEEDS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares.*)

Tahsil	Year	Groundnut	Safflower	Sesamum
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Mukhed	1957-58 ..	1,422·471 (3,515)	469·436 (1,160)	267·093 (660)
	1958-59 ..	2,212·418 (5,467)	470·650 (1,163)	317·678 (785)
	1959-60 ..	2,023·430 (5,000)	510·309 (1,261)	303·514 (750)
	1960-61 ..	2,268·265 (5,605)	269·116 (665)	179·276 (443)
	1961-62 ..	2,696·828 (6,664)	210·437 (520)	208·818 (516)
Kandhar	1957-58 ..	7,735·573 (19,115)	303·514 (750)	849·841 (2,100)
	1958-59 ..	8,151·995 (20,144)	280·852 (694)	800·469 (1,978)
	1959-60 ..	6,857·809 (16,946)	285·303 (705)	740·980 (1,831)
	1960-61 ..	3,706·114 (9,158)	..	816·252 (2,017)
	1961-62 ..	9,716·106 (24,009)	..	768·903 (1,900)
Hadgaon	1957-58 ..	267·093 (660)	724·388 (1,790)	226·624 (560)
	1958-59 ..	437·061 (1,080)	681·896 (1,685)	195·058 (482)
	1959-60 ..	151·757 (375)	740·575 (1,830)	155·804 (385)
	1960-61 ..	390·926 (966)	354·909 (877)	213·674 (528)
	1961-62 ..	498·978 (1,233)	738·957 (1,826)	149·329 (369)
Bhokar	1957-58 ..	1,014·143 (2,506)	67·583 (167)	218·530 (540)
	1958-59 ..	598·126 (1,478)	..	291·778 (721)
	1959-60 ..	657·615 (1,625)	..	281·275 (695)
	1960-61 ..	767·285 (1,896)	..	275·186 (680)
	1961-62 ..	1,059·063 (2,617)	20·234 (50)	214·483 (530)
Kinwat	1957-58 ..	1,159·425 (2,865)	52·609 (130)	562·109 (1,389)
	1958-59 ..	889·095 (2,197)	..	702·940 (1,737)
	1959-60 ..	1,375·932 (3,400)	..	893·142 (2,207)
	1960-61 ..	1,117·743 (2,762)	..	728·839 (1,801)
	1961-62 ..	2,730·821 (6,748)	..	831·630 (2,055)

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

OIL-SEEDS.

TABLE No. 18

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF OIL-SEEDS IN METRIC* TONS IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1956-57 AND 1961-62

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Groundnut (3)	Sesamum (4)
Nanded .. .	1956-57 ..	25·400 (25)	11·176 (11)
	1961-62 ..	935·736 (921)	4·064 (4)
Biloli	1956-57 ..	67·056 (66)	21·336 (21)
	1961-62 ..	2,101·088 (2,068)	160·528 (158)
Deglur	1956-57 ..	11·176 (11)	39·624 (39)
	1961-62 .	2,817·368 (2,773)	35·560 (35)
Mukhed	1956-57 ..	3·048 (3)	14·224 (14)
	1961-62 ..	1,662·176 (1,636)	31·496 (31)
Kandhar	1956-57 ..	11·176 (11)	10·160 (10)
	1961-62 ..	8,004·048 (7,878)	86·360 (85)
Hadgaon	1956-57 ..	20·320 (20)	21·336 (21)
	1961-62 ..	279·400 (275)	16·256 (16)
Bhokar .. .	1956-57 ..	11·176 (11)	6·096 (6)
	1961-62 ..	649·224 (639)	27·432 (27)
Kinwat .. .	1956-57 ..	3·048 (3)	7·112 (7)
	1961-62 ..	2,678·176 (2,636)	186·944 (184)

* Figures in brackets show outturn in tons.

CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.

The important condiments and spices grown in the district are chillis, turmeric, coriander and garlic. Of these, chillis occupy a major portion of acreage under condiments and spices. In 1961-62, it was grown on 24,525.590 hectares (60,604 acres). The production of chilli crop during the period between 1957-58 and 1961-62 showed more or less an upward trend, while that of other condiments and spices declined. The following table gives tahsil-wise distribution of area under condiments and spices during the period from 1957-58 to 1961-62, while Table No. 20 gives the outturn of principal condiments and spices,

CHAPTER 4.
Agriculture and Irrigation.
CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.

TABLE No. 19

AREA UNDER CONDIMENTS AND SPICES (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Chillis (3) Hectares	Turmeric (4) Hectares	Coriander (5) Hectares	Garlic (6) Hectares
Nanded	1957-58 ..	(2,027) 820·299	(550) 222·557	(20) 8·094	(70) 28·328
	1958-59 ..	(1,653) 668·946	(529) 214·079	(9) 3·642	..
	1959-60 ..	(2,034) 823·131	(577) 233·504	(11) 4·452	..
	1960-61 ..	(3,454) 1,397·785	(866)	(2) 0·809	..
	1961-62 ..	(1,942) 785·900	(564) 228·243	(4) 1·619	(28) 11·331
Biloli	1957-58 ..	(27,450) 11,108·631	(25) 10·117	(3,420) 1,384·026	(50) 20·234
	1958-59 ..	(26,790) 10,841·538	..	(3,525) 1,426·518	..
	1959-60 ..	(20,790) 8,413·422	..	(1,794) 726·007	..
	1960-61 ..	(14,523) 5,877·255	..	..	(28) 11·331
	1961-62 ..	(30,479) 12,334·425	..	..	(31) 12·545
Deglur	1957-58 ..	(4,912) 1,987·818	(4) 1·619	(3,590) 1,452·823	(13) 5·261
	1958-59 ..	(3,165) 1,280·831	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	(8,896) 3,600·087	..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	(9,895) 4,004·368	..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	(9,310) 3,767·627	..	..	..
Mukhed	1957-58 .	(1,960) 793·185	(5) 2·023	(190) 76·890	(6) 2·428
	1958-59 ..	(2,570) 1,040·043	..	..	(8) 3·237
	1959-60 ..	(3,614) 1,462·535	..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	(2,056) 832·034	..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	(3,616) 1,463·345	..	..	..

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 19—*contd.*

AREA UNDER CONDIMENTS AND SPICES (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Chillis (3)		Turmeric (4)		Coriander (5)		Garlic (6)	
			Hectares		Hectares		Hectares		Hectares
Kandhar ..	1957-58	(3,400)	1,375·932	(170)	68·797	(6)	2·428	(18)	7·284
	1958-59	(3,523)	1,425·709	(137)	55·442	(16)	6·475	..	
	1959-60	(3,203)	1,296·209	(45)	18·211	(18)	7·284	..	
	1960-61	(4,224)	1,709·394	(330)	133·546	..		..	
	1961-62	(4,155)	1,681·470	(200)	80·937	..		..	
Hadgaon ..	1957-58	(1,112)	450·011	(80)	32·375	(65)	26·305	(30)	12·141
	1958-59	(1,055)	426·944	(98)	39·659	(15)	6·070	(19)	7·689
	1959-60	(1,647)	666·518	(52)	21·044	(4)	1·619	(35)	14·164
	1960-61	(2,577)	1,042·876	(71)	28·733	(16)	6·475	(41)	16·592
	1961-62	(2,192)	887·072	(71)	28·733	(31)	12·545	(35)	14·164
Bhokar ..	1957-58	(4,850)	1,962·727	(70)	28·328	(107)	43·301	(25)	10·117
	1958-59	(6,380)	2,581·897	..		..		..	
	1959-60	(7,329)	2,965·944	..		..		..	
	1960-61	(8,247)	3,337·445	..		..		..	
	1961-62	(6,195)	2,507·030	(23)	9·308	..		..	
Kinwat ..	1957-58	(1,693)	685·133	(8)	3·237	..		..	
	1958-59	(1,304)	527·711	..		..		..	
	1959-60	(1,967)	796·017	..		..		..	
	1960-61	(2,718)	1,099·937	..		..		..	
	1961-62	(2,715)	1,098·722	..		..		..	

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 20

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF CONDIMENTS AND SPICES IN METRIC* TONS IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1956-57 AND 1961-62

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Chillis (3)	Turmeric (4)
Nanded	1956-57 ..	..	(493) 500·888
	1961-62 ..	(208) 211·328	(314) 319·024
Biloli	1956-57 ..	..	(350) 355·600
	1961-62 ..	(6,939) 7,050·024	..
Deglur	1956-57 ..	..	(410) 416·560
	1961-62 ..	(1,652) 1,678·432	..
Mukhed	1956-57 ..	..	(528) 536·448
	1961-62 ..	(470) 477·520	..
Kandhar	1956-57 ..	..	(1,573) 1,598·168
	1961-62 ..	(371) 376·936	(106) 107·696
Hadgaon	1956-57 ..	..	(177) 179·832
	1961-62 ..	(171) 173·736	(48) 48·768
Bhokar	1956-57 ..	..	(176) 178·816
	1961-62 ..	(484) 491·744	(13) 13·208
Kinwat	1956-57 ..	(4,118) 4,183·888	(196) 199·136
	1961-62 ..	(497) 504·952	..

* Figures in brackets show outturn in tons.

Chillis.

Chillis (*mirchi*) are grown under a wide range of climatic conditions and soils. However, black and loamy soils give best results. The chilli crop, though it is mainly grown in the *kharif* season, can be produced in the *rabi* season as well. Chillis are generally grown as an isolated crop. The seedlings are grown in seed beds and are transplanted in the field which is thoroughly cultivated and manured when they are about 152.4 to 203.2 mm. (six to eight inches) high. One or two hand-weedings are done after the plants have established themselves. A little quantity of manure or ash is given and a little padding of soil round the stem, close to the ground is done. The plants bear fruit after about three months from planting. The picking continues for three or four months. The irrigated chilli crop lasts longer and also yields more than the unirrigated crop. Green as well as ripe (red) chillis are harvested. The chillis are used extensively in chutneys and pickles. It is very common in the daily food preparations. The varieties such as *lavangi* and long narrow and tapering are grown in the district.

Turmeric.

Turmeric (*halad*) occupied 347.220 hectares (858 acres) in 1961-62 in the district. It requires sandy or clayey loams soils. The land is manured. The selected pieces of turmeric rhizomes having two or three buds are planted in June. About three to

CHAPTER 4. Agriculture and Irrigation. CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.

four hand-weedings are done. The crop is irrigated whenever required. From November onwards the rhizoms being to thicken and are dug up in January with a small pick-axe. The rhizomes are boiled and then dried in the sun for a period of about eight days.

Coriander.

Coriander (*kothimbir*) is generally grown on black clayey and red loamy soils. Its green leaves are used as vegetable and for flavouring many dishes. It is cultivated mainly for its seeds (*dhane*). Sometimes it is grown as a mixed crop. When it is raised for seed it is sown in September and harvested after about three months. In 1961-62 the crop occupied an area of 14.164 hectares (35 acres) in the district.

Garlic.

Garlic (*lasun*) is extensively used in chutneys, in seasoning vegetables etc. It occupied 38.041 hectares (94 acres) in 1961-62. It gives best results when produced in black soil. Usually the crop is cultivated alone. It requires water every ten or twelve days. The little bulbs are separated and broadcast in October in specially prepared beds. Two or three hand-weedings are also done. The crop becomes ready for harvesting after about five months. The bulbs are uprooted either by hand or with a light pick-axe.

SUGARCANE.

Oos (sugarcane) was grown on an area of 2514.19 hectareas (6,214 acres) in the district in the year 1961-62. Its cultivation is largely concentrated in Kandhar, Nanded, Hadgaon, Bhokar and Mukhed tahsils.

The following table gives the tahsil-wise distribution of the area under sugarcane, while Table No. 22 gives the outturn of the crop in the district.

TABLE No. 21

AREA UNDER SUGARCANE (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Area (3)
Nanded	1957-58	484·409 (1,197)
	1958-59	484·004 (1,116)
	1959-60	475·911 (1,176)
	1960-61	1,233·888 (3,049)
	1961-62	679·872 (1,680)
Biloli	1957-58	121·810 (301)
	1958-59	4·452 (11)
	1959-60	16·187 (40)
	1960-61	5·261 (13)
	1961-62	268·307 (663)

TABLE No. 21—*contd.*

AREA UNDER SUGARCANE (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares *)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Area (3)
Deglur	1957-58	4·047 (10)
	1958-59	..
	1959-60	43·706 (108)
	1960-61	..
	1961-62	44·920 (111)
Mukhed	1957-58	36·422 (90)
	1958-59	41·278 (102)
	1959-60	41·683 (103)
	1960-61	101·981 (252)
	1961-62	122·620 (303)
Kandhar	1957-58	789·138 (1,950)
	1958-59	1,040·043 (2,570)
	1959-60	1,109·244 (2,741)
	1960-61	1,250·075 (3,089)
	1961-62	1,011·715 (2,500)
Hadgaon	1957-58	141·640 (350)
	1958-59	182·109 (450)
	1959-60	188·988 (467)
	1960-61	290·564 (718)
	1961-62	204·771 (506)
Bhokar	1957-58	123·834 (306)
	1958-59	182·513 (451)
	1959-60	143·663 (355)
	1960-61	17·806 (44)
	1961-62	123·429 (305)
Kinwat	1957-58	21·044 (52)
	1958-59	16·997 (42)
	1959-60	55·847 (138)
	1960-61	114·121 (282)
	1961-62	59·084 (146)

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 22

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF SUGARCANE IN METRIC * TONS IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1956-57 AND 1961-62

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Outturn (3)
Nanded	1956-57	2,459·736 (2,421)
	1961-62	2,856·992 (2,812)
Biloli	1956-57	358·648 (353)
	1961-62	1,127·760 (1,110)

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

SUGARCANE.

TABLE No. 22—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF SUGARCANE IN METRIC* TONS IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1956-57 AND 1961-62.

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Outturn (3)
Deglur	1956-57	15·240 (15)
	1961-62	150·368 (148)
Mukhed	1956-57	105·664 (104)
	1961-62	411·480 (405)
Kandhar	1956-57	3,921·760 (3,860)
	1961-62	3,401·568 (3,348)
Hadgaon	1956-57	693·928 (683)
	1961-62	1,032·256 (1,016)
Bhokar	1956-57	409·448 (403)
	1961-62	414·528 (408)
Kinwat	1956-57	104·648 (103)
	1961-62	297·688 (293)

* Figures in brackets show outturn in tons.

Sugarcane (*Oos*) is grown in rich, black or highly manured soil. It is grown especially on water-logged patches where no other crop thrives well. Generally it is not planted in the same field more than once in three years. In the intervening period some other dry crops are grown.

The soil is ploughed about one to one and half months prior to planting to a depth of 228.6—254.0 mm. (9-10 inches) and brought into fine tilth by repeated harrowings. After first ploughing about thirty to hundred cart-loads of farm-yard manure are applied per acre. The field is ploughed again for mixing the manure thoroughly with soil. Heavy clods are reduced to dust by means of a wooden mallet. It is then finally ploughed and made into ridges and furrows. Necessary channels for irrigation are prepared before planting is done. At least one year is required for the harvesting of the crop. Selected choppings or sets (seed cane cut into pieces) are planted in January. First and second waterings of the crop are done on the third and seventh day from plantation. Subsequent waterings follow at intervals of eight days, except when it is raining. As soon as rain ceases, light watering is done. Hoeing is done nearly a month after planting and then repeated twice, at one month's interval.

After this, hand-weeding is done. About 90.718 kg. (200 lbs.) of nitrogen are applied per acre as top-dressing which is composed of a mixture of groundnut cake and sulphate of ammonia in equal proportions. When the crop becomes yellow, canes break at nods when snapped and give a sound on beating with knuckles. The cane is then considered as fully ripe.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

FIBRES.

Cotton.

The statistics regarding the area under fibre crops and their outturn are given in the Table Nos. 23 and 24, respectively.

Cotton is grown on 27.2 per cent of the area under cultivation. In 1901 cotton was produced on 1162.91 km² (449* square miles) while in 1961-62 it covered an area of 187,818.819 hectares (464,110 acres).

Cotton grows well in deep black soils where the rainfall ranges between 508.0 and 762.0 mm. (20 and 30 inches). The land is brought to the fine tilth by harrowing it with the local blade harrow two or three times before the monsoon sets in. Sometimes iron or local wooden plough is used to prepare the land. About 8 to 10 cart-loads of farm-yard manure and 90.718 kg. (200 lbs.) of groundnut cake are applied per acre. The sowing commences either in the last week of June or in the first week of July, depending upon the outbreak of monsoon. The seed is drilled 457.2 mm. (eighteen inches) apart at the rate of 4.536 to 7.258 kg. (ten to sixteen lbs.) per acre. After about one and a half months, interculturing is done 3 to 4 times with small blade hoes. Hand-weeding is also done twice or thrice.

Gaoran variety is grown extensively in the district. The improved strains such as G-6, G-46, Buri, B-147, 170-co-2 are also introduced in the district.

The breeding work for evolving wilt resistant strains superior to *Gaorani*-46 in yield, ginning, outturn and fibre length has been in progress at the Cotton Research Station at Nanded. Picking starts by the end of October and is over by the end of December. Additional yield is also available for being picked by the end of January if there is heavy rainfall in October.

Sann Hemp.

Sann hemp requires moderate rainfall and clayey loams, black and lateritic soils. Usually it is grown in the *kharif* season. This crop is mainly produced for green manuring. Its green tops are also used as fodder. When it is grown for manuring it is sown thick. After about three months the crop is levelled by a heavy log roller and then it is ploughed. The sann decays within five weeks and thus adds nitrogen to the soil.

When the crop is sown for fibre the plants are either cut or uprooted at the flowering stage. After a few days the stalks are tied in bundles and placed in water and are allowed to ret for about eight days. The bark of the fibre is peeled off and beaten on stone and then washed in water.

Deccan Hemp.

Deccan hemp (*ambadi*) is generally grown in the *kharif* season more or less as a mixed crop. It gives best results in the alluvial and medium deep soils. Water-logging at the seedling stage affects the crop. The crop is harvested in October-November. The seed is removed from the pods. It is sometimes given to cattle and in times of scarcity is mixed with wheat flour. Its tender leaves are often used as a vegetable. The fibre is obtained in the same manner as from sann hemp.

* Hyderabad State Gazetteer, 1909.

TABLE No. 23

AREA UNDER FIBRES (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Cotton (3)	Sann Hemp (Bombay Hemp) (4)	Ambadi (Deccan Hemp) (5)
Nanded	1957-58 ..	18,141·264 (44,828)	127·476 (315)	856·316 (2,116)
	1958-59 ..	17,883·074 (44,190)	18·211 (45)	537·423 (1,328)
	1959-60 .	21,585·142 (53,338)	53·823 (133)	813·824 (2,011)
	1960-61 ..	16,378·856 (40,473)	75·676 (187)	982·578 (2,428)
	1961-62 .	10,747·651 (26,558)	63·131 (156)	602·982 (1,490)
Biloli	1957-58 ..	21,282·437 (52,590)	10·117 (25)	779·021 (1,925)
	1958-59 .	20,877·751 (51,590)	..	636·166 (1,572)
	1959-60 .	20,598·517 (50,900)	150·543 (372)	..
	1960-61 ..	20,446·355 (50,524)	..	86·198 (213)
	1961-62 .	25,660·330 (63,408)	..	1,137·572 (2,811)
Deglur	1957-58 ..	8,707·224 (21,516)	33·184 (82)	761·619 (1,882)
	1958-59 ..	8,018·448 (19,814)	132·737 (328)	..
	1959-60 ..	7,549·013 (18,654)	..	97·125 (240)
	1960-61 ..	7,590·695 (18,757)	..	86·198 (213)
	1961-62 ..	7,506·925 (18,550)	..	101·576 (251)
Mukhed	1957-58 .	18,582·372 (45,918)	31·970 (79)	881·811 (2,179)
	1958-59 ..	18,339·560 (45,318)	14,973 (37)	1,094·271 (2,704)
	1959-60 ..	17,837·750 (44,078)	..	989·053 (2,444)
	1960-61 ..	21,784·247 (53,830)	..	891,928 (2,204)
	1961-62 ..	16,966·056 (41,924)	..	825·964 (2,041)
Kandhar	1957-58 ..	32,690·535 (80,780)	343·983 (850)	2,772·099 (6,850)
	1958-59 ..	32,972·601 (81,477)	250·500 (619)	2,375·102 (5,869)
	1959-60 ..	30,735·497 (75,949)	252·929 (625)	2,311·162 (5,711)
	1960-61 ..	24,787·018 (61,250)	..	2,598·489 (6,421)
	1961-62 ..	33,699·417 (83,273)	220·149 (544)	2,350·821 (5,809)

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

AREA UNDER FIBRES (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Cotton (3)	Sann Hemp (Bombay Hemp) (4)	Ambadi (Deccan Hemp) (5)
Hadgaon	1957-58 ..	32,987·979 (81,515)	267·093 (660)	348·030 (860)
	1958-59 ..	32,395·924 (80,052)	182·109 (450)	371·501 (918)
	1959-60 ..	35,095·179 (86,722)	203·962 (504)	317·678 (785)
	1960-61 ..	36,845·851 (91,048)	101·576 (251)	303·514 (750)
	1961-62 ..	32,204·912 (79,580)	77·295 (191)	292·992 (724)
Bhokar	1957-58 ..	23,514·280 (58,105)	64·750 (160)	388·498 (960)
	1958-59 ..	23,196·197 (57,319)	..	313·631 (775)
	1959-60 ..	24,660·755 (60,938)	..	327·795 (810)
	1960-61 ..	23,005·994 (56,849)	..	374·334 (925)
	1961-62 ..	21,081·712 (52,094)	..	177·252 (438)
Kinwat	1957-58 ..	35,415·286 (87,513)	142·045 (351)	244·025 (603)
	1958-59 ..	37,784·318 (93,367)	..	394·568 (975)
	1959-60 .	35,345·680 (87,341)	188·584 (466)	365·026 (902)
	1960-61 ..	37,749·110 (93,280)	..	842·152 (2,081)
	1961-62 ..	39,951·816 (98,723)	..	788·733 (1,949)

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 24

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF FIBRES IN METRIC* TONS IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1956-57 AND 1961-62.

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Cotton (3)	Sann Hemp (Bombay Hemp) (4)	Ambadi (Deccan Hemp) (5)
Nanded	1956-57 ..	1,179·576 (1,161)	12·192 (12)	..
	1961-62 ..	2,753·360 (2,710)	16·256 (16)	155·448 (153)

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

FIBRES.

TABLE No. 24—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF FIBRES IN METRIC * TONS IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1956-57 AND 1961-62.

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Cotton (3)	Sann Hemp (Bombay Hemp) (4)	Ambadi (Deccan Hemp) (5)
Biloli	1956-57 ..	5,183·632 (5,102)	152·400 (150)	..
	1961-62 ..	10,086·848 (9,928)	..	495·808 (488)
Deglur	1956-57 ..	2,592·832 (2,552)	20·320 (20)	..
	1961-62 ..	1,779·016 (1,751)	..	26·416 (26)
Mukhed	1956-57 ..	1,149·096 (1,131)	39·624 (39)	..
	1961-62 ..	5,432·552 (5,347)	..	215·392 (212)
Kandhar	1956-57 ..	6,212·840 (6,115)	117·856 (116)	..
	1961-62 ..	8,632·952 (8,497)	57·912 (57)	613·664 (604)
Hadgaon	1956-57 ..	209·296 (206)	49·784 (49)	..
	1961-62 ..	6,393·688 (6,293)	20·320 (20)	174·752 (172)
Bhokar	1956-57 ..	518·160 (510)	32·512 (32)	..
	1961-62 ..	7,876·032 (7,752)	..	45·720 (45)
Kinwat	1956-57 ..	410·464 (404)	108·712 (107)	..
	1961-62 .	12,793·428 (12,592)	..	441·960 (435)

* Figures in brackets show outturn in tons.

FRUITS

Sweet Oranges.

Sweet orange (*mosambi*) occupied an area of 329.819 hectares (815 acres) in 1961-62. It requires dry and hot climate and loose and loamy soils which are well-drained and neither limy nor sticky. Seedlings of *Jamburi* are raised for a year in nursery beds and budded in fair weather after transplanting in rows in the nursery. After the buds have sufficiently established themselves, saplings are planted. Pits of the size of 0.610 m × 0.610 m (2′ × 2′) each are dug from 4.572 to 6.096 m (fifteen to twenty feet) apart and are filled with soil mixed with farm-yard manure, bone-meal, etc. Plants are manured after every five years. Inter crops, especially those not requiring heavy irrigation, are also grown during early years till fruiting begins. After harvest, land is ploughed, harrowed and weeded. The tree begins to bear when about seven years old. It flowers during *"ambe bahar"* (January-February) and bears fruit in August-September,

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

FRUITS.

Guava.

Guava (*peru*) covered an area of 133.142 hectares (329 acres) in 1961-62. It is grown on black soils. It is propagated from seeds. For quality fruits, however, grafts of selected trees are used. After thorough tillage, pits of the size of 0.610 m × 0.610 m × 0610 m (2′ × 2′ × 2′) each are prepared and then filled with soil, well mixed with farm-yard manure. Planting is done about 7.620 m (twenty-five feet) apart. The field is then laid out for irrigation. Inter crops like vegetables are grown for a couple of years, until the trees begin to bear fruit. The plant starts blossoming after three years. Fruit-bearing trees are given heavy doses of manures. If the tree is watered throughout the year, it gives three crops. Well established plantations are not watered after rains and hence get rest during the hot and cold weather. In February-March the soil is dug up and roots are laid bare for a fortnight. Before the plants shed all leaves, manure is put in and beds are formed in the beginning of April. Two weeks afterwards, the orchard is irrigated. Later treatment consists of keeping off weeds and loosening surface soil around stems. Tall branches are lowered and tied to one another so that side shoots may have room for growth and the fruit may develop properly. *Peru* plantation lasts for about twenty years depending upon the nature of the soil and the care taken. The fruit is very popular among all classes of people and is eaten both raw and in several kinds of preservatives and jellies. Its bark is astringent, and wood hard, strong and durable.

Banana.

Banana (*kele*) is the most important fruit grown in the district. It occupied an area of 965.581 hectares (2,386 acres) in 1961-62. It is produced in deep and retentive, clayey soils with good drainage. After preparation the field is manured with fifty cart-loads of farm-yard manure per acre. No pits are dug, but cross-wise shallow furrows in loose surface soil, usually between June and August, but sometimes in October are prepared. Watering is done in September and continued till the advent of the monsoon. Spacing of the crop depends on the variety grown. About 2,000 suckers can be planted in an acre. After planting, two harrowings are given for removing weeds. Irrigation beds are prepared. Top-dressing of oil-cake is given during the third and the fourth months. Earthing up is also done. Flowering starts after about nine months and lasts for about three to four months. The crop takes about a year and a half after planting to mature. *Kele* is harvested when it gets rounded and its dry peels begin to drop. *Kele* can be grown thrice or even more in the same field, except *basrai* which has to be grown on a fresh piece of land either fallow or cultivated under dry crops. It is a highly nutritious fruit. *Kelful* (flower spike or plaintain flower) is used as a vegetable and the juice of the inner part of the stem, in preparing *papads*. Green leaves are used as plates for meals and dry leaves and ashes make an excellent manure. Unripe fruit is used as a vegetable, while leaves are

CHAPTER 4. Agriculture and Irrigation. FRUITS.

used in making *bidis*. Stem fibres are used for budding and grafting as well as for paper making.

The following table gives the area under various fruit crops.

TABLE No. 25

AREA UNDER FRUITS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Banana	Mangoes	Sweet Orange	Guava
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Nanded	1957-58 ..	395·783 (978)	28·328 (70)	..	60·703 (150)
	1958-59 ..	395·783 (978)	83·770 (207)	182·918 (452)	60·703 (150)
	1959-60 ..	360·170 (890)	100·362 (248)	186·560 (461)	..
	1960-61 ..	661·662 (1,635)	100·362 (248)	245·239 (606)	..
	1961-62 ..	628·073 (1,552)	100·362 (248)	234·313 (579)	46·539 (115)
Biloli ..	1957-58 ..	39·255 (97)	14·164 (35)	..	28·328 (70)
	1958-59 ..	42·492 (105)	18·211 (45)	..	39·255 (97)
	1959-60 ..	40·469 (100)	18·211 (45)	..	44·111 (109)
	1960-61 ..	55·847 (138)	18·211 (45)	..	44·111 (109)
	1961-62 ..	71·225 (176)	18·211 (45)	..	44·111 (109)
Deglur ..	1957-58 ..	6·070 (15)	28·328 (70)	..	60·703 (150)
	1958-59 ..	..	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	..	..	..	..
	1960-61	..	..	..	..
	1961-62	..	..	..	..
Mukhed ..	1957-58 ..	6·070 (15)	22·258 (55)	..	16·997 (42)
	1958-59 ..	3·642 (9)	110·074 (272)	19·020 (47)	58·275 (144)
	1959-60 ..	4·047 (10)	110·074 (272)	20·234 (50)	15·783 (39)
	1960-61 ..	..	110·074 (272)	44·920 (111)	15·783 (39)
	1961-62 ..	21·044 (52)	110·074 (272)	20·234 (50)	15·783 (39)
Kandhar ..	1957-58 ..	28·328 (70)	..	..	24·281 (60)
	1958-59 ..	51·800 (128)	..	12·595 (31)	26·709 (66)
	1959-60 ..	54·633 (135)	..	16·187 (40)	..
	1960-61 ..	54·633 (135)	..	16·187 (40)	..
	1961-62 ..	54·633 (135)	..	16·187 (40)	..

TABLE No. 25—*contd.*

AREA UNDER FRUITS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectare)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Banana (3)	Mangoes (4)	Sweet Orange (5)	Guava (6)
Hadgaon ..	1957-58 ..	87·007 (215)	..	..	12·141 (30)
	1958-59 ..	103·195 (255)	0·405 (1)	38·445 (95)	15·378 (38)
	1959-60 ..	97·125 (240)	..	9·308 (23)	28·733 (71)
	1960-61 ..	153·376 (379)	..	22·662 (56)	28·733 (71)
	1961-62 ..	141·235 (349)	..	22·662 (56)	5·666 (14)
Bhokar ..	1957-58 ..	56·656 (140)	0·405 (1)	..	20·234 (50)
	1958-59 ..	56.656 (140)	..	35.612 (88)	20.234 (50)
	1959-60.	14·569 (36)	..	37·636 (93)	18·211 (45)
	1960-61 ..	14·569 (36)	..	13·759 (34)	18·211 (45)
	1961-62 ..	38·445 (95)	..	36·422 (90)	18·211 (45)
Kinwat ..	1957-58 ..	6·880 (17)	2·023 (5)	18·211 (45)	2·428 (6)
	1958-59 .	7·689 (19)	10·117 (25)	18·211 (45)	2·428 (6)
	1959-60 ..	..	..	..	2·833 (7)
	1960-61 ..	10·927 (27)	3·642 (9)	..	2·833 (7)
	1961-62 ..	10·927 (27)	3·642 (9)	..	2·833 (7)

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

The statistics of the area under vegetables are given in Table No. 26.

VEGETABLES. Kanda.

Kanda occupied 151.757 hectares (375 acres) in 1961-62. It is mostly grown in Nanded, Biloli, Deglur, Kandhar and Bhokar tahsils of the district. There are two varieties of onion (*kanda*) *i.e. tambada* (red) and *pandhara* (white). Land is ploughed to a depth of 152.4 to 177.8 mm. (six to seven inches). Clods are broken and pulverised and seed beds are made firm. Seed beds are prepared to sow seeds on it mostly in the months of October and November. Seedlings are ready in four or five weeks. They are watered just before transplanting which is at a distance of 101.6 or 127.0 mm. (four or five inches) in rows and 228.6 mm. (nine inches) apart. Water-logging is required at the time of transplanting. From 4.536 to 5.443 kg. (ten to twelve lbs.) of seed are required per acre for producing bulbs.

The bulbs can be harvested within four to eight months, after transplanting. It is well dried in the sun and preserved. Onion bulbs and young leaves are both used as a vegetable.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

VEGETABLES.

Vange.

Vange occupied an area of 200.319 hectares (495 acres) in 1961-62. Brinjal (*vange*) is taken either as a rainfed or irrigated crop and requires considerable manurial treatment. Generally, it is taken on river banks and in gardens. Seeds are sown in nursery beds in June and seedlings are transplanted four or five weeks afterwards. The plant bears fruit during four months from October onwards, if timely irrigation is given.

TABLE No. 26

AREA UNDER VEGETABLES (TAHSIL-WISE) IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Onion (3)	Brinjal (4)
Nanded	1957-58 ..	50·586 (125)	23·472 (58)
	1958-59 ..	0·405 (1)	21·448 (53)
	1959-60 ..	31·161 (77)	14·164 (35)
	1960-61 ..	42·087 (104)	47·348 (117)
	1961-62 ..	..	65·964 (163)
Biloli	1957-58 ..	40·469 (100)	10·117 (25)
	1958-59 ..	20·234 (50)	14·164 (35)
	1959-60 ..	61·512 (152)	..
	1960-61 ..	61·512 (152)	..
	1961-62 ..	..	..
Deglur	1957-58 ..	38·445 (95)	8·094 (20)
	1958-59 ..	..	132·737 (328)
	1959-60 ..	74·867 (185)	132·737 (328)
	1960-61 ..	61·512 (152)	136·784 (338)
	1961-62 ..	64·345 (159)	96·315 (238)
Mukhed	1957-58 ..	44·515 (110)	1,214 (3)
	1958-59 ..	20·639 (51)	..
	1959-60 ..	34·398 (85)	..
	1960-61 ..	42·492 (105)	..
	1961-62 ..	20·639 (51)	..
Kandhar	1957-58 ..	20·234 (50)	22·662 (56)
	1958-59 ..	24·686 (61)	17·402 (43)
	1959-60 ..	27·519 (68)	21·044 (52)
	1960-61 ..	27·519 (68)	21·044 (52)
	1961-62 ..	27·519 (68)	21·044 (52)
Hadgaon	1957-58 ..	16·187 (40)	3·237 (8)
	1958-59 ..	22·258 (55)	4·452 (11)
	1959-60 ..	2·833 (7)	16·187 (40)
	1960-61 ..	17·806 (44)	0·809 (2)
	1961-62 ..	17·806 (44)	0·405 (1)
Bhokar	1957-58 ..	4·856 (12)	0·405 (1)
	1958-59 ..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	25·495 (63)	14·164 (35)
	1961-62 ..	25·495 (63)	14·164 (35)
Kinwat	1957-58 ..	1·619 (4)	6·070 (15)
	1958-59 ..	2·428 (6)	6·070 (15)
	1959-60 ..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	2·833 (7)	2·428 (6)
	1961-62 ..	..	2,428 (6)

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

FODDER.

Fodder consists of stalks of jowar, bajra, maize that are tied in bundles, husk of pulses, leaves and stalks of pulse crops, groundnut crop, etc. (*bhuskat*).

At many places jowar is grown principally for fodder wherever irrigation facilities are available. In addition to all these above-mentioned, cakes of groundnuts and safflower are also utilised as a fodder and are supposed to be the best food for livestock.

LIVE-STOCK.

Live-stock, though non-descript, continues to be a valuable possession of the agriculturists in the district. The agricultural economy is also dependent on the cattle. The agricultural operations such as ploughing, harrowing, sowing, etc. including irrigation and threshing are done by the draught animals. The live-stock broadly includes bovine, ovine and poultry. Bovine includes cattle and buffaloes, ovine covers sheep and goats, while poultry is comprised of ducks and fowls. Bullocks and he-buffaloes are kept as draught or as breeding animals. Cows are maintained for production of draught animals and also for milk. Sheep are kept for meat, manure and wool.

Table Nos. 27, 28, 29 and 30 give the live-stock statistics for the district.

Bovines.

In some parts of the district *deoni* animals are found in good number. The *red-kandhar* animals having similar qualities of *deoni* breed are found in Kandhar taluka. Fifteen villages have been covered under three supplementary cattle breeding centres where 15 *deoni* bulls and 150 cows of *deoni* breed are kept. Under the Third Five-Year Plan in all 81 bulls have been located under the District Premium Bulls Scheme. Out of these, 58 bulls are posted on half-cost subsidy and 23 bulls on maintenance subsidy. The artificial insemination sub-centres have been established at all the headquarters of the Panchayat Samitis in the district. The District Artificial Insemination Centre has also been sanctioned at Nanded. The breeding of animals is also carried out through premium bulls supplied for the same purpose. 94 bulls and 50 cows have been supplied under this programme for introducing pure-bred animals and for up-grading of local non-descript cattle in the district. In addition to these, one veterinary hospital at Nanded, nine veterinary dispensaries located at Kandhar, Kinwat, Deglur, Biloli, Bhokar, Hadgaon, Mukhed, Kalambar and Dharmabad and 33 veterinary aid centres are carrying out cattle development activities such as treatment of sick animals, control of cattle epidemics and castrations.

Poultry.

Poultry consists of fowls and ducks. The total live-stock population as per 1961 census in the district is about two lakhs. Efforts are being made to provide poultry keeping as subsidiary occupation for the agriculturists in the district. A loan amounting to Rs. 500 is given to each interested poultry breeder by the Panchayat Samitis for purchase of equipment, poultry birds, construction of poultry houses, etc.

One poultry demonstration centre was established at Nanded at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan on a pattern envisaged

CHAPTER 4. Agriculture and Irrigation. Live-stock. Poultry.

by the Government of India. Similarly, the existing poultry demonstration centre on State pattern was continued at Deglur. Improved varieties of birds are maintained at these centres which serve as demonstration units for modern poultry keeping. These centres also cater to the demands for pure-bred birds and hatching eggs. The activities of these centres are being expanded by constructing additional buildings from the Panchayat Samiti funds. The Extension Officers, Animal Husbandry, the stockmen and the *gram sevaks* in the district carry out the propaganda about poultry keeping.

TABLE No. 27

LIVE-STOCK POPULATION IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1961

Cattle	Number
1. Bulls over three years	2,14,738
2 Cows over three years	2,20,750
3. Cows in milk (December 1960)	64,293
4. Young stock males	1,02,345
5. Young stock females	1,11,894
Total—Cattle Population ..	7,14,020
Buffaloes	
1. Males over three years	2,513
2 Females over three years	80,505
3. Buffaloes in milk (December 1960) ..	24,082
4. Young stock males	8,894
5. Young stock females	23,904
Total—Buffaloes ..	1,39,898
Grand Total—Cattle ..	8,53,918
Sheep	
1. Up to one year	17,763
2. Males over one year	6,056
3. Females over one year	26,434
Total—Sheep ..	50,253

TABLE No. 27—*contd.*

LIVE-STOCK POPULATION IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1961

Cattle	Number
Goats	
1. Up to one year	28,749
2. Males over one year	18,190
3. Females over one year	1,09,582
Total—Goats ..	1,56,521
Horses and ponies	
1. Males	1,755
2. Females	2,208
Total—Equines ..	3,963
Donkeys	
1. Males	4,086
2. Females	2,039
Total—Donkeys ..	6,125
Mules	
1. Mules	42
Total—Mules ..	42
Camels	
1. Males over four years	529
2. Females over four years	442
3. Camels below four years	56
Total—Camels ..	1,027
1. Pigs	8,648
Total—Pigs ..	8,648
1. Poultry	1,59,059

TABLE No. 28

STATEMENT SHOWING PRICES OF LIVE-STOCK PRODUCTS IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1964

Name of the Live-stock Product	Range of prices in the District
Beef	75 paise to Re. 1 per kg.
Mutton (goat and sheep) ..	Rs. 2·50 per kg.
Liver (bullock)	Re. 1·00 per kg.
Intestines (bullock)	25 paise to 50 paise per kg.
Bones (bullock)	10 paise per kg.
Brain (bullock)	40 paise to 50 paise per kg.
Liver (sheep and goat)	Rs. 2·50 per kg.
Intestines (sheep and goat) ..	88 paise per kg.
Brain (sheep and goat)	30 paise per kg.
Hides (cattle)	Rs. 25 to 35 per piece.
Hides (buffalo)	Rs. 30 to 40 per piece.
Skin (sheep)	Rs. 2 to 3·50 per piece.
Skin (goat)	Rs. 3 to 4·00 per piece.
Wool (sheep)	Rs. 5 per kg.
Milk (cow)	75 paise per litre.
Milk (buffalo)	90 paise per litre.
Ghee	Rs. 8·00 per litre.
Dahi	Re. 1·00 per litre.
Ice cream	Rs. 8·00 per kg.
Dung cakes	75 to 100.
Egg (hen) deshi	Rs. 1·50 per doz.
Egg (hen pedigreed)	Rs. 3·00 per doz.
Egg (duck).	Rs. 3·60 per doz.

TABLE No. 29

PRICES OF LIVE-STOCK IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1964

Kind of animal	Range of prices
	Rs.
Breeding bull (Deoni)	800 to 1,500.
Breeding bull (Kandhar)	700 to 1,000.
Bullock pair, medium	800 to 1,200.
Bullock pair, light	600 to 800.

TABLE No. 29—*contd.*

PRICES OF LIVE-STOCK IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1964.

Kind of animal	Range of prices
	Rs.
Cow (milch)	300 to 600.
Buffalo (milch)	500 to 800.
Sheep	30 to 40.
Goat	35 to 45.
Pony	300 to 600.
Horse	800 to 2,000.
Donkeys	75 to 250.
Camel	350 to 600.
Hen (deshi)	4.
Cock (deshi)	5.
Duck	6.

TABLE No. 30

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROMINENT CATTLE MARKETS (WEEKLY OR PERIODICAL) IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1964

Market-place	Tahsil	Market day	Remarks
Loha ..	Kandhar ..	Tuesday ..	Cattle, sheep and goat market.
Naigaon ..	Biloli ..	Thursday and Friday.	Do. do.
Ardhapur ..	Nanded ..	Thursday ..	Cattle, buffalo, sheep and goat market.
Mukhed ..	Nanded ..	Sunday ..	Cattle market.
Malegaon ..	Kandhar ..		Usually in the month of December or January every year, sale and purchase of animals, specially that of horses, donkeys and camels are made in the *jatra* which lasts for one week.

Dairy Conditions.

The alluvial soil on the banks of the rivers in the district provides satisfactory grazing and water facilities for keeping milch cattle in the tract. Dairy industry, therefore, can be developed on more profitable lines in this area.

According to the quinquennial live-stock census of 1961, the district possessed about 7,37,847 cattle. Out of this, 2 lakhs were breeding cows over three years. The population of cows in milk was 82,000 and the rest were dry. As regards buffalo population there were 65,000 buffaloes in the district. Out of these 32,000 were in milk and the remaining were dry. The

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.
LIVE-STOCK.
Dairy Conditions.

average daily yield of a cow is estimated at 1½ seers or 350 seers per lactation and that of a buffalo 1,000 seers per lactation or 3¼ seers daily. Nanded town has about 1,200 buffaloes and 900 cows in milk, producing about 60 maunds of milk daily. According to the milk survey conducted by the Dairy Development department in 1961, the total consumption of milk in the Nanded town was 210 maunds out of which 150 maunds of milk was brought from the surrounding villages. On the basis of the said survey the *per capita* consumption of milk works out to about 4 ozs. only.

In Kandhar tahsil the *red kandhari* breed of cattle is found to be more common. It is said that the breeding of cattle was taken up by the royal dynasty of king Somadevraya as far back as 4th century A. D. However, at present the *red kandhari* animals are considered good for draught purpose. The yield of the same is now observed to be very poor i.e., about 1 to 2 seers daily for a lactation period of about 6 to 7 months. The cattle in Deglur, Biloli and Mukhed tahsils belong to *deoni* breed. The cattle of this breed compared with *kandhari* breed is sturdy and stout in build and good milk producer. The *deoni* cow yields on an average about 3 to 4 seers of milk daily. In the Hadgaon, Nanded and Mukhed Tahsils non-descript (*gawarani*) animals are maintained

Buffaloes are found more in number in Kandhar, Hadgaon, Nanded and Biloli tahsils when compared with other tahsils. For the present the number of buffaloes in Kandhar is steadily increasing due to the increased demand for milk in the area. Improved breed of buffaloes like *murrah* is not found in the rural areas The *marathwada* breed of buffaloes is preferred by the cultivators as it is found to be cheaper than the imported *murrah* animals from outside. The local animals yielding about 4 seers of milk cost between Rs. 350 and Rs. 400 while the cost of *murrah* breed varies from Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 yielding 8 to 9 seers of milk daily.

Naigaon, Loha and Kundalwadi are good cattle markets from where on an average 500 to 600 animals are sold on each bazar day.

With a view to organising marketing of milk on co-operative lines and giving maximum benefits to the member producers and wholesome milk to the consumers in the Nanded town, a Nandigram Co-operative Milk Union at Nanded was organised by the local citizens. There are 16 societies which are affiliated to the union out of which 8 are co-operative dairy societies and the remaining are service co-operatives. The co-operative union started functioning from December, 1960. Milk was brought from the rural areas where societies were situated within a radius of 16.093 km. (10 miles). It was collected once in a day by the representatives of the primary societies. The position, however, has changed since July, 1962 as the union has undertaken the transport of milk in the union's vehicles.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

IRRIGATION.

Agriculture in the district is wholly dependent upon the monsoon with the result that there is always a danger of drought or famine conditions. Under these circumstances irrigation efforts by directing the flows of rivers, small and big, tributaries and *nalas* are bound to change the otherwise drought picture of the district. Except Manar project no other large irrigation project has been taken up in the district. At present the few old tanks and wells are the only sources of irrigation. The Buildings and Communications department used to carry out repairs to these tanks. In the 2nd Five-Year Plan period, repairs to 28 tanks were carried out. In the 3rd Five-Year Plan 22 such works were in progress. The expenditure incurred on these repairs amounted to Rs. 1,32,926. While the area under the command of these fifty tanks was 1411.545 hectares (3488 acres), the actual area irrigated was 578.701 hectares (1430 acres).

Next to Godavari, Manar (Manyad) is the only major river having substantial irrigation potential to contribute to the agricultural development in the district. The river Manar rises from the offshoots of Balaghat range in the Osmanabad district and after draining an area of 2577.05 km² (995 sq. miles) in its total traverse of 165.762 km. (103 miles) in Osmanabad and Nanded districts, it joins the parent river Manjra, a tributary of Godavari river.

Manar Project.

The Manar project envisages an earthen dam across the Manar river near the village Barad in Kandhar tahsil, about 51.499 km. (32 miles) from Nanded. An approach road of 25.750 km. (16 miles) has been constructed from the village Sonkhed on Nanded-Latur road up to the village Barad. The catchment area of the project is 1584.98 km.² (612 sq. miles). The maximum height of the dam is 26,822 m. (88′) and the length is 1859.280 m. (6100′). The total length of the left bank canal is 72.420 km. (45 miles) with carrying capacity of 590 cusecs, while the length of the right bank canal is 19.312 km. (12 miles) with carrying capacity of 42 cusecs. The total length of the waste weir on the right bank is 731.520 m. (2400′). The excess water will be diverted into Godavari valley from mile No. 19 of the left bank canal to irrigate an additional area of 16592.126 hectares (41000 acres) in Biloli tahsil. The length of this canal in Godavari valley is about 112.654 km. (70 miles). The project will extend irrigation facilities to 26709.276 hectares (66000 acres) of land by the end of its 2nd phase and the crops that will be irrigated are sugarcane, rice, cotton and *kharif*, *rabi* and hot weather crops. The construction work was started in the year 1960 and it was scheduled to be completed, in two phases, by the end of the third Five-Year Plan. The total estimated cost of the project was Rs. 5,26,69,400 which was likely to be increased by about one crore.

Minor Irrigation Works.

Kedarnath Tank.

The project envisages construction of an earthen dam across a *nala* which is a tributary of Tamsa river near the village Pingli in Hadgaon tahsil. Eleven villages of Hadgaon tahsil will receive benefit of the irrigation facilities.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

IRRIGATION.

Minor Irrigation Works.

Kedarnath Tank.

The revised estimated cost of the project was Rs. 25.52 lakhs. The head works were completed in 1961 and the work of irrigation channel was expected to be completed by the end of June 1962. The gross commanded area is 2293.356 hectares (5667 acres), while the proposed area under irrigation is 1808.946 hectare (4,470 acres) The length of the dam is 1050.036 m. (3445′) with the top width of 3.048 m. (10′). The maximum height is 17.069 m. (56′). The length of the F.O.F. weir is 188.976 m. (620′) with top width of 0.914 m. (3′), and the head of the discharge is 1.676 m (5.5′). The total length of the canal is 11.265 km. (7 miles). The capacity of the reservoir is 260.73 m. cft. The approved cropping pattern is as follows:—

Kharif .. 513.951 hectares (1270 acres)
Rabi ... 1294.995 hectares (3200 acres)

The water rates charged are as under:—

Kharif . Rs. 6 per acre.
Rabi .. Rs. 8 per acre

Kini Tank.

The project is an earthen dam across a *nala* near the village Kini in Bhokar tahsil. Five villages of Bhokar tahsil, *viz.*, (1) Kini, (2) Divshi, (3) Mahegaon, (4) Mahalsapur and (5) Palaj will receive the benefit of irrigational facilities. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 12.12 lakhs. The head works of the project were expected to be completed by the end of June 1964. The culturable command is 1048.137 hectares (2590 acres), while proposed area under irrigation is 687.966 hectares (1700 acres). The total length of the dam is 844.296 m. (2770′) with top width of 3.658 m. (12′). The maximum height of the dam is 71.278 m. (37′). The length of the F.O.F. weir is 115.824 m. (380′) with the top width of 1.219 m. (4′) and the head of discharge 1.219 m. (4′). The length of the canal is 8.047 km. (5 miles) and the capacity of the reservoir is 70.54 m. cft. The approved cropping pattern and the water rates charged are as follows: —

Kharif 333.866 hectares (825 acres) with Rs. 6 per acre.

Rabi 354.100 hectares (875 acres) with Rs. 8 per acre.

Gorta Tank.

This is an earthen dam across a *nala* 3.219 km. (two miles) up-stream of Gorta village in Bhokar tahsil.

The headworks were started in November 1962 and the entire work was expected to be completed by the end of June 1964. The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 9.09 lakhs. The area to be irrigated under the tank is *kharif* 263.046 hectares (650 acres) and *rabi* 263.046 hectares (650 acres).

The length of the dam is 508.102 m. (1667′) with top width. 3.658 m (12′) and the maximum height, 12.802 m. (42′). The F.O.F. weir with pundi type section is 121.920 m. (400′) in length. The length of the canal is 11.265 km. (7 miles) and the capacity of the reservoir is 52.35 m. cft. There is also a provision for flood lift of 1.219 m. (4′) over the weir.

Besides these three tanks, other irrigation works such as Semboli anicut, Mukhed tank and Amthana tank were to be taken up during the third Five-Year Plan. The surveys and the estimates of the works were in progress.

SEED SUPPLY.

Farmers keep seed out of their previous crop. It is also bought from the local merchants. It is the common practice among the agriculturists to borrow seed from big cultivators and return the same after the harvest.

The department of Agriculture also provides seeds of improved variety to the farmers. Quality seed supply has become a permanent feature of the development programme undertaken by the department.

In addition, there are eight tahsil seed farms in the district which multiply the seed of improved strains of *kharif* and *rabi* jowar, wheat, gram, paddy, tur, mug, groundnut and cotton. The area occupied by them is given below:—

Location of Tahsil Seed Farm (1)	Tahsil (2)	Area acquired in hectares * (3)	Capacity of improved seeds in quintals (4)
Deglur ..	Deglur ..	10·522 (26)	50
Kasvali ..	Biloli ..	64·750 (160)	300
Manatha ..	Hadgaon ..	19·830 (49)	92
Mukhed ..	Mukhed ..	19·020 (47)	88
Pardi ..	Kandhar ..	25·900 (64)	120
Kinwat ..	Kinwat ..	19·830 (49)	92
Bhokar ..	Bhokar ..	14·569 (36)	65
Dhanegaon ..	Nanded ..	36·422 (90)	170

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

It is proposed to acquire additional area for the tahsil seed farm, Deglur, to cover about 50.586 hectares (125 acres), and with a capacity of producing 240 quintals of improved seed. The area of each tahsil seed farm is co-related to seed rate and the area under different crops in the tahsil and the quantity of seed required for maintaining steady supply of foundation seed, to the extent of 20% of the crop area.

The foundation seed of following 14 improved strains is produced on the seed farm and is further multiplied on the lands of the registered seed growers.

Crop	*Improved strains*
Kharif jowar	P. J.—4-K 8-K
Rabi jowar	M. 35—1

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

SEED SUPPLY.

Crop				Improved strain
Wheat	..	..	..	N. 59 N—I—146 (irrigated).
Gram	..	..	..	N—59
Paddy	.	..	..	H. R.—19
Tur ..	..	..	..	C—11
Mug ..	..	..	..	China (781)
Groundnut ..		..	..	K—4—11 G—46
Cotton	..	..	..	G—46 Buri B—147 70—Co-2

FERTILISERS.

In addition to the various methods such as better seeds, irrigation facilities, etc., which are applied for increasing the yield of agriculture, the use of fertilisers also helps in boosting the agricultural output.

The use of fertilisers not only increases production but also helps the soils in retaining their fertility.

Generally, farmers manure their farms with cattle-dung, dung of sheep and goats, farm refuse and stable litter.

The practice of converting town and farm refuse into compost manure is also becoming popular with the agriculturists. Pits are dug and filled with farm refuse, cattle-dung, stable litter et and contents are allowed to decompose. The pits are opened after a certain period, generally a year, and farm-yard manure thus produced becomes ready for distribution among farmers. On an average forty cart loads of compost can be prepared per pair of bovines. This is, however, supplemented by chemical fertilisers. The usual practice is to mix 9.072 kg. (twenty lbs.) of P.O, depending upon the need of the crop. Green manuring to the extent of an acre or two per pair of bovines is also advocated to supplement cattle-dung manure. A cultivator manures at the rate of twenty-five to forty cart-loads per acre.

In addition, a scheme for fertiliser and varietal trials on cultivators' fields has been brought into operation and trials are being conducted in Nanded district. A scheme for the development of local manurial resources has been sanctioned. Under this scheme a constructive programme is to be undertaken for developing the local manurial resources i.e., town compost, rural compost and green manuring activities.

PESTS OF CROPS.

The major pests of important crops in the district are described in the account that follows. The damage done by different pests cannot be estimated accurately, as its extent

depends upon the severity of infestation in any particular year. The remedial measures mentioned against pests described below are such as may be adopted by the cultivators at minimum cost.

Of Jowar.

Jowar stem borer, *Jowariche khodatil keed* (*Chilo Zonellus, Swinh*).—The caterpillar with a dark brown head, minute dots on the apical margin and white hind wings bores inside the stem, thus causing the drying of the central shoots, then called "dead hearts". The pest is active from June to November.

The caterpillars feed internally and as such only the following preventive measures are practicable. The plants showing dead hearts should be pulled out and destroyed. The stubbles also should be collected and burnt. After harvesting the crop, the stalks should be stored in the form of cut fodder.

Army worms, *lashkari alya* (*Cirphis Unipuncta*).—The caterpillars are active only at night. During the day they remain hidden under stubbles or in the central whorl of plants. The pest assumes epidemic form when a long dry spell follows a good start of the monsoon. The army worms can completely defoliate the plants as they feed in a group.

Spraying of 5% BHC at the rate of 13.608 kg. (30 lbs.) per acre controls the pest. As the pest is a night feeder, dusting done in the evening is more effective. Other measures such as destruction of egg masses and ploughing the field after harvest also help to control the pest.

Deccan wingless Grasshopper, *binpankhi tol* (*colemania Sphenareoides B*).—An adult has a pointed and conical head Its body is greenish to straw coloured with purple stripes behind the eyes and along the length. The adults as well as nymphs feed on leaves. The pest is active from June to December.

10% BHC dusting at the rate of 9.072 kg. (20 lbs.) per acre controls the pest. The preventive measures such as destruction of egg masses and ploughing and harrowing the field soon after the harvest also help to decrease the carry-over of the pest.

Jowar stem fly (*Atherigona Indica M*).—The stem flies are similar to house-flies. They bore inside the stem and cause dead hearts. Effective chemical measures have not yet been established. The affected seedlings should be removed and destroyed.

Flea beetles, *pisu* or *bhungere* (*Chaetocnema indica*).—The flea beetles are blackish and very small. Generally, the beetles feed on the middle part of the leaf-blade. Spraying of 10% BHC controls the pest very effectively.

CHAPTER 4. Agriculture and Irrigation. PESTS OF CROPS. Of Jowar.

Aphids (*aphis*).—They are mostly wingless but they become winged at the time of maturity of the crop. Mostly they remain stationary on the lower surface of leaves and suck the sap. The pest can be controlled by spraying nicotine sulphate, 1 lb. in 363.677 litres (80 gallons) of water with 2.268 kg. (5 lbs.) soap or 2 to 4 ozs. endrin per acre or spraying with 0.oz% diazinon.

Jassids (*Peregrinus maidis Asbm*).—They are greenish yellow with a wedge-shaped body, walk diagonally and can be controlled by 0.2% DDT spray. DDT and wettable sulphur mixed in equal quantity effectively check subsequent mite population

Mites S. N (*Colygonychus Sp.*).—They suck the sap from leaves and tender shoots. The leaves then become reddish. If the attack is severe the leaves dry up and wither. The spraying of sulphur, lime sulphur or any acaricide like aramite helps in controlling the pest.

Of Cotton

Spotted boll-worm, *bond ali* (*Earias fabia S., Earias insulana B*). -The spotted boll-worms have two species. Adults of one species have pale white upper wings with a broad greenish band in the middle while the adults of the other species have completely green upper wings. Caterpillars of both the species are brownish white with a dark head and have a number of black and brown spots on the body. The caterpillars bore into the growing shoots, buds and bolls. The buds and bolls are shed but if they remain on the plant, they open prematurely. The pest is active throughout the year. The pest is an internal feeder. No insecticidal measures have been found as yet. The stubbles should be removed and destroyed immediately after harvesting the crop

Pink boll-worm, *bond ali* (*Pectinophora gossypiella S.*).—It is a full grown caterpillar, measuring 19.05 mm. (¾") long and pink in colour with a brown head. The caterpillars feed inside the bolls and make them drop down. They can remain in a dormant state for a long duration. The pest is active from July to December. Chemical measures have not yet been found. However, the cotton seeds, before sowing, should be fumigated with carbon disulphide at the rate of 1 oz. to 0.425 m^3 (15 c. ft.) or heating the seed to 145°F without injury to the seeds.

Cotton Jassid, *tudtude* (*Empoasca devastans Dist*).—The nymphs as well as adults pierce the plant tissues and suck the cell sap The leaves of the plant etiolate and dry up. The pest is active during the monsoon season and can be controlled by 5% DDT dust at the rate of 6.804 to 9.072 kg. (15 to 20 lbs.) per acre. But the use of DDT alone should be avoided as it often leads to an increase in aphids and mites. A mixture of 5% DDT with an equal quantity of sulphur gives good results. But this mixture should not be used for Indian or Asiatic cottons as sulphur scorches these varieties.

Of Cotton.

Cotton thrips, *bokadya* or *suradya* (*Anaphothrips Scirtothrips dorsalis Hood*).—These insects are very minute, less than 1 mm long and are light yellow in colour. The insects with their special mouthparts suck the oozing cell. The portion of the plant affected by the insect dries up and turns brown. The bolls affected by the pest also bear brown patches. The pest is active in the months of August, September and October. It can be controlled by DDT, BHC or Nicotine Sulphate. In the case of DDT, it should be used in admixture with sulphur in the proportion of 1:1.

Cotton aphid, *mava* (*Aphis gossypi G*).—It is mostly found in a wingless stage, about 1 mm long, dark yellowish green or black in colour. These insects suck the cell gap by pushing their beaks into the plant tissues.

The pest can be controlled by—

1. Spraying with nicotine sulphate at the rate of 0.454 kg. (1 lb.) in 363.677 litres (80 gallons) of water with 2.268 kg. (5 lbs.) of soap.
2. Spraying with pyrocolloid in the proportion of one part in 1000 part of water.
3. Spraying with fish oil rosin soap at the rate of 8 ozs. in 18.184 litres (4 gallons) of water.

Cotton leaf roller, *pane gundalanari ali* (*Sylepta deroqata Fb*).—The caterpillars roll up the leaves and feed from the margin. Damp and cloudy weather favours the growth of the pest. During winter, the caterpillars hibernate in plant debris. For controlling the pest, the affected crop may be dusted with 5% BHC or 5% DDT.

The pest known as red cotton bug which sucks the plant sap can also be controlled by spraying with 5% BHC.

Of Tur.

Tur-pod caterpillar, *pisari patang ali* (*Exeluctes atomosa W*).—The caterpillars are about 12.7 mm (½") long, greenish brown in colour with narrow wings. They bore into green pods and feed on the developing seeds. The pest can be controlled by 0.2% DDT spray obtained by diluting 0.454 kg. (1 lb.) of 50% water dispersible DDT powder in 113.649 litres (25 gallons) of water.

Tur-pod bugs, *turiche shengavaril dheknya* (*Chaviqralla qibbosa S.*).—They suck the sap from pods. These can be controlled by dusting with 5% BHC at the rate of 6.804 kg. (15 lbs.) per acre.

Of Gram.

Gram-pod borer, *papadi* or *ghatyatil ali* (*Heliothis Obsoleta Fb*).—The full grown caterpillars are 1½" to 50.8 mm (2") in length. The moths are yellowish brown and have black dotted and pale brown forewings. The caterpillars feed on tender leaves and pods. The pest is active from November to

CHAPTER 4. — Agriculture and Irrigation. PESTS OF CROPS.

March. It can be controlled by 0.2% DDT spray obtained by diluting 0.454 kg. (1 lb.) of 50% water dispersible DDT powder in 113.649 litres (25 gallons) of water. The pupae may be exposed by ploughing after harvesting the crop.

Of Groundnut.

Aphids, *mava* (*Aphis Cracsivora Koch*).—The pest sucks the sap and also acts as the vector of a serious virus disease known as 'rosette' of groundnut. The pest can be controlled by 10% BHC spray and also by 0.16% DDT spray.

Of Chillis.

Chilli thrips, *bokdya* or *surdya* (*Anaphothrips scirtothrips dorsalis Hood*).—This is the most common pest of chillis. The leaves when affected by thrips curl up. It is locally known as *murda*. The pest can be controlled economically by dusting with 0.2% DDT or BHC spray obtained by 0.907 kg. (2 lbs.) of 50% water-dispersible DDT or BHC in 227.298 litres (50 gallons) of water. However, care should be taken not to spray DDT when the crop is ready for harvesting.

Of Paddy.

Stem borer, *bhatache khodatil keed* (*Schoenobius incertellus Walk*).—The caterpillars are pale, yellowish white and smooth, and are about 25.4 mm (1") long, while the moths have white hind wings and yellow forewings having one black dot on each side. The caterpillars bore into the stems of paddy plants resulting in empty earheads. The pest becomes active from June onwards. The pest being an internal feeder, only preventive measures such as collection and destruction of stubbles after the harvest and removal of plants showing dead hearts, are practicable.

Swarming caterpillar, *lashkari alva* (*Spodoplera mauritia B*).—The full grown caterpillars measure 31.75 mm to 38.10 mm (1¼" to 1½") long and are dark greenish with a slight yellow tinge. They are active only at night and feed on young paddy seedlings. The pest assumes dangerous proportions when there is a long break in rains after an initial good start. The pest can be controlled by dusting 5% BHC at the rate of 9.072 to 13.608 kg. (20 to 30 lbs.) per acre. The dusting should be done in the evening as the pest is a night feeder.

Paddy grasshopper (*Hieroglyphus banian Fb*), *bhatavaril tol*. The male grasshoppers are small, about 25.4 mm (1") long while the femae grasshoppers are about 38.1 to 50.8 mm (1½" to 2") long. The adults as well as nymphs eat the foliage of plants and also feed on the developing earheads of paddy. The pest can be successfully controlled by dusting 5% BHC powder at the rate of 9.072 to 11.340 kg. (20 to 25 lbs.) per acre.

Paddy blue beetle, *weet* or *nile bhungere* (*Leptispa Pygmae B*).—The beetles as well as the grubs feed on the surface of leaves of the young paddy crop. The pest is active from July to September. It can be controlled by dusting 5% BHC

dust at the rate of 6.804 to 9.072 kg. (15 to 20 lbs.) per acre or spraying 0.2% BHC spray obtained by mixing 1.814 kg. (4 lbs.) of 50% BHC water-dispersible powder in 454.596 litres (100 gallons) of water.

PESTS OF CROPS.

Of Paddy.

Paddy gall fly, *pili* or *kane* (*Pachydiplosis oryzae W.*).—The young larva creeps down the leaf sheath, enters into the bud and spoils it. This bud cannot produce the normal stem to bear an earhead or leaves. The pest is active during the tillering stage of paddy. No satisfactory chemical measures have yet been devised to control the serious pest.

Rice hispa, *karpa* (*Hispa armigera*).—Both beetles and grubs injure the leaves of the paddy prior to flowering. They eat leaves in characteristic parallel white lines on the leaf surface. The pest can be controlled by 5% BHC dust used for blue beetle control.

Rice-earhead bug, *lombivaril dhekanya* (*Leptocorisa acuta T.*).—The adult bugs are about 12.7 mm (½") in length and have long legs. Both nymphs and adults suck the juice from milky grains. The pest can be controlled by dusting with 5% BHC dust at the rate of 6.804 to 9.072 kg. (15 to 20 lbs.) per acre. Dusting in the morning gives good results.

Rice case worm, *suralyatil ali* (*Nymphula depunctalis G.*).—The caterpillars are greenish white, 12.7 mm (½") long and feed on foliage inside tubular cases formed of pieces of paddy leaves. Spraying with 0.2% BHC effectively controls the pest.

Crabs, *Khekade* (*Paratelphusa Sp.*).—The polyphagus crabs cut the tender paddy crop. They also make holes in the embankments, thus not allowing storage of water necessary for paddy growth. Fumigation of burrows by cyanogas, though very costly, controls the crabs effectively.

Of Wheat.

Pink-borer, *gavhatil khod kida* (*Sesamia inferens W.*).—The caterpillar has a black head and dark spotted body. Each dark spot bears a hair. The damage done by the pest is similar to that of the jowar stem-borer. The controlling measures of the pest are also the same as described under jowar stem-borer.

Of Safflower.

Aphid, *mava* (*Dactynotus uromelon Compositae Theob*).—The aphids are small and black insects. They suck the sap from the tender parts of plants. The pest can be controlled by spraying the crop with nicotine sulphate in the proportion of 1 oz. of nicotine into 22.730 litres (5 gallons) of water with 4 ozs. of soap.

Leaf-eating caterpillar, *panc khanari ali* (*Periqoea Capensis G*).—The caterpillars are very small. They eat leaves and defoliate the crop. The pest can be controlled by dusting 5% BHC at the rate of 6.804 to 9.072 kg. (15 to 20 lbs.) per acre.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

PESTS OF CROPS.

Of Sugarcane.

Sugarcane stem-borer, *usache khodatil keed* (*Chilotrea infuscatellus Sn.*).—The caterpillars enter the plants by making holes in the stalks. They bore and thus the central shoots dry up. As the pest is an internal feeder, no insecticidal measures are found effective. Only preventive measures such as removal of affected plants, early planting etc. can be tried to control the pest.

Sugarcane top shoot borer, *usache shendyatil ali* (*Scirpophaga nivella Fb.*). The caterpillars measure about 1 to 1½ inches in length and are yellowish white in colour. The punctures on the leaves, the death of the central shoot and the bunchy top are the characteristic signs of the presence of the pest within the plants. This is a very serious pest of the sugarcane.

Only preventive measures such as digging out the stump, removal of affected plants etc. can be tried with some benefit. No effective chemical measures have been found so far.

Sugarcane grasshopper, *usavaril tol*, (*Hieroglyphus banian Fb.*). The adult grasshopper is about 0.05 m (2") in length and greenish in colour. The grasshoppers feed on leaves and sometimes they completely defoliate the plants.

The pest can be controlled by dusting the affected crop with 5% BHC at the rate of 9.072 to 11.340 kg. (20 to 25 lbs.) per acre. In the affected area, ratooning should be discouraged.

Sugarcane leaf hopper or Pyrilla, *usache panavaril tudtude* (*Pyrilla Sp.*). The bugs and nymphs suck the sap of cane leaves from the lower surface. As a result of the damage done by the pest, the sucrose content of the juice is reduced. The pest can be controlled by dusting the crop with 5% BHC at the rate of 13.608 to 18.144 kg. (30 to 40 lbs.) and 22.680 to 27.215 kg. (50 to 60 lbs.) per acre in the pre-monsoon and post-monsoon periods.

Of Sesamum.

Gall fly, *pitt* or *Kane* (*Aspondylia sesami felt*)—The presence of maggots in the young flower buds and the irritation which causes gall formation ultimately affect buds which later on wither without bearing fruit. Only preventive measures such as removal of infected buds, etc. can be applied as no insecticidal measures are worked out yet.

Another pest *viz.* sphinx moth also damages sesamum. The caterpillars feed extensively on leaves. The pest can be controlled by dusting with 5% BHC.

DISEASES

Of Jowar.

Grain smut of jowar (*kani*).—When jowar is affected by the grain smut, the earheads do not form normal grains. The affected ovaries turn into conical porcelain white *sori* which contain black powder. Seed treatment with sulphur (300 mesh fine) at the rate of 100 gms. per 30 kg. of seed controls the disease effectively.

DISEASES,
Of Paddy.

Paddy blast (*karpe*).—The disease first manifests on leaves. If the disease occurs at the time of emergence of the earhead then the necks are attacked and turned black. If it is late the necks do not support the weight of the pinnacle. The disease can be controlled by seed treatment with organo mercurial seed dresser containing 1% organic mercury at the rate of 110 gms. for 50 kgs. of seeds. Before transplanting seedlings should be dipped in bordeaux mixture 3:3:50.

Of Wheat.

Black stem rust (*tambera*).—When the crop is affected by the disease, pustules appear mostly on stems and also on leaves. These when rubbed by the thumb, exude a brownish red powder on the surface of the thumb. Growing resistant varieties such as kenphad-25, MHD—345, KCN, Hy. 65 for irrigated crop and Selections 59 and 125 for dry crop is practicable, to avoid the occurrence of the disease.

Loose smut (*kani* or *kanjki*).—The disease is manifested only when the earheads are formed as black ear. Loose blackish powder is formed in place of grains. A special method as described below has been evolved to check the disease.

The seed is soaked in cold water from 8 to 12 a.m. during the first fortnight of May. It is then spread on galvanised iron sheets in hot sun for 4 hours. Afterwards the seed is stirred periodically and subsequently it is dried in shade. After drying, the seed which is treated with insecticides such as pyrethrum, D.D.T. and B.H.C., is stored in gunny bags.

Of Tur.

Tur wilt (*ubhal or mar*).—The leaves of the affected crop drop and later on the plants wither and die. It is better to grow resistant varieties, *viz.*, C-11, C-28, C-26.

Of Groundnut.

Tikka.—The occurrence of the disease is marked by the appearance of some purplish brown and dark brown to black spots on the plants. Later, the spots are surrounded by a bright yellow halo. The disease can be controlled by spraying the crop in the third week of July with 5:5:50 bordeaux mixture.

Of Cotton.

Anthracnose (*kawadi*).—The disease appears at the seedling stage during the months of June and July while at the bolls forming stage, it occurs in October and November. The affected bolls develop short, immature and discoloured lint. To check the disease, the seed is treated with organo mercurial compound containing 1% organic mercury at the rate of 60 gms. for 8 kgs. of seed.

Grey mildew (*dahiya* or *dhya*).—At first small grayish white spots appear on leaves. Later on these spots grow in size and give whitish appearance to the entire leaf. Generally, it appears in the last week of August and continues till November end. Prophylactic dusting of sulphur (200—300 mesh) at the rate of 8 to 10 kgs. per acre in the middle of August can very well check the disease.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

DISEASES.

Of Grape

Powdery mildew (*bhuri*).—Whitish patches appear on both the sides of the leaves. Affected blossoms fail to set in fruit. Young berries may drop when affected in early stages and in the advanced stage berries crack. Dusting sulphur (200—300 mesh) in the third week of November, December and January controls the disease.

Anthracnose (*karpa*).—The disease manifests on vine, stems and young shoots. Some dark spots appear on leaves. Later, the spots turn into holes. The disease appears from June to November. Spraying of bordeaux mixture 5:5:50 in the third week of May and October and the last week of July and November controls the disease.

Of Mango

Powdery mildew of mango (*ambya waril bhuri*).—Whitish coating appears on the inflorescence. Later on this coating turns black. Dusting the trees with sulphur (200 mesh) plus D.D.T. (4 1) as soon as they blossom controls the disease.

Of Citrus

Citrus canker, (*devi rog*).—All aerial plant parts are affected on which a canker appears in the form of raised corkey spots orange to brownish in colour. Spraying the plants with bordeaux mixture 5:5:50 controls the disease.

Of Fig

Rust of fig (*tambera*).—Reddish brown pustules appear on lower surface of leaves. Sometimes the disease causes severe defoliation. The disease can be controlled by spraying plants 3-4 times with any copper compound during October to January, with an interval of 20 to 25 days.

TENURES.

The following extracts[1] from the Hyderabad State Gazetteer, 1909 describe the system of tenures prevailing then in the district

"Prior to the introduction of district administration assessments were made on holdings and revenue was collected either in cash or kind. In 1866 payment in kind was commuted to cash payments and the *ryotwari* system was introduced. In 1880 a rough survey was made, and in 1889 the district was regularly settled for a period of fifteen years, the rates being similar to those in Aurangabad and Bhir districts and in Berar. The settlement increased the revenue by 39.7 per cent., while the survey showed that the areas of holdings had been understated by 16 per cent. The average assessment on 'dry' land is Rs. 1.84 (maximum Rs. 3, minimum Re. 0.19), and on 'wet' land Rs. 9 (maximum Rs. 10, minimum Rs. 6). In double-cropped lands the assessment for the second crop is half that for the first. The rates given above for 'wet' lands are for the *abi* crop, but for the *tabi* crop the maximum is Rs. 20 and the minimum Rs. 15.

[1] Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series Hyderabad State, 1909, pp. 228-29

The land revenue and the total revenue of a series of years are shown below, in thousands of rupees.

	1881	1891	1901	1903
Land revenue ..	1386	1337	1347	1342
Total revenue ..	1580	1503	1586	1608

Owing to the changes of area made in 1905, the land revenue demand now is about 15 lakhs."

" Under the *ryotwari* system each field is considered a holding, which the *ryot* holds directly from the State, and the holder or occupant of the field is called the *pattadar*. The right of occupancy depends on the regular payment of the assessment by the *pattadar*, and in case of failure to meet the demand he forfeits his right. In such a case the land reverts to the State, and the right of occupancy is sold by auction to satisfy the demand for arrears. The period of holding is nominally one year, but if the holder pays the assessment and dues regularly, he may retain his land indefinitely. A *pattadar* may relinquish his land by giving due notice of his intention, or he may sell or transfer his right if he wishes to do so[1]." The practice of subletting or taking partners known as *Shikmidars*, was also the common phenomenon among the tenants.

"The other systems of tenure are known as *jagir*, *inam*, or *sarbasta*, *peshkash*, *agarhar* and *ijara*. A *jagir* is a free grant of one or more villages, and the tenure may be classed under four heads; *al-tamgha* or *inam-al-tamgha*, which are grants of an hereditary or permanent nature: *Zat jagirs*, or personal grants for the maintenance of the grantees; *paigah jagirs*, or grants to the nobles of the State for maintaining troops for the Nizam: *tankhwah-i-mahallat*, or grants in lieu of certain local payments that were binding on the State. The *inam* lands are granted for service or charitable purposes, either free of revenue or subject to a quit rent. *Makta* or *Sarbasta* resembles the *jagir* tenure, except that the holder has to pay a certain fixed proportion of the revenue to the State; it is also known as *palampat* in the Maratha Districts. Under the *peshkash* tenure villages are granted on a fixed assessment, like the *zamindari* tenure in Northern India; all the samasthans in the State are held under this tenure. *Agarhar* is a free grant of one or more villages for the upkeep of Hindu temples. *Ijara* is a lease granted for a whole waste village for a term of thirty or forty years. The *ijaradar* or lessee pays no rent for the first three or five years; after that he begins to pay a fraction of the full assessment, varying from one-tenth to one-fifth, and increased every year till the full assessment is reached, which is paid till the lease expires."

[1] *Ibid*—pp. 58-59.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

TENURES.

The enforcement of various Acts in the district during the last twenty years of Independence has, however, changed the entire background. The enactments provide for improving the status of peasants. The tillers of the soil are now no more squeezed by the landlords for their own amelioration. The positions of various intermediaries like *inamdars*, *watandars* etc. have been abolished. The tillers, who now till the soil, are given a stake in land

Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants Act, 1954

This is an important legislation aimed at abolishing *inams* and cash grants in the area of the former State of Hyderabad. Under this Act all *inams* except—

(i) *inams* held by or for the benefit of charitable and religious institution and

(ii) *inams* held for rendering village service useful to the Government or to village community including *setsindhi*, *nirdi* and *baluta inams*, have been abolished.

The *inam* land was granted to those persons who were in actual possession as *kabze-kadim*, permanent tenant or tenants, on the date of vesting, *i.e.* 20th July 1955. Community service *inams* such as *qazi*, *khutabat* and *joshigiri* have also been abolished from July 1, 1960.

In Nanded district, 737 *inamdars* who were in actual possession of the land have been regranted the occupancy rights under Section 2-A (vi) of the Act. The area which has been re-granted to the *inamdars* is 2,562.714 hectares (6,332 acres, 6 gunthas). 703 tenants have been granted *inam* lands as occupants, on an area of 2,426.631 hectares (5,996 acres, 33 gunthas). The occupancy price payable by the *inamdars* and tenants is six times and twelve times the assessment, respectively, under Sub-section 2 (a) (i) of Section 6 of the Act

The occupancy price payable by the *inamdars* is Rs. 67,660.01 and that by the tenants is Rs. 1,20,156.84.

Under Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Act, all *patwari-watans* have been abolished. In all 629 applications were received from *watandar patwaris* for compensation and an amount of Rs. 8,69,098 was awarded to them.

Hyderabad Abolition of Cash Grants Act 1954 As Amended in 1960

Under this Act all cash grants (*rusum*), *viz.*, *deshmukh*, *deshpandegiri*, *yomiya*, *mansab* and *mamool*, etc., granted by the then Hyderabad government have been abolished

Under Section 3 of the Act, the compensation to the cash grantees is fixed at four times the annual amount payable to them. 237 applications were received and the amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 1,57,483.63.

Maharashtra Revenue Patil Watan (Abolition of Office) Act, 1962.

This Act came into force on 1st January 1963. All *patil watans* in the district stand abolished.

TENURES.

Under Section 11 of the Act, a representative *watandar patil* is entitled to payment of compensation equal to seven times the total amount of the annual emoluments.

2029 applications were received from *watandar patils*, of which 1714 applications were decided and an amount of Rs. 6,69,269.60 paise was awarded as the compensation in the district. The last date for filing claims for compensation was January 1, 1966.

Bombay Inferior Village Watans Abolition Act, 1958.

This Act came into force in Nanded district from August 1, 1960. Under this Act all *watans* of inferior village servants, *i.e. setsindhi najkuri, hawaldar* have been abolished. 1890 applications were received for compensation, out of which 1371 were decided and an amount of Rs. 2,96.008 was awarded towards the compensation. The last date for filing such application was August 1, 1966.

TENANCY.

With a view to giving protection to the tiller of the soil and protect their interest in the land, the Government of Hyderabad passed the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 (No. XXI of 1950) which came into force from 10th June, 1950. The main object of the Act is to enable the protected tenants to become owners of the land, owned in excess by the landholders and also to prevent the excessive sub division of agricultural holdings.

Those tenants who had held such land as tenants continuously, (i) for a period of not less than six years being a period wholly included in 1242 F. to 1352 Fasli, (ii) for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding the 1st day of January 1938, (iii) for a period of less than six years commencing not earlier than the 1st day of Fasli year 1353—sixth October 1943—and completed before the commencement of the Act, and have cultivated such land personally during such period are declared as protected tenants. The tenants who cultivated the land on 10th June, 1950, when the Act came into force, are also deemed to be protected tenants. Such tenants could not be evicted unless they ceased to cultivate personally. Under Sections 34 to 37 A of the Act 35,936 tenants have been declared as protected tenants. The other provisions of the Act were those relating to fixation of maximum rent, determination of reasonable price, termination of tenancy etc. The Act was subsequently amended in the year 1954 (No. III of 1954) to remove difficulties in implementation of the Act. The Act was also further amended in the year 1955 (Act No. III of 1956). The amended Act provides protected tenancy rights to those tenants whose landholders hold land more than three times the area of a family holding and who cultivated the land in the year 1955-56.

The Tenancy Act statutorily fixed the maximum rate of rent as follows:—

(*i*) Dry land of chalka soil .. 4 times of land revenue.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

TENANCY.

(*ii*) Dry land of B. C. soil .. 5 times of land revenue.
(*iii*) Bagait .. .. .. 5 times of land revenue.
(*iv*) Wet land .. .. .. 5 times of land revenue.

The rights of landholders to terminate the tenancy of the protected tenant for the purpose of taking over land for personal cultivation is limited to the holding of three family holdings of the concerned area. The landholder was allowed to take possession by making application to the Tahsildar by 31st March 1959 after giving notice to the tenant.

The tenant is also given rights of purchasing his holding from the landlord at a reasonable price, provided that thereby his own holding is not increased to more than three family holdings.

The Government by notification No. TNC. 5756/257049-M. dated 21-5-1957 has compulsorily transferred the ownership rights of the lands held by the landholders exceeding two family holdings to the protected tenants. In other words the protected tenants became the owners of the lands on which they were protected tenants to the extent that the tenants' holding was one family holding from 25th May 1957. In transferring such ownership rights the landholder was left with two family holdings. Now the scheme of transfer of ownership rights is still continued under Section 38-E of the Tenancy Act.

Under Section 38-E, 8,078 protected tenants have been declared as owners of 335,518.283 hectares (829,083 acres) of land. The Act was amended in the year 1961 as the Amending Act (No. XLV of 1961) which came into force on 16th November 1961. It provides for putting the dispossessed protected tenants in possession who are declared as owners under Section 38-E.

The following table indicates the number of applications filed every year under the Tenancy Act during 1950 to 1963 and other particulars pertaining to them

TABLE No. 31

Year (1)	No. of cases filed (2)	No. of cases disposed of (3)	No. of cases pending (4)	No. of cases in favour of tenants (5)	No. of cases in favour of landholders (6)
1950	2	1	1		1
1951	148	85	63	46	39
1952	314	271	43	38	85
1953	906	868	38	505	363
1954	1,246	1,156	90	734	422
1955	1,603	1,511	90	964	549
1956	2,001	1,882	121	1,192	690
1957	2,524	2,212	312	1,357	855
1958	3,465	2,791	674	1,757	1,034
1959	6,746	4,935	1,811	2,950	1,985
1960	15,077	11,074	4,003	7,460	3,614
1961	18,130	15,572	2,558	10,480	5,092
1962	20,747	18,175	2,572	12,748	5,427
1963	22,011	20,679	1,332	14,750	5,929

TENANCY.

As per provision in Chapter V of the Act, no permanent alienation and no other transfer of agricultural land is valid unless it is made with the previous permission of the Collector. Certain restrictions have been imposed on the grant of sanction as provided in Section 48 of the Act. The powers of the Collector under these Sections are delegated to the Deputy Collectors.

Under the provision in Chapter XI any person unauthorisedly occupying or wrongfully in possession of any land shall be summarily evicted by the Collector.

Section 98-A provides for validation of alienations made before 1st day of December, 1957 after depositing penalties. Such validations have been made in this district.

The following category of lands are exempted from the operation of the Hyderabad Tenancy Act, 1950.

Lands held by government and local authority, industrial or commercial undertaking, service *inam* lands, lands transferred to *bhoodan samiti*, lands held for an educational purpose, hospital or any other area notified by the government.

RURAL WAGES.

Rural labour can be divided into two categories, *i.e.* agricultural and non-agricultural. Agricultural labourers are those who are engaged mainly in such operations as ploughing, sowing, weeding, transplanting, harvesting, threshing, winnowing, etc. They also include persons doing horticulture, gardening, bee-keeping, live-stock activities and other such allied work. However, daily wages for men and women and children in these various operations differ considerably. They also differ from month to month depending on the supply of and demand for labour.

Agricultural workers are further divided into two categories, *viz.*, (1) attached, and (2) casual. Attached workers are more or less in continuous employment and they are under some sort of a contract with the employer during the period of employment. Casual workers are employed from time to time according to the exigencies of work. Big landholders and cultivators prefer to employ attached labourers on contract basis which generally lasts for a year or two. Payments to such labourers are made in kind as well as in cash in the form of advances to tide over the temporary needs. Attachment to a particular landholder provides security of employment and guaranteed flow of income during the period of employment. Child labour is found to be more common in this particular category of labour.

Most of the heavy work is done by men while women are employed for lighter operations to be carried out in the field such as weeding, threshing and winnowing. Child labour is employed for protecting crop, for looking after cattle and the like.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

RURAL WAGES.

Balutedars.

Wages, paid to men and women labourers, differ widely. The former are paid double the rate of wages, paid to the latter. In some parts of the district, in addition to cash wages, small quantities of grains are also given to the labourers.

In the self-sufficient economy, the villages had twelve *balutedars* of whom carpenter, blacksmith and cobblers were very important. They were actively connected with the agriculturists at various stages of their operations, and formed an indispensable part of the village economy. In modern times their importance has been considerably reduced and they are disappearing fast. The traditional way of paying them is generally in kind. The commodities, which are given to *balutedars* as wages, include foodgrains, pulses and other cereals, bundles of paddy, jowar, bajri etc.

The present tendency, however, among the agriculturists to pay in cash rather than in kind to these *balutedars* is the direct result of the rising prices of agricultural commodities.

TABLE No. 32

AGRICULTURAL WAGES* IN NANDED DISTRICT, IN 1958-59 AND 1961-62

Month	Carpenters	Blacksmiths	Cobblers	Field labour	Other agricultural labour	Herdsmen
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1958-59						
July	3·22	3·50	2·56	1·22	0·92	1·00
August	3·18	3·50	2·50	1·22	0·78	1·00
September	3·18	3·47	2·43	1·22	0·98	1·03
October	3·22	3·47	2·68	1·23	0·96	0·98
November	3·23	3·52	2·81	1·29	0·92	1·00
December	3·24	3·52	2·67	1·26	0·98	0·99
January	3·15	3·46	2·68	1·29	0·75	1·41
February	3·18	3·42	2·49	1·23	0·79	1·00
March	3·26	3·48	2·67	1·22	0·97	1·00
April	3·38	3·48	2·76	1·22	0·96	1·00
May	3·48	3·54	2·76	1·25	1·04	1·03
June	3·51	3·54	2·75	1·28	0·98	0·94
1961-62						
July	3·25	3·00	2·65	1·22	1·09	0·94
August	3·22	3·07	2·65	1·22	1·09	1·19
September	3·22	3·31	2·56	1·19	1·09	1·19
October	3·25	3·31	2·56	1·22	1·12	1·19
November	3·19	3·31	2·62	1·22	1·12	3·22
December	3·11	3·31	2·56	1·22	1·09	1·19
January	3·22	3·34	2·56	1·22	1·12	1·18
February	3·25	3·41	2·62	1·22	1·12	1·19
March	3·34	3·47	2·62	1·12	1·16	1·21
April	3·37	3·50	2·65	1·22	1·12	1·21
May	3·31	3·44	2·62	1·22	1·12	1·21
June	3·25	3·41	2·59	1·22	1·12	1·21

* Average daily wages in Rupees and paise.

FAMINES.

The district suffered severely from the ravages of the past famines, the causes of which could be traced to drought, war and excessive rain.

The famous Durga Devi famine, which occurred from the want of seasonable rain in 1396 and lasted for about twelve years had its dismal record of severe and prolonged distress in the district which was then depopulated. Reliable details of this and that of earlier famines, however, are not at hand. In the following century, the famine of 1460 known as Damaji Pant's renewed the distress which affected the economy of the district. The constant wars in the Deccan during this period also caused the destruction of food crops and resultant consequences.

The seventeenth century recorded famines in the years 1629—31, 1650, 1659, 1682-83 and 1685. Of these the famine which occurred at the close of the reign of Shah Jahan caused most severe distress. This was a drought which was prolonged for several years. Thousands of persons emigrated to the north-west provinces and almost the whole of the Deccan was laid waste. The famines of 1631, 1650, 1682 and 1683 were all due to military operations which caused more harm than want of rain.

The eighteenth century dawned with excessive rain in 1702 which destroyed *kharif* as well as *rabi* crops. The other three famines which were recorded in 1713, 1747 and 1787 were due to droughts. The famine of its kind which is known as "doi barra" or "skull famine" of 1792 A.D. to some extent affected the district.

Most of the famines, about twelve, that were recorded in the nineteenth century in the then Hyderabad State were all due to droughts and could be stated to have affected, in one way or the other, the economic life of the district. In 1804 an intense distress was experienced in the district, as *kharif* crops failed and prices rose sharply. The live-stock and the people who were the sufferers migrated to the surrounding districts. "In 1819 a great scarcity is said to have occurred in this and the neighbouring districts, known as *gajarkal*. In 1897 there was scarcity, and people had not recovered from its effects when the great famine of 1899-1900 occurred. All the wells and streams dried up, and there was not a drop of water in the Godavari. The rainfall in 1899 was only 381 mm (15 inches), less than half of normal quantity. The *kharif* and *rabi* crops were one-fourth and one-sixteenth of the normal. Notwithstanding an expenditure exceeding 2¼ lakhs, thousands died, and the Census of 1901 showed a decrease of 1,28,845 persons, while about 22 per cent of the cattle were lost[1]."

---

[1] Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Hyderabad State p. 228.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

FAMINES.

1881—1900.

During the period between 1881 and 1891 the district suffered severely from the outbreaks of cholera and other epidemic diseases. The seasonal conditions were also unfavourable especially in 1890. The district again faced scarcity conditions and severe distress in 1897-98 due to drought. The rainfall was about 16 inches in 1899. Afterwards came the great famine of 1900 which took a heavy toll of human lives in the district. This period was also equally disastrous from the point of view of public health in the district. Cholera of a very virulent type, small-pox, malaria and plague ravaged the whole district. However, the Hyderabad Godavari Railway line completed in 1900 opened the cotton growing district of Nanded for traffic with the neighbouring area and afforded relief to the inhabitants of the district.

1901—1931.

The decade between 1901 and 1911 was supposed to be 'a period of agricultural prosperity'. The public health also showed a considerable improvement over the previous one. In 1910-11 the heavy rains damaged the cotton crop to a great extent. In the succeeding year, however, the rainfall was scanty which in turn reduced the agricultural production. The deficiency continued in the next year also and caused scarcity and a rather severe fodder famine. In the year 1916-17 and subsequently the conditions changed very abruptly. During this year heavy and unseasonal rains affected the *kharif* and deficient rains the *rabi* crops. The prices of all commodities began rising considerably. In 1917-18 excessive and untimely rains again seriously affected the agricultural production. The distress was at its climax in 1918-19. The repeated outbreaks of epidemics such as cholera, plague, malaria etc. also exacted a heavy toll. In view of the agricultural conditions the decade, 1921—1931 was on the whole fairly satisfactory.

1931—1951.

During this period the district had fairly satisfactory agricultural seasons. The only exception was the brief outbreak of the epidemic diseases, *viz.*, plague, cholera and small-pox which accounted for 4,434 lives in the district between the period from 6th October 1940 and 31st March 1951.

The district on the whole cannot be marked out as having suffered continuously due to deficient rains. Even the Fact-Finding Committee appointed by the then Government of Bombay in 1960 came to the conclusion that the district might be regarded as free from chronic scarcity.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

Agricultural research and education are essential to planned agricultural development. Fruitful results that were obtained in the past have given added importance to these aspects of research and education. More careful selection of seeds, crop rotation, disease control techniques, and better cultural methods can increase agricultural output. In this context imparting agricultural education to the farmers assumes importance. With this object, a research centre was established at Padegaon.

In addition, Taluka Seed Farms have been operating at Deglur, Mantha, Mukhed, Pardi, Kinwat, Bhokar, Dhanegaon and Kasrali. These centres provide seeds of improved strains to farmers. Different schemes have been brought into operation, such as schemes for fertiliser and varietal trials on cultivators' fields, sampling plans in which some fields in different villages are randomly selected and trials are carried out in them, schemes for the development of local manurial resources, demonstration scheme, vegetable development scheme and sugarcane development scheme etc. which certainly go a long way in increasing not only the production but also improving the quality of the produce.

The implementation of these programmes and schemes requires a large number of well-trained field workers and officers. Accordingly, training classes are held at Nanded.

CHAPTER 5—INDUSTRIES

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

INTRODUCTION.

THE INCREASE IN PRODUCTION FROM AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES has undoubtedly a very prominent role in the process of economic development. But in a predominantly agrarian economy like that of Nanded district, where the pressure of population on land is already very high and is constantly increasing, the solution to the slow progress of economic growth and living standard lies in the diversification of major economic activity, a process which largely depends on the rapidity of industrial development.

Nanded district, although rich in agricultural resources, man-power and bovine population, is industrially backward. Seventy-six per cent of its population is directly dependent on agriculture. There is however sufficient scope for the development of the industrial resources in the district. Lack of the facilities for quick and easy transport, inadequacy of entrepreneurship and promotional capital, and the apathy of the government in the past Nizam State regime towards this part of the region were the factors responsible for the backwardness of Nanded district. Besides the economic reasons, some non-economic causes, which held up the industrial development of this region, were the educational backwardness resulting in the lack of technical knowledge, political insecurity, and shyness of promotional capital. The 1921 Census returns the figure of population supported by industries including mines as 60,851; but the proportion of industrial population per 1,000 of district population was 91. During 1959, the percentage of persons whose principal livelihood is production (other than cultivation) was 8.53 in this district. This percentage is higher than that in the other districts of Marathwada due to the existence of a textile mill at Nanded and the established handloom industry.

Cotton, the principal cash crop of the district, has led to the establishment of a spinning and weaving mill at Nanded, noteworthy in Marathwada region. It provides employment to nearly 4,200 persons. Ginning and pressing is another important processing industry serving the cotton growing area of the district. Little over nineteen small and large sized ginning and pressing units are spread over the district providing seasonal employment to about a thousand workers.

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

INTRODUCTION.

Nanded district, as stated previously is essentially an agricultural area producing important, cash crops, like cotton, oilseeds and foodgrains, such as, pulses, wheat and jowar. This explains the predominance of industries, such as, ginning and pressing, extracting vegetable oils, decorticating and *dal* milling, etc. Production of groundnut and cotton seeds has helped the establishment of the agro-industry of oil-seeds crushing. Many towns have at least more than two oil mills. No engineering units worth mentioning exist in the district. The emergence of industrial estate at Nanded has made a beginning in the field of light engineering works. Gur manufacturing is also an important industry in the district which is purely seasonal in character. During 1961, there were 185 small-scale gur producing units employing about 2,846 workers. Industrial co-operatives have also organised some small-scale units in the district. The important cottage industries in the district are weaving, tanning, carpentry, metal works (utensils), smithy and brick making.

The agriculturists in this district, after having learned the importance of a cash crop like sugarcane, have started, in the last decade, the production of sugarcane. A total of 5,400 acres of land is under sugarcane in Kandhar tahsil. Nanded and Mukhed are the other tahsils where sugarcane is produced. The completion of Manyad Dam will increase the area of land under sugarcane by 2,500 acres. This has encouraged the scheme of starting a sugar factory on co-operative basis at Kalambar near Kandhar. The crushing capacity of the sugar factory is estimated to be 1,000 tons of sugarcane per day. The co-operative factory with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 lakhs made a share capital collection of Rs. 75,000 till August 1960.

Kinwat tahsil of the district is endowed with forest resources consisting mainly of teak-wood. It is also known for mineral wealth in the shape of lime stone. The availability of teak-wood in large quantity has encouraged the growth of saw mills in this district. Forests in Hadgaon tahsil also provide ample quantity of wood for these saw mills.

Absence of capital, lack of knowledge of investment opportunities, obstacles as regards capital formation, lack of technical know-how and training facilities, non-availability of ready and developed markets, are some of the factors responsible for the halfhazard and lopsided industrial development in the district.

The following table gives the position of cottage industries and the number of persons employed in them in 1960.

TABLE No. 1

NUMBER OF COTTAGE UNITS AND EMPLOYMENT 1960 *

Industry	No. of units	Employment
Weaving	919	2,120
Dyeing and bleaching	10	28
Blacksmithy	139	261
Metal works	197	N.A.
Carpentry	309	543
Bamboo works	116	338
Bricks and tiles	177	N.A.
Pottery	137	N.A.
Tanning	473	1,130
Oil	61	191
Soap making	5	24
Rice husking	41	121

Table No. 2 gives the statistics about the factories registered under the Factories Act, while Table No. 3 gives the pattern of employment in various industries, as per 1961 Census returns.

TABLE No. 2

NUMBER OF REGISTERED FACTORIES AND EMPLOYMENT IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1960

Name of Industry	Large-Scale		Average employment per unit	Small Scale		Average employment per unit
	No. of units	Employment		No. of units	Employment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Cotton textile ..	1	4200	4,200	Nil	Nil	
2. Cotton ginning and pressing.	15	1,079	72	3	50	17
3. Vegetable oil ..	2	74	37	10	119	12
4. Automobile repairing and workshops.	1	61	61	..	..	..
5. Decorticating and dal milling.	..	..	..	3	45	15
6. Unclassified	..	..	..	2	25	13
7. Saw milling	..	..	..	1	5	5

* Assistant Director of Industries, Government of Maharashtra, Aurangabad.

TABLE No. 3

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISION, MAJOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION IN 1961 IN NANDED DISTRICT

Classification of Industries	Total Workers			Workers in household industry			Workers in non-household industry		
	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Division (1)									
Mining and Quarrying	1,438	1,040	398	5	4	1	1,433	1,036	397
Divisions (2) and (3).									
Manufacturing.									
Foodstuffs	1,515	1,288	227	538	380	158	977	908	69
Beverages	660	637	23	232	213	19	428	424	4
Tobacco products	631	360	271	200	18	182	431	342	89
Textile—cotton	8,492	6,469	2,023	2,794	1,137	1,657	5,698	5,332	366
Textile—jute	336	49	287	326	43	283	10	6	4
Textile—wool	333	169	164	331	167	164	2	2	..

Textile—silk	5	4	1	5	4	1	..	..	..
Textile—miscellaneous	3,138	2,501	637	2,533	1,936	597	605	565	40
Wood and wooden products	5,504	4,652	852	4,876	4,032	844	628	620	8
Paper and paper products	10	4	6	9	4	5	1	..	1
Printing and publishing	6	1	5	1	1	..	5	..	5
Leather and leather products	1,923	1,728	195	2,675	1,496	179	248	232	16
Rubber, petroleum and coal products ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
Chemicals and chemical products	50	39	11	18	11	7	32	28	4
Non-metallic mineral products	3,868	2,287	1,581	3,418	1,991	1,427	450	296	154
Basic metals and their products	1,613	1,287	326	1,185	966	219	338	321	17
Machinery and electrical equipment	27	25	2	7	5	2	20	20	..
Transport equipment	427	413	14	287	273	14	140	140	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	1,611	1,539	72	1,248	1,192	56	363	347	16

TABLE No 3—*contd.*

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISION, MAJOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION IN 1961 IN NANDED DISTRICT

Classification of Industries	Total Workers			Workers in household industry			Workers in non-household industry		
	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Division (4)									
Construction									
Construction and maintenance of buildings ..	2,969	2,673	296	..	..	..	2,969	2,673	296
Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels.	1,218	919	299	..	..	..	1,214	919	295
Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction and maintenance of water-ways and water reservoirs, irrigation and other agricultural works.	780	522	258	.	..	..	780	522	258
Division (5)									
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services									
Electricity and gas	121	120	1	..	..	..	121	120	1
Water-supply and sanitary services	297	185	112	..	..	..	297	185	112

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

INTRODUCTION.

This Chapter is divided into three sections. The first section deals with the large and small industries, registered under the Factories Act, whereas the second section gives information about the various cottage and village industries in the district. Labour organisation and trade union movement in the district are described in the third section.

SECTION I—LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Textile.

Nanded district is predominantly agricultural and produces rich cash crops like cotton and oil-seeds. In 1960, 4.77 lakhs of acres or 27 per cent of the total area under cultivation was under cotton. Nanded is one of the prominent cotton markets in Maharashtra. The cotton produced in the district is of good quality and of long staple.

That explains the existence of a textile mill in the district even as early as the thirties of this century. A bulk of the employment in organised industries is accounted for by the cotton mill at Nanded which was established in 1923 with the initiative of the former Hyderabad Government. It is a mixed undertaking as the *ex*-Hyderabad Government held some shares, the ownership of which has now passed on to the Government of Maharashtra with the reorganisation of States in 1956.

It is a composite mill equipped with 38,798 spindles and 902 power-looms. The mill purchases raw cotton in the local market as well as in Parbhani and Aurangabad markets. Its principal products are sheetings and long cloth. About 40 per cent of the total produce is exported mainly to Africa while 60 per cent is consumed within the country. The mill also sells cotton yarn regularly to the extent of about 30,000 lbs. per month at Hyderabad, Sholapur and Nanded markets. It provides employment to about 4,200 persons. During 1963, the textile mill had an authorised capital amounting to Rs. 1,25,00,000 out of which Rs. 95,00,000 represented issued capital. The amount of subscribed capital was Rs. 87,26,100. Reserves and surpluses were Rs. 2,24,450 coupled with secured loans of Rs. 4,84,959. The mill had fixed assets worth Rs. 1,02,99,591 and investment worth Rs. 1,72,933. Current assets, loans and advances, and profit and loss account at the asset side of the balance sheet showed Rs. 77,57,573 and Rs. 14,24,809, respectively. During that year the mill had sales worth Rs. 2,13,92,007 and the closing stock was worth Rs. 36,33,146. Sales of yarn fetched Rs. 21,50,746 and sale of waste Rs. 4,19,391.

Only a part of the total production of cotton is being consumed by the existing textile mill, and the rest is being exported to Bombay, Sholapur, Madras and Hyderabad markets. To exploit this abundance of raw material locally available, on 20th February 1963, the Marathwada Co-operative Spinning Mill was registered at Nanded.

CHAPTER 5. Industries. LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Availability of sufficient cotton proffers scope for the establishment of another spinning mill at Nanded. Other favourable factors are proximity of the river Godavari, availability of cheap power from Purna project and rail connections with Manmad in the north and Hyderabad in the south.

Ginning and Pressing.

Ginning and pressing is a resource oriented industry, and as such, the factories are located at cotton growing centres like Deglur, Kinwat, Dharmabad, Nanded, Mukhed, Bhokar, Umri, Karkheli, Himayatnagar and Loha. There were 35 cotton ginning and pressing factories in 1951. In 1960, the number stood at 21. The fall in the number could be attributed to the lack of promotional capital and management. Many of these factories stopped functioning as manufacturing units. Merchants, who formerly were owners of these factories, have now organised themselves into co-operatives or pools. These co-operatives or associations charge the merchants for the ginning and pressing of cotton. The ginning and pressing charges range between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 per bale. This change in structural organisation of the industry has altered the tone of the business considerably.

At the initial stage, much capital is required to be invested in this industry. Though the cost depends on the size of the factory, plant and machinery, the cost of constructing a factory has risen from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lakhs, during the last decade.

The investment pattern is changing with the advent of new techniques in the process of production. The fixed capital invested in this industry in Nanded district varies between Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 3,00,000. Machinery accounts for the bulk of it. The working capital pattern has changed completely as the factories have stopped functioning as producing units. The working capital required for a factory producing 3,000 bales per season amounted to from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. It has now diminished by about 40 to 50 per cent during the last decade.

The factories start working in November and generally continue up to March. Before the commencement of the season in November, repairs and maintenance are done well in advance as the subsequent working of the factory is continuous. In spite of the seasonal demand, the working days in Nanded district vary between 100 and 150.

During 1960, the number of workers employed in this industry was 2,096, next to that employed in the textile mill. A ginning and pressing factory, in a normal season, employs 75 to 100 persons. In an exceptionally good season one mill was found to have employed 150 persons. A factory requires three types of workers, e.g., skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. Boiler attendants, fitters and lashers fall in the first category; wingers, stitchers and oilmen fall in the second and rest, *viz.*, the cotton filters and cotton carriers are included in the third category.

Industries.

LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Ginning and Pressing.

Their wages vary from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 4 per day. Boiler attendants and managers are the highest paid employees, whereas women workers who mostly carry cotton and pick gins are the lowest paid, earning between Re. 1 and Rs. 1.50 per day. Only technical staff is employed on a permanent basis, the appointments of the rest being purely temporary.

An average ginning and pressing factory in Nanded district has the capacity to gin and press 30 to 50 quintals of cotton per shift. Most of the factories process 1,000 to 3,000 bales or 750 tons of cotton per season depending on the size of the machinery and the resources exploited.

The main market for cotton bales is Bombay. One of the factories was found sending bales to Madras and its oil to Akola. The local sales represent about 5 per cent of the total production. But with the change in the functions, the factories are not directly concerned with the market. The finished products are not owned by the factories but by the merchants or *adatyas* who supply the cotton for processing. The raw material is mostly collected and bought in the local market. Merchants buy cotton directly from the farmers in nearby villages and send it to factories for ginning and pressing which in turn charge commission per bale processed.

The factories require crude oil and coal as fuel. The normal requirement in case of crude oil is, 2,500 gallons per season, the cost of which varies between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 6,000. Only one factory was found using a dynamo. The average consumption of coal and charcoal was found to be 215 tons per season.

The difficulties experienced are typical to the industries functioning in a developing economy. Factories which have established themselves in the mofussil area suffer from lack of a developed money market, financial and banking facilities and inadequacy of transport. The inadequacy of transport facilities affected their supply of raw material as a result of which sometimes cotton was sent to the neighbouring districts. The ginning factories in Nanded have recently combined oil producing with ginning and pressing work.

Oil Industry.

The oil industry is the second important processing industry of the district, next to cotton ginning and pressing. Both the raw material and the labour are easily available in plenty locally. Groundnut being the second main cash crop of the district, oil-mills with expellers have been established at important groundnut growing centres such as Nanded, Deglur, Kandhar, Dharmabad, Mukhed, Loha and Batmogra.

In 1951, there were only four oil-mills in the district employing about hundred persons. In 1960 the number of oil-mills increased to seven employing on an average 235 workers per day. In 1961-62, there were 2 large-scale oil processing units employing together 75 persons. Ten small-scale units employed

CHAPTER 5. — Industries. LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES. Oil Industry.

119 persons, the average employment per unit being 12. One large-scale oil extraction unit at Deglur employed 90 persons. The oil-mills in Nanded district had fixed capital amounting to about Rs. 4 lakhs. The working capital ranged between Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs. Generally an oil-mill, employing about 12 to 15 persons and working for 200 days in a year required about Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 as fixed capital and Rs. 20,000 as working capital. Sixty per cent of the fixed capital was invested in machinery and spare parts and purchases of raw material formed the bulk of the working capital. The average annual wage bill per mill was Rs. 8,000. The annual turnover of these mills in Nanded district is about Rs. 15 lakhs.

Though some factories work throughout the year, some adjust their working according to the supply of raw material and the demand for finished product. Their working days vary between 200 and 250 per year. The daily wages paid to the driver, fitter and other unskilled workers range between Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 4 per day.

The main market for the finished product is local and in the case of the mills in the mofussil area the market is Nanded town. Many mills export oil to the districts of Akola, Amravati and Aurangabad. The annual sale of an average oil-mill varies between Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs 2.50 lakhs.

Crude oil or diesel oil is the important item of fuel. Coal and electric power are also used in many oil-mills in the district. In 1962-63, the fuel requirement of an oil-mill in Nanded was worth Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000.

Inadequate transport facilities is a major hindrance to the oil-mills, situated in mofussil towns. The oil-mills situated at places like Mukhed and Kandhar suffer considerably on this account in the rainy season. Inadequate supply of fuel like crude oil and electric power is yet another difficulty in their way.

Dal and Flour Milling.

Decorticating, *dal-milling* and *flour-milling* is another note-worthy industry in the district. Being a resource oriented industry it is also situated at the sources of raw material. It provides seasonal employment to local workers.

There is one large sized *dal* mill at Nanded which employs about 500 workers. In 1961, there were 270 flour or rice mills in the district engaging 538 workers. The flour and *dal* mills are located mainly at Nanded, Dharmabad and Kandhar. The raw material is purchased locally by the mills and finished product too is sold mostly in the local market. The working of the *dal* mills is purely seasonal and the average employment per mill is 10 persons.

Electricity Generation.

Availability of electric power immensely influences in industrial growth of an under-developed region and provides a proper economic incentive. Many a new industries flourish and create

Electricity Generation.

additional economic potentialities for the region, to exploit. Hence, the generation of electricity assumes prominence in the progress of industrialization of the region.

The Purna Project was the only noteworthy multi-purpose project included in the Second Five-Year Plan of Marathwada region. Situated at the toe of the irrigation dam at Yeldari across the Purna in Godavari basin, the generating unit had an installed capacity of 15,000 kw. at the cost of Rs. 171 lakhs. The generated power was to be supplied to Nanded, Parbhani, Sailu, Jintur, Hingoli, Kalamnuri and Pathri.

In 1957, the installed capacity of the generating sets in Marathwada was only 1,400 kw., and the number of consumers was only 1,400. The per head consumption of electricity was only 0.4 unit. By 1963, the installed capacity of these sets increased to about 10,000 kw. The demand for power which was 760 kw. in 1957 increased to 5,000 kw. The number of consumers also rose to 21,000. Prior to 1957, there were no electrically operated pumping sets. Now, more than 120 pumps work on electricity. In 1957 only two towns were electrified in Marathwada, but in 1964 the number rose to 87. Consumption per head rose from 0.4 units in 1959 to 1.5 units in 1963.

In the district, before the year 1962, electricity was available only at Nanded, Deglur and Kinwat and partially at Dharmabad. In 1963, electrification was completed at Hadgaon in Hadgaon tahsil, Ardhapur, Lahan, Mukhed, Limbegaon and Mugar in Nanded tahsil and Biloli, Dharmabad and Kundalwadi in Biloli tahsil. Only Mukhed remained to be electrified.

During 1949 and 1961, M/s. Osmanshahi Textile Mill supplied power to Nanded town from its own generating set. Consumption in 1959-60 over that in 1956 increased considerably. Such increase in the consumption of electricity from Osmanshahi Mills resulted in the staggering of their internal load. Hence the former Hyderabad Government proposed to set up a 1,500 kw. steam station at Nanded to relieve the Osmanshahi Mills of their responsibility to supply the town with electricity. But this proposal was dropped by the then Bombay Government after the reorganisation of States and it was decided to establish diesel sets with an installed capacity of 900 kw. at Nanded. Since 1961, the Electricity Board supplied the entire town load and thus the supply from the mills has been discontinued.

The Nanded power house, having fully utilised the installed capacity of 2,833 kw., provides electricity to Nanded town and 28 other villages. With fixed capital of Rs. 50,79,574 and working capital of Rs. 11,71,906 in 1964, it possesses machinery like Blackstone DG set, Skoda DG set and three Mirrlees sets two of which have a capacity of 1,000 kw. each. Deglur power house having an installed capacity of 180 kw. and utilising 132 kw. out of it provides electricity to Deglur, Biloli, Kundalwadi and

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Electricity Generation.

Dharmabad. Having a fixed capital of Rs. 8,00,000 and working capital of Rs. 1,50,000 it owns one MWM set of 50 kw. and another Dentz set of 100 kw. Kinwat power house has Skoda DG set of 32 kw. and MWM set of 80 kw. Its fixed capital is Rs. 1,46,000 and the working capital comes to Rs. 70,000. Vidarbha grid provides electricity to the towns of Tamsa and Hadgaon.

The Nanded power house has high tension power lines of 160.10 miles and low tension lines of 85 miles. Deglur power house has high tension lines of 32 miles and low tension lines of 15 miles.

The rates per unit are even all over the district but are different for general and agricultural usages which are 15 paise and 13 paise, respectively.

The following table gives the statistics of electricity generation and consumption in the district during the period 1949—62:—

TABLE No. 4

UNITS OF ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED, PURCHASED AND CONSUMED IN NANDED DISTRICT

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
K. W. H. generated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·74	20·53
K. W. H. purchased ..	8·90	8·95	9·66	10·59	10·89	11·24	12·55	12·91	14·12	15·27	16·25	4·08	0·46
Domestic consumption ..	2·21	2·38	2·91	3·38	3·63	3·88	4·02	4·24	2·11	2·14	2·44	2·93	4·38
Commercial, light and small power.	0·28	0·34	0·34	3·36	0·33	0·29	0·45	0·47	3·32	3·38	3·60	4·32	5·36
Industrial	2·31	2·77	2·89	3·33	3·25	3·37	3·78	3·43	3·42	4·48	4·41	4·64	4·90
Public lighting	0·23	0·25	0·27	0·27	0·27	0·30	0·32	0·39	0·42	0·42	0·61	0·76	1·60
Other purposes	2·18	2·26	2·45	2·51	2·61	2·72	3·19	3·26	3·43	3·39	3·43	3·47	0·45
Total utilisation	7·21	8·00	8·86	9·85	10·09	10·56	11·76	11·79	12·70	13·81	14·49	16·12	16·69

Source.—(*a*) Up to 1959-60, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Nanded Division. This was only distributing station having bulk supply from the Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., Nanded.

(*b*) 1960-61, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Nanded Division.

CHAPTER 5. Industries. LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES. Nanded Industrial Estate.

With the object of promoting small-scale industries and exploiting available economic resources including labour force, various industrial estates were envisaged and formed in many towns in Maharashtra with the assistance and guidance of the Government. Where there is a prolonged absence of any influencing basic industry in a particular part of the State, the industrial estate has to take a lead and provide proper incentives for the industrial development of the region. These industrial estates are thus to be taken as the systematic and united effort for the industrial uplift of under-developed areas.

With these objectives in view a scheme for starting an industrial estate at Nanded at an estimated cost of Rs. 13 lakhs was included in the Second Five-Year Plan by the *ex*-Hyderabad State. After the reorganisation of states in 1956, the then Bombay Government after the merger of Marathwada region, entrusted the execution of the scheme to the Nanded Municipality, and a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was advanced towards the initial cost of the estate.

An area of about 60 acres of land has been acquired, and Nanded Co-operative Industrial Estate has been formed.

The type of industries proposed to be started include saw-milling and furniture manufacturing, *dal* and *masala* milling, automobile spare parts, springlet manufacturing, nails manufacturing, foundry castings and finishing workshop

SECTION II—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Cottage industries have a significant role to play in a developing economy These industries require less capital and can absorb more manpower and thus offer a solution to the problem of unemployment or under employment in rural areas.

The cottage industries are spread all over the district and are being gradually brought under co-operative fold. The important cottage industries in the district are weaving, tanning, carpentry, metal works, brick-making, pottery, etc. The location of these industries is as follows: —

Industry	*Place of concentration*
1. Oil making	Nanded, Kandhar, Deglur, Dharmabad, Loha, Eklara, Mukramabad, Betmogra and Mukhed.
2. Saw-milling	Nanded, Kinwat, Sahastrakunda, Boath Road.
3. Gul making	Hadgaon, Yeoti, Kundalwadi, Wanegaon, Phulbel and Umri.
4. Handloom . .	Nanded, Kundalwadi, Jahoor, Dharmabad, Wanegaon, Mudkhed, Loha, Kandhar, Mukramabad, Manasquri, Karadkhed, Shahapur, Mukhed.

Industry	*Place of concentration*
5. Dyeing	Himayatnagar, Nanded, Mukhed.
6. Soap	Nanded, Kandhar, Deglur.
7. Tanning	Nanded, Kinwat, Dharmabad, Loha, Phulbel, Jahoor, Himayatnagar, Mukramabad, Mudkhed and Mukhed.
8. Pottery	Kundalwadi, Nanded, Phulbel, Eklara, Betmogra, Mukhed.
9. Bricks and tiles	Kundalwadi, Yeoti, Phulbel, Eklara, Betmogra, Mukhed, Karadkhed, Shahapur.
10. Bamboo works	Wanegaon, Kundalwadi, Dharmabad Loha, Mukhed and Hadgaon.
11. Metal works	Nanded, Kundalwadi, Loha, Dharmabad, Kandhar, Mudkhed, Mukramabad, Deglur.
12. Blacksmithy	Nanded, Hadgaon, Loha, Mudkhed, Kundalwadi.

Majority of the units did not use power, and employed less than ten workers.

In the nature of things, the cottage industries provide employment to considerable number of artisans and their families. The statistics of employment, as per the 1961 Census returns, are furnished below.

According to 1961 Census the total number of workers employed in each industry was as under:—

Industry (1)	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers.	2,108	928	1,179
Shoe-makers and shoe repairers	1,479	1,366	113
Blacksmiths, hammersmiths and forgemen	939	741	198
Carpenters, joiners, pattern makers (wood)	2,990	2,981	9
Sawyers and wood working machinists	376	376	..
Potters and related clay formers	3,249	1,899	1,350
Basket weavers and related workers	1,605	772	833
Tanners, fellmongers, pelt dressers and related workers.	287	232	55

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Under the programme of the development of cottage industries, the Government provides training facilities to the artisans in various crafts. The statement furnished below gives the information about the training centres in the district. Instruction in the use of improved tools and scientific methods is imparted at these training centres.

CENTRES OF TRAINING IN COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN NANDED DISTRICT DURING 1960

School (1)	Place (2)	Industry (3)	Rate of stipend per month (4)	Period of training (5)	Number of seats (6)
			Rs.		
Blacksmithy Centre .	Nanded . .	Smithy .	25	One year	15
Rural Arts and Crafts Industrial Centre.	Mudkhed	Weaving and leather works.	20	One year	24
Leather Work School.	Deglur .	Leather working	25	One year	15

Oil Ghani Industry.

The oil *ghani* industry was one of the important cottage industries in the district and was mainly located at Nanded, Kundalwadi, Deglur, Kinwat and Dharmabad. The number of artisans engaged in this industry was about 750 in the district. Their number at a few places was as given below:—

Dharmabad	100
Deglur	50
Kundalwadi and Nanded	150 to 200

The number of establishments was as follows: Deglur 2; Dharmabad 3; Kundalwadi 3; Nanded 4. The industry at Kinwat was of a seasonal nature.

Raw material.—The raw materials required for this industry, *viz*., groundnut and safflower were available at Dharmabad, Deglur, Nanded and Kundalwadi. Castor seed, sesamum and *ambadi* seed were also used. The prices of the raw materials were as follows in 1961-62:—

Groundnut . .	Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per quintal.
Sesamum .	Rs. 100 per quintal (at Kinwat).
Karadi .	Rs. 45 to Rs. 55 per quintal.

The brisk season of oil crushing is between October and January and that of safflower between February and April.

Tools and equipment.—The *kolu ghanis* and *nutan ghanis*, winnowing fans and *chalan*, were the tools and equipment used. The prices of oil *ghanis* were as follows:—

Old *ghani*—Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.

Nutan *ghani*—Rs. 500 to Rs. 600.

Warangal *ghani*—Rs. 300.

80 per cent of the *ghanis* used by the artisans were of old type.

Production.—The main product was oil, while oil-cake was the by-product. Two to three artisans produce 6 to 7 quintals of oil in a month. At Dharmabad the hand pressing method was used. The production on the *nutan ghanis* yielded better results than the old *ghanis*.

Marketing.—The oil produced and the other by-products were sold in the local markets. The oil was sold through the co-operative societies.

Wages.—The daily earning of an artisan varied between Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 2. The wages were paid on a contract basis. The women workers did petty jobs, such as, cleaning of groundnuts, and were paid a rupee per day.

At present there are ten co-operative societies of oil workers situated at Deglur, Mudkhed, Kinwat, Hadgaon, Kanjra, Tamsa, Mukramabad and Bhokar. They engage in the marketing of the products of the industry. The Government helps them by contributing to their working capital or share capital.

Handloom Weaving.

The handloom weaving industry is an important cottage industry in Nanded district. It provides employment to a large number of artisans. The industry is mainly located at Nanded, Deglur, Loha, Kandhar, Mudkhed, Umri, Biloli and Mukhed. The number of artisans engaged at each of these places is given below:—

Places	*Artisans*
Nanded	1,000
Deglur	1,000
Kundalwadi	200
Mukhed	500
Mudkhed	300
Other places in the district.. ..	1,000

There are sixteen centres of handloom weaving in Nanded district. The weavers belonging to Padmashali, Rangari, Momin and Harijan, Koshti castes, followed this industry as a hereditary occupation.

The raw materials required for the industry are yarn, dyes and other chemicals and are obtained from Nanded, Hyderabad, Bombay and Sholapur. The industry consumed raw material valued at Rs. one lakh to Rs. two lakhs per month.

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Handloom Weaving.

Tools and equipment.—The tools and equipment used in this industry are: (1) pitlooms, (2) shuttles, (3) frame fly shuttle, (4) steel reeds, (5) dobbies, and (6) automatic looms. These are prepared locally.

Their prices are as follows:—

(1) pitlooms—Rs. 150.
(2) shuttle—Rs. 10.
(3) frame fly shuttle looms—Rs. 250.
(4) steel reeds—Rs. 25.
(5) dobbies—Rs. 20.

The products were *dhotis, lugadies, sarees, rumals,* bed-sheets, carpets and shirtings. The shirtings produced at Kundalwadi in this district are famous and cheap and are in good demand. The prices of the products were as follows:—

	Prices
(1) *Dhoti* (pair)	Rs. 7 to Rs. 15.
(2) *Lugade*	Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.
(3) *Saree*	Rs. 10 to Rs. 40.
(4) *Rumal*	0-10 nP. to Re. 1·50 nP.
(5) Bed-sheet	Rs. 3 to Rs. 12.
(6) Carpet	Rs. 5 to Rs. 30.

The production of the industry was worth rupees fifty to sixty thousand per day. The articles were sold in the local market and in the neighbouring districts. The wages paid to an artisan were about Rs. 2 per day.

Co-operative Societies.—In 1962 there were fifteen societies of cotton weavers. They provided yarn to the weavers and arranged for sale of the finished products. The societies are organised mainly to solve the problems of inadequate finance, training facilities, availability of cheap raw materials and marketing of finished articles.

Financial assistance is provided to these societies for the establishment of dye-houses, and for purchasing improved tools and equipment by the government. Loans are granted to weavers for purchase of shares.

Wool-weaving.

Wool weaving is one of the old industries in the district mainly located in Biloli tahsil. It is a seasonal industry engaging the artisans during and after the winter season. Wool and tamarind seeds constitute the main raw materials required by the industry and are available locally.

Looms, brush, wood shuttle and *chati* are the tools used by the artisans. The prices of the tools are as under:—

	Rs.
Looms (each)	150
Brush	10
Wood shuttle	2
Chati	1

Industries.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES. Wool-weaving.

Shepherds and Sangars are mostly engaged in this industry. The shepherds undertake the work of shearing the sheep and Sangars engage themselves in weaving blankets (*kamblis*).

The process of making blankets is as follows: The wool is soaked in tamarind water and dried in open air and combed. It is resoaked and dried again before it is used for weaving. *Yava* a piece of wood about 3′ in length and 6′ round with a pointed end, *otkula*, a long piece of wood with an indented side are the tools used by the artisans. The artisans in the industry follow primitive methods and use old fashioned tools. They use pit and throw shuttle looms and very crude apparatus for spinning, carding and weaving. A hollow bamboo 12″ in length and 1½″ in diameter is used as a shuttle. All the looms and their accessories are prepared and repaired locally.

These artisans are very poor and do not have much of capital. Their condition has remained static for decades together.

Bamboo working.

Bamboo working is the hereditary occupation of Buruds found all over the district. Mostly they make articles of household use such as winnowing fans, baskets, etc.

Bamboo is the main raw material required by the industry and is imported from the districts of Karnool. Adilabad, etc., of Andhra Pradesh. Bamboo is available locally in Kinwat tahsil. The cost of small and big bamboos varies between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 per hundred and Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 per hundred, respectively.

Knife (*koyta*), chisels and cutters are the main tools required by the artisans and are available locally.

Bamboos are straightened first and then are cut into pieces of 4′ to 5′ in size. These pieces are soaked in a water tub for about eight days after which they are dried in the sun for a day. The stripes are prepared and used in the making of various domestic articles. The articles produced find ready local market.

The average earnings of an artisan vary between Rs. two and Rs. three per day. There are five co-operative bamboo workers societies in the district. They are the Mahendra Bamboo Co-operative Society Ltd., Vazirabad, Nanded, the Burad Co-operative Society Ltd., Mudkhed; the Bamboo Co operative Society Ltd., Kalanpuda (Kinwat tahsil); the Burud Co-operative Society Ltd., Betmogra (Nanded tahsil) and the Burud Co-operative Society Ltd., Kundalwadi (Bhokar mahal). The Government have contributed share capital to these societies.

Pottery, Brick and Tile making.

Pottery and brick making is an hereditary occupation of Kumbhars found in almost every village in the district. They make earthen vessels and toys and supply them to the village people.

CHAPTER 5. — Industries. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES. Pottery, Brick and Tile making.

The tools of a potter consist of an earthen wheel for making vessels, a brick-kiln for baking bricks, tiles and vessels, and wooden moulds for making bricks. The construction of a potter's wheels is as follows: a flat piece of wood is first cut into a circular form of about 8" in diameter and a small flat circular stone having a hollow in the middle is fixed in the centre of the piece of wood. Six thin sticks are inserted as spokes in the piece of wood which serves as the nave. Three hops are then tied to the ends of the spokes with a thin rope and the circumference of the wheel is loaded with a mixture of clay and some other materials to make it heavy. A slant wooden peg about 9" long is buried in the ground. A pit is filled with water and the wheel is placed on the peg which rests in the hollow of the stone fixed in the nave. A set of these tools costs about Rs. 50.

Clay, half burnt charcoal and charcoal dust are the main raw materials required by the industry. Clay is available locally in the river bed (of Godavari) and it costs about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per acre. Coal ash, charcoal, etc., are available locally from the Osmanshahi mills of Nanded and the Nanded railway station. The cost of coal ash varies between Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 per brass.

The main products of the industry are different earthen utensils, bricks and tiles. One artisan can produce about one thousand bricks per day with the help of three labourers.

The average earnings of an artisan come to about Rs. 3 per day. It is a seasonal industry providing occupation to the artisan between the months of October and June. The investment in the industry depends upon the size of business, and varies between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 7,000. The capital is mostly obtained from money-lenders.

The process of making earthen vessels is given below:—

Earth is mixed with horse dung and soaked for a definite time with water for the preparation of earthen pots. The mixture is then kneaded properly and trodden on twice. It is then placed in the required quantities on the wooden nave of the potter's wheel which is turned with a stick fixed in a hole made for the purpose in the rim to get sufficient motion. The operator then gives the clay the required form with the help of a piece of wet cloth in his fingers. The pot is both enlarged and strengthened by continual handling, turning and applying fresh mud, and a required shape is given to it. The pots are then dried and a solution of red and black earth is applied to them externally. They are then polished by rubbing with strings of smooth *kanjka* and sometimes with *kate bhorra* seeds, besmeared with oil. The pots are finally baked in a kiln in the following way. At the bottom of a kiln some paddy husk and cow dung are spread and the pots are kept in regular rows among the husk and cakes which are

Pottery, Brick and Tile making.

plentifully heaped. The kiln is set fire to in the evening. The pots are taken out after the whole husk and cow dung cakes are burnt, by the next morning.

In 1963, there were fourteen co-operative societies of potters and brick makers in the district. These societies endeavour to solve the problems faced by the industry such as inadequacy of finance, absence of proper training, difficulties in securing raw materials at cheaper rates, etc.

Leather Working and Tanning.

Leather working and tanning is an old and important industry in the district. It is mainly followed by Dhors and Chambhars who are hereditary artisans. In Nanded district the important centres of this industry are Nanded, Naigaon, Deglur and Hadgaon. There are about two thousand artisans engaged in the industry. The work of tanning is mainly done by Dhors and Mahars while the work of preparing leather goods is mainly done by Chambhars.

Raw hides, lime and some chemicals like potassium dichromate are the main raw materials required for tanning. *Hirda* and *babhul* barks and *tarvad* bark are used in the process of tanning. Two or three lime pits, tanning pits, washing tanks and tools like wooden mallets, *rapis, aris* and a few tubes and barrels are the tools and equipment used in the process.

These artisans follow the bag tanning process. There is no difference between this method and the method which is followed at Kolhapur. The hide is macerated in lime water to separate the hair, the fat and the fleshy parts from it. After the hide is well soaked, the hair is scraped with a scraper and the fat and fleshy parts are removed with a knife (*rapi*). It is then washed and soaked for nearly three days in a light solution of *babhul* bark or *tarvad* bark and *hirda* water. To have a thorough tanned hide the process of soaking is repeated thrice. The hide is then tied into a bag and hung up with a stronger solution of *babhul* bark and *hirda* water. It is left in such a state for seven days. On the eighth day it is washed and again dried. It is then ready for sale.

Tanned leather is sold mostly in the local market. The earnings of a tanner's family vary between Rs. 100 and Rs. 130 per month. Artisans in Nanded district have been given subsidies for the construction of new pits and for the repairing of old ones.

Leather working is a perennial industry. Work is done by hand only. Chappals, shoes, sandals are the main products of the industry and are mostly sold in local markets.

The raw materials required by the industry consist of tanned hide for soles, chrome leather and other polishing materials. An average artisan can produce one pair of shoes or three pairs of chappals per day. The price of a pair of chappals varies between Rs. 4 and Rs. 6. The articles sold in local markets fetch the artisan Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per day.

CHAPTER 5. Industries. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

There were 48 co-operative societies of leather workers in the district. These societies supply to the members cheap raw materials and ready market. One training centre has been opened at Nanded imparting training in leather work.

Carpentry.

Carpentry occupies an important place amongst the cottage industries in the district. Carpentry, an occupation formerly confined to the Sutar community is now followed by many other communities. The carpenters are employed in the construction of houses, they make furniture and repair agricultural implements in rural areas. Nanded, Kinwat, Hadgaon, Deglur, Bhokar and Biloli are the main centres of the industry in the district, where about 1,500 artisans are engaged in this occupation. With considerable area under forests, Nanded and Kinwat are reputed for teak furniture.

Wood, which is the main raw material required for the industry, is available in plenty in the nearby areas and is generally purchased by the co-operative societies of carpenters. The price of wood varies between Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 per cubic feet

The tools and equipment required for the industry are chisels, saw, files, planes, measuring foot, hammers, drill machines, etc The whole set of tools costs about Rs. 500 and is locally available.

Carpentry is a full-time employment which keeps the artisans busy for about ten hours a day. An artisan earns between Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 per day.

With their primitive methods of work, the industry has suffered in the district. The Zilla Parishad has opened training centres for carpenters in every Block in the district. Co-operatives are also encouraged. In 1962 there were eight co-operatives of carpenters in the district.

Blacksmiths.

It is a common calling in every town and village. One or two Lohar families producing and repairing agricultural implements and domestic articles like spades, pick-axes, axes, furrows, sickles, hoes, axles, flat pans (*tavas*), frying pans (*kadhais*) and prongs (*sandshis*) is a common sight in rural areas. In 1960 there were 139 units employing 281 artisans in the occupation. The number of artisans engaged in the occupation was placed between 500 and 800 during 1964.

Iron and steel sheets constitute the main raw materials required by the industry and are obtained from Bombay. The prices of iron sheets vary between Rs. 800 and Rs. 1,200 per ton. The artisans are always faced with a shortage of raw materials.

The main tools and equipment required by the industry are pincers (*sandshi*), bellows (*bhata*), anvil (*airan*), sledge-hammer (*ghan*), hammer (*hatoda*), etc. The whole set costs about Rs. 200.

The artisans in the industry earn between Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per day. It is a perennial occupation

In 1962 there were two co-operatives of blacksmiths at Nanded. The Government have contributed to the share capital of these societies and have rendered financial assistance by way of loans. Facilities for training the artisans are also provided.

There is no steel fabricating unit in Nanded district registered under the Factories Act except some ventures under the industrial estate scheme. There are, however, a few small units, mainly located at Nanded town employing less than 20 workers each. The operations are done exclusively by hand and handtools such as hammers, anvils, files, etc. The cost of these implements for a workshop does not exceed Rs. 200. The initial capital required is generally between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 for a medium type workshop. They employ generally locally available skilled labour and pay them on daily wages ranging between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4. The labour is also paid on piece rate basis. The average investment in tools per worker varies from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. They prepare mainly *ghamelas* and various consumer articles, such as, buckets, chains, trunks, *ghagarics*, *lotas*, etc. The factory owners are generally self-employed individual proprietors and work along with the family members in the unit.

STATISTICS* OF STEEL FABRICATING UNITS IN NANDED DISTRICT IN 1959-60

Unit (1)	Establishment year (2)	Employment (3)	Production in (4)
			Rs.
A	1942	18	60,000
B	1950	12	35,000
C	1954	6	18,000
D	1956	6	20,000
E	1958	12	12,000
F	1958	13	19,780
G	1958	2	6,000
H	N. A.	13	35,000
I	N. A.	7	20,000
	Total	89	2,25,780

**Source.*—Area Survey Report, Small Scale Industries Service Institute, Bombay.

The inadequate and uncertain supply of quality raw material like steel sheets, lack of skilled labour, technical knowhow and promotional capital are the main obstacles faced by this industry in the district.

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.

The existence of Godavari, other rivulets like Asana, Pengaṅga and Manjhra and other inland water stores like tanks and ponds have provided a scope for this industry to flourish in the district. Nanded district is therefore termed as the "shallow water fishing region".

The total length of perennial rivers in the district is about 480 kilometres (300 miles); in addition, there are 181 tanks of which 9 could be used for fishing throughout the year and the rest are seasonal. All these tanks and ponds cover 2,240 acres of water spread area. In case of rivers, only some of their portions are used for fishing.

According to 1961 Census, 454 men and 22 women followed fishing as their principal source of income. Fishermen in the district belong to Bhoi, Koli, Dhimar and Kahar communities. Some of the fishermen partially take to agriculture.

Recently four co-operative societies of fishermen have been formed in the district. These co-operatives are provided with financial aid in the form of loans and subsidies for purchase of fishing equipments, nylon twines, etc. Formerly the nets in the district were mostly of cotton but now nylon is proving more useful and thus popular. Fishermen are also helped to secure tanks and ponds on lease for pisciculture.

Industrial Co-operatives.

Various industrial co-operatives have been formed in recent years in the fields of leather working, bamboo working, lime stone quarrying, carpentry, smithy, etc. There were 19 industrial co-operatives in the district in 1957. The number rose to 32 in 1958 and to 61 in 1959. Nanded district occupies an important place in the field of handloom industries with 5,000 weavers in the district of whom 3,462 were under co-operative fold in 1960.

The number of industrial co-operatives which received industrial credit from the District Central Co-operative Bank during 1960, and the total amount disbursed is given below:—

Industry	*No. of Industrial Co-operatives*	*Total amount disbursed during 1959-60*
		Rs.
Leather works	20	27,573·13
Bamboo works	4	5,204·84
Brick and potteries	8	6,847·39
Carpentry and smithy	3	6,362·22
Tailoring	5	11,826·72
Lime stone	2	1,501·12
Fishing	1	761·96
Miscellaneous	2	1,725·67
Total ..	45	61,803·05

The number of members of non-agricultural credit and non-credit societies was 7,227 in 1961. The number of societies increased to 73 during that year.

Small-scale industries in this district receive financial assistance under different government schemes.

During 1962, the undermentioned types of industrial co-operatives functioned in the district:—

Cotton weaving	15
Wool weaving	3
Oil	10
Cane and bamboo	7
Tanning and leather working	47
Carpentry and smithy	8
Coir and rope	3
Pottery and brick making	14
Neera and palm gur	3
Tailoring	4
Industrial estate	1
Forest labourers Co-operatives	5
Labour contract Co-operatives	5
Soap	1
District Industrial Co-operative Association	1

During 1962, these industrial co-operatives produced goods worth as follows:—

Industry	*Production in* Rs.
Cotton weaving and wool weaving	1,47,514
Oil	22,936
Cane and bamboo	9,550
Tanning and leather	48,489
Carpentry and smithy	33,198
Pottery and bricks	7,625

Lack of properly trained personnel, non-availability of adequate finance and difficulty in securing cheap and quality raw material are the main obstacles of these co-operatives.

There is one federal body of these industrial co-operative societies at Nanded which supervises the activities of the primary industrial co operatives. It makes them available raw materials and arranges for the display of finished goods in various bazars, fairs, etc. for their sale and advertisement. In 1962, two sales depots, one for handloom cloth and the other for leather goods, were opened by the Association.

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.
LABOUR ORGANISATION.

SECTION III—LABOUR ORGANISATION

For the steady growth of industries, a sound and healthy relationship between the labour and management has to be constantly preserved. The labour organisation flourishes with the all-round development of the industries. The strength of the labour organisation depends mostly on its bargaining capacity. During the last decade many industries were started in Nanded district, offering considerable additional employment. This necessitated the emergence of an organised labour force in the district. The textile mill at Nanded is the pioneer in this field. However, in an industrially backward district like Nanded the labour organisation is not very influential or effective.

In the district of Nanded, there were only nine trade unions as on 31-3-1963, registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. Of these, one was classified under "agriculture, forestry, fishing" group; five under "manufacturing" group and one each under "transport and communication (other than workshop)" group and "activities of the union not adequately described" group. Majority of the disputes related to the textile industry.

The wage rates in the district are more or less on the same line as those prevailing in the other underdeveloped districts of Maharashtra. Most of the industrial disputes have their origin in the wage problem. Out of 12 disputes that arose between 1957 and 1959, five related to wages, one to bonus, one to personal and five to other matters. Wages rates in Nanded district in respect of different industries are as follows:—

(1) State transport.—The wages are fixed as per the settlement under the Industrial Disputes Act.

(2) Commercial establishments:—The minimum wage rate prevailing in Nanded is about Rs. 35 per month in shops and establishments with the maximum going up to Rs. 3,600 per annum *i.e.* Rs 300 per month.

(3) The engineering industry, which is very small, has its own wage structure.

With the passing of the Bombay Industrrial Relations Act, 1946, and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, which were brought into force by the then Bombay Government on 29th September 1947 and 1st April 1947, respectively, the relations between the industrial employees and employers have been precisely regulated. Both the laws provide for a machinery of settlement of industrial disputes either by conciliation and by arbitration under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act or by conciliation and adjudication under the Industrial Disputes Act.

The following statement gives the statistics of industrial disputes in the district:—

TABLE No. 5

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN NANDED DISTRICT BETWEEN 1956 AND 1963

Year	No. of Disputes				No. of Workers involved			
	Textile	Engineering	Miscellaneous	Total	Textile	Engineering	Miscellaneous	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1956 ..	Not Available.							
1957 ..	2	..	2	4	6,882	..	260	7,142
1958 ..	4	..	..	4	5,521	..	..	5,521
1959 ..	1	..	3	4	986	..	117	1,103
1960 1961 1962 1963	Recorded no disputes							

Year	No. of man-days lost				Demands				
	Textile	Engineering	Miscellaneous	Total	Wages	Bonus	Leave Hours	Personal	Other
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1956									
1957	55,085	..	1,060	56,145	3	1	..	..	..
1958	12,670	..	..	12,670	2	..	..	1	1
1959	986	..	152	1,138	..	..	..	..	4

RESULTS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BETWEEN 1957 AND 1962

Year	Successful	Compromise	Unsuccessful	Indefinite	Inconclusive
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1957 ..	..	..	3	1	..
1958 ..	..	..	2	2	..
1959 ..	1	..	..	3	..
1960 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1961 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1962 ..	..	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

LABOUR ORGANISATION.

There were no industrial disputes between 1960 and 1963.

Out of 13,766 workers involved in the disputes during 1957—59, 13,389 were from the textile industry and the rest from other industries. Of the man days lost, more than 90 per cent were lost in the textile industry. Out of 12 disputes, only one was solved successfully, 5 were unsuccessful and in case of others no decision was reached.

Labour Welfare.

Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board constituted under the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953, took over the management of the Labour Welfare Centre at Nanded on 1st January 1962, along with other centres in Marathwada and Vidarbha which were till then under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur. This centre was started about two years earlier by Government and the activities then were in an incipient stage when the centre was taken over by the Board.

The following staff is attached to the centre:—

(1) Welfare Inspector (senior).
(2) *Upsanchalika* (part-time lady worker).
(3) *Sevak* (full-time class IV servant).

The activities conducted at the centre include:—

(*a*) Entertainment
- (1) Film shows (documentaries).
- (2) Drama
- (3) Music.
- (4) Radio.
- (5) *Kalapathaka*.

(*b*) Games and sports—
- (1) Outdoor games.
- (2) Athletics.
- (3) Wrestling.
- (4) Indoor game.

(*c*) Health—
- (1) Hygiene, community health.
- (2) First aid.
- (3) Health advice and literature.
- (4) Excursions.

(*d*) Community and social education—
- (1) Worker's education.
- (2) Reading rooms and libraries.
- (3) Handicraft
- (4) Family care.

The centre at Nanded is functioning under the supervision of the Worker's Welfare Officer, Nanded Circle, with headquarters at Aurangabad.

In 1962-63, 438 men 51 women, 25 boys and 12 girls, availed themselves of the facilities provided by the centre. Efforts are made to popularise the welfare activities amongst industrial workers.

CHAPTER 6—BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

INTRODUCTION.

IT IS PROPOSED TO DESCRIBE IN THIS CHAPTER THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM as it obtains in Nanded district since the turn of the last century. The main constituents of this system are banking, trade and commerce; and the agencies through which it operates are the money-lenders, the joint-stock banks, the co-operative societies and the various marketing organisations in the district. The agencies or organisations, as will be observed, have not emerged all of a sudden but have undergone a process of evolution over years. They are, in fact, products of various social, economic and political forces acting upon society and represent different stages of economic growth in the country. The institution of money-lender formed the basis of this system. He constituted the main and only source of finance to a large section of population in the primitive agricultural society. He still dominates the rural sector of the district economy. But the gains accrued through him as a supplier of credit were more than offset by the objectionable practices followed by him to recover loans from the debtors. The latter were put to such hardships that Government had to intervene to prevent money-lenders from indulging in malpractices. The Bombay Money-lenders Act of 1946 applied to Nanded district in 1960, checked the activities of the money-lenders. The rise and growth of the modern banking institutions also affected their business adversely. With the spread of the co-operative movement a number of economic activities are now financed almost regularly and systematically by the new co-operative institutions. The progress of the co-operative movement from a mere credit society to a *seva* or service society is an important development in the field of finance. The other important developments are the nationalisation of life insurance business and the promotion of small savings schemes in the country. The former indicates an increase in Government control over

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. INTRODUCTION.

the economic affairs of the country and the consequent encroachment of the public over the private sector. The latter illustrates the efforts of a backward country towards creating a self-sustaining economy. A description of these developments is given in the first section of this chapter.

The second section covers the trade and commerce activities in the district. Nanded is an important trading centre in the district, especially for cotton. Other important trading centres are Umri, Dharmabad, Kundalwadi, Deglur and Kinwat. The trade at these places is carried on on a wholesale basis through the market committees, and most of the agricultural commodities are regulated by the Government. The main avenues for retail trade are weekly bazars held at different places throughout the district. A proper organisation of all these activities would serve the economic needs of society towards growth and prosperity.

Section I—Banking and Finance

BANKING AND FINANCE. Money-lenders

It is difficult to trace the early history of money-lenders for want of reliable records. During the thirties the then Government had instituted several enquiries regarding the availability of banking facilities in rural areas. A general survey of the economic state of villages in Hyderabad was also undertaken. It was found that in rural parts the preponderance of money-lenders was significant. In 1931, there were 2,213 persons in Nanded district engaged in the occupation of money-lending. The debtor class consisted mostly of agriculturists who required money for the purchase of food and other necessaries of life, for social and religious ceremonies and for securing agricultural requisites such as seeds, bullocks, etc. In fact, the money lender served the village in a variety of ways. He was usually a grain dealer and as such doled out grains and helped people to tide over difficult periods. In times of drought and famine agriculturists used to borrow heavily from him against the security of agricultural lands and return the debts at harvest time. These debts not regularly repaid by the farmers piled up through generations and created in succeeding years the problem of rural indebtedness. The recovery of loans by a money-lender was very strict, and in the absence of any adequate protection to the debtor in the form of State regulation, the money-lender indulged in a number of malpractices and caused hardships to the debtors.

It was with a view to redressing the grievances of the debtors that the Nizam Government passed the Hyderabad Money-lenders Act in 1349 *Fasli* (1939). Under the provisions of the Act no money-lender could carry on money-lending without obtaining a licence from a Tahsildar, who was the competent authority to issue such a licence against a fee of Rs. 25. The money-lender was also required to maintain separately a regular

account of the loans of each debtor and deliver to the debtor every year, the prescribed statement of account signed by him or by his agent, specifying the amount of loan that may be outstanding against such a debtor on the prescribed date. The licensing person was authorised to inspect the money-lender's books of account. If the money-lender was found guilty, the licensing authority may cancel his licence or suspend it for any term or prohibit the renewal thereof for a period of less than two years.

The Act prescribed the maximum rate of interest to be nine per cent per annum on secured loans and 12 per cent per annum on unsecured loans. The levy of charges other than compound interest and expenses incurred by a money-lender in respect of loans was forbidden.

The Act also provided punishment of a fine or rigorous imprisonment for a term extending up to two years or both to the money-lender who molested or abetted molestation to a debtor for the recovery of a debt.

The Act was in force till 1st February, 1960, when it was replaced by the Bombay Money-lenders Act of 1946 which was made applicable to Nanded district along with the other districts in Marathwada. The Act sought to organise properly the money-lending business in the district and proved to be an effective check on money-lenders. The provisions of the Bombay Money-lenders Act were more or less the same as those of the Hyderabad Money-lenders Act. The following tables give a tahsilwise distribution of licensed money-lenders in Nanded district and the loans advanced by them from 1959-60 to 1962-63.

TABLE No. 1

TAHSILWISE DISTRIBUTION OF LICENSED MONEY-LENDERS.

Tahsil (1)	1959-60 (2)	1960-61 (3)	1961-62 (4)	1962-63 (5)
Bhokar	..	15	12	5
Biloli	4	23	18	7
Deglur	3	7	6	4
Hadgaon	14	15	13	10
Kandhar	10	13	13	11
Kinwat	..	2	4	3
Mukhed	1	3	2	..
Nanded	19	31	35	24

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

TABLE No. 2.

LOANS ADVANCED BY MONEY-LENDERS FROM 1959-60 ONWARDS.

Period (1)	To Traders (2)	To Non-Traders (3)	Total (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1-8-59 to 30-4-60	3,47,154	2,98,415	9,45,569
1-5-60 to 31-7-60	23,937	1,69,528	1,93,465
1-8-60 to 31-7-61 .	2,58,148	4,24,323	6,82,471
1-8-61 to 31-7-62 . .	1,96,650	3,95,675	5,91,725

Joint stock Banks.

Nanded district remained for a long time a backward district with a limited growth in banking business. In the past, money-lenders were the main purveyors of credit to the people, especially the agriculturists. With the growth of modern banking, the joint stock banks began to play a prominent part in the credit structure in the district.

The beginning of modern banking was made in the district when a branch of the Imperial Bank of India was established at Nanded in 1928. As the banking business steadily grew, other banks also opened their offices during the course of subsequent years. In 1962 the following banks were working in the district—

(1) State Bank of India—Nanded

(2) State Bank of Hyderabad—Nanded, Kinwat, Deglur, Dharmabad.

(3) Central Bank of India, Ltd.—Nanded.

(4) Punjab National Bank, Ltd.—Nanded.

(5) Bank of Maharashtra, Ltd.—Nanded.

The State Bank of Hyderabad has the largest number of branches in the district, viz., four, one each at Nanded, Kinwat, Deglur and Dharmabad. Under the rule of the Nizam, the Bank was constituted by a special enactment "to regulate circulation of currency, to maintain in the fullest degree its stability and security, to facilitate the payment of money inside and outside the Nizam's Dominions, to provide credit for the economic requirements of the country and to support in a better manner agriculture, trade, commerce and industry*". The bank was authorised to carry on and transact such Government business as accepting and holding of money belonging to Government, making payment on its behalf and carrying out exchange, remittance and other banking business on conditions agreed upon between the Government and the Bank. The Bank now functions as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India.

*The Hyderabad State Bank Act.

The branch of the State Bank of India was formerly a branch of the Imperial Bank of India. Following the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank on 1st July 1955, its business was taken over by the State Bank of India, under a special Act. This was done to extend banking facilities on a larger scale especially in the rural and semi-urban areas. The State Bank functions as an agent to the Reserve Bank of India. It conducts Government transactions and provides remittance facilities to scheduled banks, co-operative banks and co-operative societies. It also extends financial assistance to industrial concerns for expansion of their existing units or establishment of new units against adequate and suitable security. Under its Pilot Scheme, loans are also made available to small scale industries at an interest rate of 6.50 per cent or below.

Besides, the State Bank provides a number of facilities to its customers. It has recently introduced a Special Credit Transfer System under which a personal deposit holder (in current and savings accounts) can transfer money paid in cash up to Rs. 1,000 a day from any branch of the bank to his account. It also issues Travellers' Cheques of the denominations of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 encashable at any of its offices in India and abroad. Again it grants facilities for safe custody of documents and valuable articles, and for foreign exchange business and executor and trustee work.

The rate of interest charged by the State Bank for the various types of advances it makes varies from the State Bank of India Advance Rate (which was five per cent per annum in 1962) to eight per cent, depending upon the nature of security, the amount of loan, the value of the borrowers' connection with the bank and so on.

The rates of interest charged by the banks other than the State Bank vary from six per cent to nine per cent per annum on loans and advances. Generally, this rate depends upon the security offered by the customer and the amount advanced to him. In other words, it depends upon the merits of a particular case. Usually, loans to industries which are secured by fixed deposit receipts and Government securities are granted at from six to six-and-a-half per cent per annum. Clean advances are given at nine per cent per annum. Loans against agricultural produce are granted at seven-and-a-half per cent to eight per cent. The rates of interest are generally in conformity with the bank rate.

All the joint-stock banks, including the State Bank, provide the usual banking facilities and receive deposits from the public. They finance trade and agriculture. Their main object, however, is to encourage the habit of banking especially in rural areas and cater to the credit needs of public through their offices. All these banks are subject to the Banking Companies Act of 1949 under which the Reserve Bank is empowered to inspect the accounts of the joint-stock banks and to take action

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Joint-stock Banks.

against any bank whose affairs are detrimental to the interests of the depositors. The Act compelled the banks to maintain a minimum reserve, ensured the liquidity of their assets, prohibited interlocking of directorates among banks, effectively checked monopoly control of the financiers over banks, and invested the Reserve Bank with powers of qualitative and selective credit controls. In short, the Banking Companies Act restricted the scope of the speculative activities of the banks and helped to foster the growth of their business in the country.

The following tables (No. 3 to 7) give the amounts of deposits received by the banks in Nanded district for 1955 and 1960 and an analysis of their advances (security-wise) for 1955, 1960 and 1963.

TABLE No. 3

OWNERSHIP OF DEPOSITS OF JOINT-STOCK BANKS DURING 1955 IN NANDED DISTRICT

Serial No.	Category	Fixed Deposits		Current Account Deposits		Savings Deposits		Other Deposits		Total Deposits	
		No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Manufacturing concerns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Trading concerns ..	..	..	240	1,96,438·50	..	..	..	..	240	1,96,438·50
3	Personal	48	3,05,785·30	19	2,62,763·00	911	6,15,108·40	125	4,980·00	1,175	11,88,641·70
4	Banking companies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Business	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Public institutions and trusts.	..	..	10	22,857·10	..	..	..	..	10	22,857·10
7	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	48	3,05,785·30	269	4,82,063·60	911	6,15,108·40	125	4,980·00	1,425	14,07,937·30

TABLE No. 4

OWNERSHIP OF DEPOSITS OF JOINT-STOCK BANKS DURING 1960 IN NANDED DISTRICT

Serial No.	Category	Fixed Deposits		Current Account Deposits		Saving Deposits		Other Deposits		Total Deposits	
		No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Manufacturing concerns ..	..	..	4	4,400·00	..	..	..	..	4	4,400·00
2	Trading concerns ..	..	..	526	4,55,968·00	..	..	..	..	526	4,55,968·00
3	Personal	165	7,57,871·54	82	2,24,898·00	1,955	11,74,662·19	285	3,32,277·00	2,487	24,89,708.73
4	Banking companies ..	..	..	1	14,000·00	..	..	..	..	1	14,000·00
5	Business	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Public institutions and trusts.	2	40,000·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	40,000·00
7	Others	..	..	33	1,07,682·00	15	14,300·00	..	..	48.	1,21,982·00
	Total ..	167	7,97,871·54	646	806,948·00	1,970	11,88,962·19	285	3,32,277·00	3,068	31,26,058·73

TABLE No. 5

ANALYSIS OF ADVANCES OF JOINT-STOCK BANKS (ACCORDING TO PURPOSE), NANDED DISTRICT

— (1)	Year ended 1955 No. of Accounts (2)	Year ended 1955 Amount (3)	Year ended 1960 No. of Accounts (4)	Year ended 1960 Amount (5)
		Rs.		Rs.
I. Industry	..	..	6	93,400·00
II. Commerce ..	24	3,87,833·10	127	39,70,381·17
III. Agriculture ..	..	..	5	11,271·55
IV. Personal and professional	2,615	9,08,700·00	441	7,95,012·00
V. All other ..	3	6,641·15	6	16,262·00
Total ..	2,642	13,03,174·25	585	48,86,326·72

TABLE No. 6

ANALYSIS OF ADVANCES OF JOINT-STOCK BANKS (ACCORDING TO SECURITY) NANDED DISTRICT

(1)	Year ended 1955 No. of Accounts (2)	Year ended 1955 Amount (3)	Year ended 1960 No. of Accounts (4)	Year ended 1960 Amount (5)
		Rs.		Rs.
I. Secured Advances—				
(1) Government and trustee securities.	2,340	5,34,600	11	54,300
(2) Shares and debentures of joint-stock companies, etc.	..	..	..	..
(3) Gold and silver bullion, gold and silver ornaments.	270	3,68,900	394	6,90,500
(4) Merchandise.—				
(a) agricultural commodities	17	2,42,933	69	29,57,658
(b) non-agricultural commodities.	..	..	3	30,095
(5) Real estates —				
(a) agricultural lands ..	..	..	..	..
(b) other properties.				
(6) Fixed deposits	3	3,000	12	43,200
(7) Other secured advances ..	5	8,842	14	88,672
Total ..	2,635	11,58,275	503	38,64,425
II. Unsecured advances ..	7	1,44,900	45	5,79,539
Total of I and II ..	2,642	13,03,175	548	44,43,964

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. BANKING AND FINANCE. Joint-stock Banks.

TABLE No. 7

ADVANCES OF JOINT-STOCK BANKS IN NANDED DISTRICT (1963)

(Amount in '000 s).

Nature of Security (1)	Number of Accounts (2)	Amount (3)	Percentage to total advances (4)
		Rs.	
I. Secured Advances			
1. Government and trustee securities	53	110	1·3
2. Shares and debetnures of joint-stock companies.	2	2	..
3. Gold and silver bullion and ornaments .	212	224	2·7
4. Merchandise— (a) agricultural commodities	189	4,313	51·2
(b) non-agricultural commodities .. .	35	1,741	20·7
5. Real estate	3	16	0·2
6. Fixed deposits	45	147	1·7
7. Other secured advances	30	351	4·2
Total ..	569	6,904	82·0
II. Unsecured Advances ..	53	1,511	18·0
Total Advances ..	622	8,415	100·0

The above table indicates that the largest amounts were advanced against agricultural commodities. Gold and silver bullion and ornaments also formed an important security against which banks made heavy advances because they possessed greatest liquidity. As compared with the secured advances the unsecured advances of banks were small in amount.

The growth of banking habits is reflected in the expanding transactions undertaken by the joint-stock banks. It is more pronounced amongst the middle class educated persons than amongst the cultivators in the rural area.

In 1969-70 the fourteen major banking companies in India were nationalised Like insurance, it is expected that this measure would lead to the expansion of banking facilities and serve the socialistic ideals of economic development.

Co-operative Movement.

In India the co-operative movement was started as a result of the economic distress of the peasants during the latter half of the 19th century The idea to form a co-operative society was suggested first in 1895 by Frederik Nicholson to fight rural indebtedness. In 1901 the Famine Commission stressed the necessity of starting co-operative credit societies in India. A real beginning in the field of co-operative was, however, made when the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904 was passed

to encourage thrift, self-help and co-operation amongst agriculturists, artisans and others. Societies formed under the Act were given legal status and they were authorised to raise funds and carry on business in a corporate capacity. They were classified into rural and urban societies. Rural societies were compelled to accept the principle of unlimited liability while urban bodies were given an option to do so. This Act was amended in 1912. Under the Act of 1912 certain practices of doubtful legal validity were regularised. The Act made provision for further expansion under proper safeguards. The distinction between rural and urban societies was abolished and a more scientific classification based on the liability of members, whether limited or unlimited, was adopted. Co-operative societies other than credit societies were allowed to be formed. Registration of unions and federal bodies like central banks was expressly legalised and a number of minor modifications were introduced for preserving the simplicity and elasticity of the old Act. During the Five-Year Plan period an integrated programme of co-operative development was drawn up, and efforts are being made to extend it besides credit to all the spheres of economic activity, such as, marketing, processing, warehousing, storage, etc. In the erstwhile State of Hyderabad the Co-operative Credit Societies Act was promulgated in the year 1913. The Act laid down that the object of the co-operative movement in Hyderabad was to establish rural credit societies for financing the cultivators for constructive purposes and for liquidating their private debt borrowed at high interest rates. The first agricultural co-operative credit society in Nanded district was started at village Abdullapur in Bhokar tahsil in 1335 *Fasli* (1925 A.D.). But the movement took root only after the establishment of central co-operative banks. Two such banks were established, one at Nanded and the other at Deglur. Initially for a few years the movement suffered set-backs due to the non-repayment of advances liberally made by the co-operative credit banks.

The Government, therefore, made efforts to de-officialise the movement. A federal society, *viz.*, the Central Co-operative Union was formed. Its main functions were propaganda, education and supervision in regard to the co-operative movement especially in rural areas. The movement was more successful in urban areas.

In 1942-43, when Government ordered control over all the essential commodities including foodgrains, number of Taluka Co-operative Development Unions were formed, and the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation was made the sole agent to supply the commodities. Subsequently, these Unions dealt with all the marketing activities and catered to the needs of the agriculturists. They were, therefore, converted into Taluka Agricultural Co-operative Associations and affiliated to the Hyderabad

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. BANKING AND FINANCE. Co-operative Movement.

Agricultural Co-operative Association which was the apex society. Co-operative marketing, however, could not succeed after relaxation of controls.

During 1943-44, a movement to organise societies, known as grain banks, was started in the district, and every landholder in the village was enrolled as its member. During 1947, there were 574 societies of this type working in the district. These societies later became defunct due to certain organisational defects. As such it was decided to liquidate these societies in 1958. About the same time a number of other developments leading to the progress of the co-operative movement also took place. The Central Co-operative Bank was reorganised by making suitable amendments in its bye-laws by which leadership of the bank was transferred from official to non-official personnel. District co-operative boards were established for the purposes of training, propaganda and publicity of the co-operative movement. Taluka Co-operative Unions were formed and group secretaries appointed for societies on the basis of their working capital. The Taluka Co-operative Unions were converted into Purchase and Sale Societies, and various other types of societies, such as, agricultural processing societies, industrial processing societies, sugar factories and farming societies, etc., were formed. A number of these societies were also granted financial assistance by the Government. By the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan, therefore, considerable progress in the co-operative movement was achieved. In 1962 there were 1,530 co-operative societies of various types functioning in the district with 117,873 members and Rs. 7,421,891 as share capital. The following pages give a brief description of these societies.

Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies.

Among the co-operative societies, these societies occupy an important position since they serve a large number of people in the district. In 1962 there were 904 agricultural primary credit societies covering 1,271 or 94.8 per cent of the villages in the district. The organisation of these societies had started as early as 1913 when the Co-operative Credit Societies Act was promulgated in Hyderabad State. According to this Act the object of the co-operative movement was to establish rural credit societies for financing the cultivators for constructive purposes and for liquidating their debts bearing high interest rates. As already mentioned, the first agricultural co-operative credit society was started at Abdullapur in Bhokar tahsil in 1335 *Fasli* (1925 A.D.). During subsequent years a number of such societies were organised in the district. Their main function was to supply short-term and intermediate (not exceeding five years) finance to agriculturists. They grant loans for the procurement of seed, for purchase of agricultural implements including bullock-carts and for repaying old debts, against security of immovable property or crops (in case of collateral security). By 1964-65 there were 924 such societies in the district. The accompanying table gives details of these societies till 1961-62.

TABLE No. 8

OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES IN NANDED DISTRICT

Year	Number of large-sized societies	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of service societies	Number of village multi-purpose societies	Number of members	Share capital	Reserve funds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
						Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	..	371	N.A.	..	10,693	2,62,743	1,17,374*
1957-58	..	416	N.A.	N.A.	12,238	3,43,175	1,34,945*
1958-59	..	588	N.A.	N.A.	18,489	6,14,290	15,296
1959-60	35	348	436	19	43,371	17,45,611	31,305
1960-61	35	71	765	19	47,137	25,82,884	39,180
1961-62	34	39	818	13	54,379	37,57,531	48,690

*Figures include other funds also.

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

Year	Other funds	Deposits	Bank loans	Loans outstanding with members	Over dues	Loans advanced	Loans by individuals	Working capital
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	..	8,588	..	..	..	11,61,592	12,12,615	15,26,767
1957-58	..	8,590	..	..	..	10,73,691	14,18,026	18,71,707
1958-59	..	8,590	..	..	..	19,48,777	..	..
1959-60	..	36,571	54,75,297	58,55,910	13,88,112	..	..	..
1960-61	..	38,750	68,94,545	77,09,113	8,50,632	82,55,870	..	..
1961-62	..	47,693	1,10,73,018	1,23,54,149	40,66,879	1,06,55,095	..	..

Co-operative Movement.

Grain Banks.

Organisation of grain banks in this district was started during the period of levy in 1943-44. The banks collected grains at harvest time and stored the same for advancing them at the time of sowing and other purposes during off season. This was done on the basis of *'sawai'*. Every landholder of the village was compulsorily enrolled as a member of the grain bank. He had to pay five seers from every maund of grains he gave as levy. In 1947 there were 547 grain banks in the district. But they became defunct after some years due to certain organisational defects and mismanagement. In 1958, therefore, it was decided to liquidate these banks. During subsequent years their number fell sharply. The following statement gives a comparative position of their working for 1947-48 and 1955-56:—

Year	No. of Banks	No. of members	Paid-up share capital	Loans Advanced	Reserve Fund
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1947-48	954	47307	4,09,796	3,39,636	22,982
1955-56	574	36413	3,44,883	42,576	9,02,326

Land Development Bank.

The former Land Mortgage Society at Nanded with branches at Kandhar and Biloli was converted into Land Development Bank. The area of its operation is the entire district. All the residents in the district are eligible for its membership. But only those members can borrow from it who own land. The bank grants long-term loans up to fifty per cent of the value of immovable property mortgaged to it for purchase or improvement of agricultural land, redemption of old debts, adoption of improved methods of cultivation and installation or purchase of costly agricultural machinery.

The Land Development Bank in Nanded district was established in 1956, but it started working in 1958-59. However, the system of distribution of *tagai* finance through the bank for old and new wells and for oil engines enabled it to increase the finance from Rs. 32,700 in 1956-57 to Rs. 146 lakhs by the end of 1964-65. The following table gives the statistics of the working of this bank.

TABLE No. 9

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK IN NANDED DISTRICT

Year	No. of societies	No. of members	Loans by individuals	Share capital	Deposits	Reserve and other funds	Loans advanced	Working capital	Borrowings	Loans outstanding	Overdues
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	1	539	31,144	6,306	..	436	32,700	38,082	..	..	..
1957-58	1	1,803	1,18,537	21,899	..	435	90,756	1,46,606	..	..	..
1958-59	1	2,866	4,81,801	47,168	..	5,399	3,72,536	5,97,700	..	..	..
1959-60	1	4,561	N.A.	96,691	..	1,014	..	..	9,19,853	10,99,698	44,896
1960-61	1	5,365	N.A.	1,28,636	..	2,168	N.A.	N.A.	16,63,568	17,84,594	71,684
1961-62	1	6,190	N.A.	1,53,336	..	10,358	N.A.	N.A.	20,39,602	21,90,047	3,02,551

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Co-operative Movement.

District Central Co-operative Bank.

The co-operative movement made good progress in Nanded district only after the establishment of the Central Co-operative Bank. By 1923 two such banks were opened in the district, one at Nanded which covered Nanded. Hadgaon, Bhokar, Mudhol and Kandhar tahsils and the other at Deglur, which covered Deglur, Mudhol and Biloli tahsils. The Co-operative Department lent the services of officers to each of these banks to help them conduct their affairs properly. The Bank at Deglur was amalgamated with the Nanded Central Co-operative Bank in 1954 on the recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India.

The funds of the Central Co-operative Bank consists of share capital, reserve and other funds, deposits from societies and the general public and loans or overdrafts. Share capital and reserve funds form the major portion of the owned capital, on the basis of which, deposits are tapped and loans are raised. The major portion of the working capital of the bank is derived from short-term deposits. The bank also raises loans from the apex bank.

The Central Co-operative Bank at Nanded undertakes all banking business, *i.e.*, collection and discounting of bills, purchase and sale of securities, issue and sale of securities, issue of cheques, drafts, etc. In certain cases the bank makes arrangements for the sale of agricultural produce where multipurpose or sale societies cannot be organised or worked successfully.

Financing of agricultural credit societies within the area of its operation is the main function of the bank. Loans or maximum credits are sanctioned by the bank on the basis of total requirements of the society. To enable the Central Bank to provide finance to members of primary societies other than urban banks and sale societies against the security of agricultural produce and valuables and also to provide crop finance in certain cases it provides for nominal membership in its bye-laws. The accompanying table indicates the progress made by the Central Bank during the years from 1956-57 to 1964-65.

TABLE No. 10

OPERATIONS OF THE DISTRICT CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, NANDED DISTRICT

Year	Membership	Share capital	Government contribution to share capital	Reserve fund	Other funds	Deposits	Loans advanced
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	363	2,29,765	N.A	91,212*	..	5,02,970	11,03,342
1957-58	556	4,36,151	N.A.	1,33,495	..	8,48,624	16,11,324
1958-59	809	7,59,550	N.A.	1,68,000	..	16,45,482	44,87,089
1959-60	1,059	7,73,100	3,00,000	86,146	1,03,000	22,97,260	..
1960-61	1,179	10,28,550	3,00,000	1,13,900	1,23,468	34,16,119	..
1961-62 .. .	1,187	14,75,200	5,00,000	1,26,953	1,14,315	46,23,511	..
1962-63	1,214	19,77,750	10,00,000	1,71,000	1,96,000	80,77,946	..
1963-64	1,221	28,14,850	12,50,000	2,00,352	2,63,846	1,00,40,924	..
1964-65	1,226	35,38,400	12,50,000	5,89,964	3,44,616	1,61,97,330	..

* This figure also includes other funds.

TABLE No. 10—*contd.*

OPERATIONS OF THE DISTRICT CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, NANDED DISTRICT.

Year	Overdues	Loans advanced to societies	Loans recovered from societies	Loans by individuals	Working capital	Loans outstanding	Borrowings
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	..	..	..	11,48,503	23,77,580	..	..
1957-58	..	..	..	21,09,615	32,12,675	..	..
1958-59	..	..	..	31,43,231	49,59,085	..	..
1959-60	6,11,478	58,83,000	34,88,100	..	..	56,96,595	37,52,000
1960-61	11,95,142	82,57,894	63,17,636	..	..	73,23,591	53,98,548
1961-62	38,59,506	1,30,45,298	8,17,645	..	..	1,15,72,534	73,05,000
1962-63	40,82,367	..	..	..	1,80,09,896	1,52,28,548	63,58,000
1963-64	28,86,325	..	..	..	2,87,21,621	2,14,99,764	1,31,46,463
1964-65	70,07,835	..	..	..	3,76,12,414	2,71,73,615	1,45,60,354

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. BANKING AND FINANCE. Co-operative Movement. *Co-operative Farming Societies.*

Co-operative farming was envisaged in 1946-47 with a view to rehabilitating the *ex*-soldiers and to deciding. the problems of allied tenure and land utilisation. In 1948 the Government approved of the scheme of organising co-operative farming societies of four categories, *viz*., (i) better farming, (ii) tenant farming, (iii) collective farming, and (iv) joint farming. The main object of these societies is to consolidate small, scattered and fragmented holdings into compact blocks on which agricultural operations can be carried out with greater ease and economy and to adopt soil conservation and other methods to reclaim, develop and improve fallow and waste lands to make them suitable for cultivation. Although these societies are mainly concerned with pooling of lands, labour, cattle and farm implements for joint cultivation, they also necessitate pooling together of the resources of members to finance large-scale operations and obtain higher yields per acre at small cost.

Till 1958-59, there was no farming society in Nanded district. The first society of this type was established in 1959-60 at Umarsangvi in Deglur tahsil. By 1965 there were 26 farming societies in the district of which 20 were joint farming and six were collective farming societies. The joint farming societies include the ten societies in Deglur tahsil which is declared as a Pilot Block. Under the collective farming scheme, persons, who are not land owners form a society to which land on lease is given by the Government for cultivation. Land is cultivated by members on a collective basis and the produce thereof is shared by them. The following table indicates the working of these societies in Nanded district.

TABLE No. 11

STATISTICS OF THE WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETIES IN NANDED DISTRICT FROM 1962-63 TO 1964-65.

Particulars (1)	1962-63 (2)	1963-64 (3)	1964-65 (4)
Number of societies	22	25	26
Number of Members	. 337	380	391
Share Capital (Rs.)	12,493	17,880	18,430
Share Capital (contributed by Government Rs.).	27,650	30,870	32,070
Reserve Fund (Rs.)	337	659	670
Land brought under cultivation (acres) ..	1,920-18	1,626-16	1,716-41
Land under command (acres)	3,033-21	3,503-09	3,593-34
Financial Assistance (Rs.)	73,008	32,400	33,100

These are mostly urban societies supplying credit to their members who are either traders, artisans, factory workers or salary earners residing in towns. These societies include urban banks, salary earners' societies, consumers' societies, etc.

The area of an urban society is usually restricted to a town or a part of it or a factory or a department. Membership is open to all the residents in the area. The society raises capital by the issue of shares, accepting deposits on current savings and fixed accounts and borrowing from the central financing agency. It advances loans on personal security or against the mortgage of property or valuables or hypothecation of produce. It also undertakes modern banking operations, such as, issue of *hundis* and drafts and collection of cheques, drafts, etc.

Among this group of societies, the urban banks are very important. By 1962, there were three urban banks in the district. But their activities were limited mostly to the supply of credit. The progress of their work is hampered by large overdues from the members. Table No. 12 gives the statistics of working of the non-agricultural credit societies in Nanded district from 1956-57 to 1961-62.

TABLE No. 12

STATISTICS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES IN NANDED DISTRICT

Year (1)	Number (2)	No. of members (3)	Loans by individuals (4)	Share capital (5)	Deposits (6)	Reserve fund (7)	Other funds (8)	Loans advanced (9)	Working capital (10)	Borrowings (11)	Over-dues (12)	Loss or profit (13)
			Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ..	3	559	28,007	9,508	844	3,815	..	..	36,220	..	..	..
1957-58 .	3	562	27,625	9,907	844	4,180	..	..	37,952	..	..	..
1958-59 ..	3	595	N.A.	9,977	844	4,243	..	..	38,044	..	..	..
1959-60 ..	3	574	.	9,802	844	1,078	4,080	24,755	..	21,363	23,431	—107
1960-61 ..	3	574	..	9,831	844	1,130	3,645	17,196	..	12,195	16,446	—941
1961-62 ..	3	574	..	9,831	844	1,130	3,645	.	..	10,509	14,975	—1,004

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. BANKING AND FINANCE. Co-operative Movement.

The salary earners' societies are popular among middle class employees of State and Central Governments and private industrial establishments. By 1965 there were 19 societies of this type working in the district.

The consumers' co-operative societies were formed to make available to the consumers essential commodities at reasonable prices. In 1965 there was one central co-operative consumers' society at Nanded town organised under the centrally sponsored scheme. It had started 12 fair price shops and one provisions store in the town for the benefit of consumers.

Marketing Societies.

The marketing societies link credit with marketing. They try to secure better prices for the agricultural produce of their members, advance crop loans to them and distribute improved varieties of seeds.

By 1965, there was one district marketing society at Nanded and eight marketing societies in the district, one at each tahsil. There were also two primaries working as marketing societies. Under the development scheme for co-operative marketing it has been proposed to organise new co-operative marketing societies and open branches of existing marketing societies to cover important areas. It has also been decided that marketing and multi-purpose societies should construct godowns for furthering marketing activities. The following table indicates the working of these societies in Nanded district.

TABLE No. 13

STATISTICS OF WORKING OF THE MARKETING SOCIETIES IN NANDED DISTRICT FROM 1962-63 TO 1964-65.

Particulars (1)	1962-63 (2)	1963-64 (3)	1964-65 (4)
Number of Societies	10	8	9
Number of Members	3,350	2,676	2,719
Share Capital (Rs.)	2,95,044	2,99,009	3,74,192
Reserve Fund (Rs.)	1,55,961	1,42,365	1,91,039
Borrowings (Rs.)	6,25,495	4,04,044	11,02,963
Agricultural produce Sold on *adat* basis through the Societies (Rs.).	27,05,658	37,92,552	37,05,000

Processing Societies.

The importance of organising processing societies need not be stressed. It is through them that the agriculturists can secure a better utilisation of his produce. The societies can also serve as an effective co-operative link between production and distribution.

By 1965, there were in the district three ginning and pressing societies, one each at Umri, Tamsa and Kinwat. Only the ginning and pressing society at Umri is, however, working.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Co-operative Movement.

Processing Societies.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan it is proposed to organise ginning and pressing societies, oil mills and paddy processing units at the following places:—

Ginning and pressing	Wai, Islapur, Mandvi (Kinwat), Loha (Kandhar), Naigaon (Biloli), Karadkhed (Deglur), Himayatnagar (Hadgaon), Nanded (Nanded).
Oil mill	Jamb (Mukhed).
Paddy	Kundalwadi (Biloli).

Industrial Co-operatives.

The industrial societies or industrial co-operatives, as they are popularly called, are formed by workers of the same industry to run an establishment on a co-operative basis to earn maximum profits. The co-operatives are generally encouraged by the Government and given preference over individuals in so far as granting financial and other assistance under various schemes is concerned.

In 1949, two industrial societies were organised, one at Nanded and the other at Deglur. During subsequent years there was a steady rise in the number of industrial societies. By 1965, there were 168 industrial co-operatives in Nanded district. Of these 16 were handloom weavers' societies, 52 were tanning and leather workers' societies, 15 were pottery and brick-workers' societies and ten were oil *ghani* societies. Besides these, there was a District Industrial Co-operative Association to supervise and control the working of these societies.

The weavers' societies assume importance as a considerable number of persons depend on the handloom industry for earning their livelihood. The handloom development schemes aim at organisation of handloom weavers' co operative societies and their intensive development through grant of financial assistance in the form of loan, subsidy and rebate on the sale of handloom cloth, and making arrangements for marketing of cloth and ameliorating the social and economic conditions of the weavers.

District Co-operative Industrialisation and Development Society.

The District Co-operative Industrialisation and Development Society, Ltd., Nanded, was registered in 1964 with Rs. 7,000 subscribed by the Government and Rs. 1,000 by the Zilla Parishad, Nanded. It also received a share capital of Rs. 15,000 as Government contribution. The society aims at providing employment to landless labourers in the district by encouraging small-scale industries, facilitating marketing of goods produced by the society by opening depots and shops and arranging for the training of workers. Efforts are being made to make this association a federal body for the development of various industrial co-operatives in the district.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Co-operative Movement.

Forest Labourers' Societies.

Organisation of forest labourers' co-operative societies has been a part of the comprehensive programme of the Government for bringing about adround advancement of the aborigines or *Adiwasis*. The objective underlying the scheme is to enable these people to earn full remuneration for the work they perform through collective efforts. To guide the movement of their societies and to advise the Government on various problems connected with it a Planning Committee of officials and non-officials works at the State level. There is also a Co-ordination Committee at the district level. It consists of representatives of the forest labourers' societies. It helps to redress the grievances of the forest labourers.

By 1965, there were 14 forest labourers' co-operative societies in Nanded district. Their share capital during that year was to the tune of Rs. 8,377, and the financial assistance they received from the Government totalled Rs. 1,10,000. To supervise the activities of these societies, a federal body, *viz.*, Jangal Kamgar Sahakari Parikshan Sangh, Ltd., Kinwat, was registered in 1965.

Small Savings.

The small savings movement was started in India in 1965 to prevent adverse effects of inflation by withdrawing from the people a part of their purchasing power and also to serve as an additional source for financing the war. To-day it is reckoned to be an important scheme for raising money by borrowing to finance the Five-Year Plans of the country. The scheme also aims at raising money for the defence of the Nation. During the Third Five-Year Plan great stress was, therefore, laid on the collection of small savings through various schemes.

The Small Savings Schemes fall into the following categories:—

(1) Post Office Savings Banks Deposits,
(2) 12-Year National Defence Certificates,
(3) 10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates,
(4) 15-Year Cash Annuity Certificates,
(5) Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme.

The important features of the Small Savings Scheme are as follows: (i) they give an income tax free interest, (ii) there are various categories which are suitable for different purposes of savings, (iii) they offer an opportunity to the common man to be associated with the planned development of the country, (iv) they provide an attractive investment even to the richer sections of the society with the tax free interest earned on the savings, securities and accounts and the rebate of income tax available on the 10-Year Savings Deposits and 15-Year Cumulative Time Deposits accounts.

Post Office Savings Banks.

Of the various sources of small savings the Post Office Savings Bank is the most important source for mobilising the savings of people of small means. They are particularly suited for the collection of savings in rural areas where banking facilities are

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. BANKING AND FINANCE. Small Savings. *Post Office Savings Banks.*

not available. In Nanded district there were 114* post offices (including sub-post offices and branch post offices) doing the savings bank work in 1963-64. The following statement gives the amounts of deposits held by them from 1961-62 to 1963-64 :—

Year (1)	No. of account holders at the end of the year (2)	Bank balance at the end of the financial year (3)	Investments during the year (4)	Net withdrawals during the year (5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	5,200	57,46,076	41,09,806	30,81,914
1962-63	10,604	33,48,947	28,99,146	40,15,840
1963-64 .. .	12,098	35,84,479	17,93,875	28,14,803

National Defence Certificates.

The 12-Year National Defence Certificates provide another mode of investment in small savings. They have replaced the 12-Year National Plan Certificates. They carry a higher rate of interest, *viz.*, 6.25 per cent simple at maturity and 4.75 per cent compound. The National Plan Certificates were introduced from June 1957, and fetched simple interest at the rate of 4½ per cent on maturity. The withdrawals from these certificates from 1959-60 to 1963-64 were as under:—

Year (1)	Value (2)	Interest (3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1959-60	1,39,920·60	201·80
1960-61	4,31,090·00	712·31
1961-62	12,62,370·00	7,464·31
1962-63	15,94,310·00	9,610·80
1963-64	3,48,220·00	2,619·31

*The tahsil-wise break-up of these offices is as follows :—

Nanded—17, Deglur—14, Kinwat—12,
Bhokar—19, Nandgaon—10, Mukhed—8.
Biloli—24, Kandhar—10,

National Defence Certificates.

Before the introduction of National Plan Savings Certificates, the National Savings Certificates fetching an interest rate of 4½ per cent on maturity were in existence. A statement of withdrawals from them is given below:—

Year	Withdrawals	
	Value	Interest
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1959-60	57,440	14,826·24
1960-61	20,830	6,931·34
1961-62	31,980	9,164·73
1962-63	25,160	9,980·20
1963-64	1,67,940	10,375·56

Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates.

These certificates were introduced in 1951. Originally the deposits under them were accepted in multiples of Rs. 100 only with a ceiling on the maximum amount that may be invested, the ceiling varying according to the nature of the holder. From 1958 the deposits were accepted in multiple of Rs. 50 only. The 10-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates were available at the Reserve Bank of India, branches of the State Bank of India doing treasury work and treasuries and sub-treasuries. The deposits are repayable at par on the expiry of ten years from the date of deposit. Till June 1957, the rate of interest allowed was 3½ per cent per annum. Afterwards, it was raised to 4 per cent. Interest was paid annually on the completion of each period of twelve months from the date of deposit. No interest was allowed for any period of less than a year. The interest earned was not liable to income tax. The certificates could be pledged with the scheduled banks and co-operative societies and banks to secure advances against them thus enabling the small savers to tide over temporary difficulties without encashing them prematurely. The following statement shows the amounts withdrawn from these certificates:—

Year	Withdrawals	
	Value	Interest
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1959-60	4,450	361·80
1960-61	4,320	319·81
1961-62	5,275	682·96
1962-63	975	237·66
1963-64	335	96·50

The 10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates are similar to the 10-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates except that the interest paid on them is 4.50 per cent per annum. Like the

Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates they can be paid to a nominated person, adult or minor, in the event of the death of a holder. They may be pledged in favour of a bank, a co-operative society or a Government officer. There is also a special facility allowing for payment of land revenue direct from the interest on these certificates.

Fifteen-Year Annuity Cash Certificates.

Institutions, co-operative societies and firms are barred from making investments in these Annuity Certificates. These certificates ensure a steady income every month, and the amount is free from income tax and super tax. If the investor dies during this period, the monthly annuity amount is paid to the legal heir.

The Government of India have from 1st October 1962, allowed the holders of these certificates the facility of surrendering their certificates at any time after a period of 12 months from the date of deposit and obtaining the commutation value thereof.

Till 1964, there was no collection of small savings under the 15-Year Annuity Certificates.

The total collection in small savings in Nanded district from 1957-58 to 1962-63 is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target	Gross collection	Net collection
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1957-58	18·00	8·94	2·87
1958-59	18·00	26·29	18·95
1959-60	18·00	42·07	27·80
1960-61	19·00	58·75	25·38
1961-62	20·00	48·36	4·51
1962-63	20·00	54·75	(—) 4·45

Besides the various types of schemes described above, the Government introduced from 1st January 1963, the scheme of Premium Prize Bonds.

Life Insurance.

The Life Insurance Corporation was established by the Government of India on 1st September 1956, after passing the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. The Act nationalised the business of life insurance and made the Corporation the only agency for carrying on life insurance business in the whole of India. General insurance, which includes fire, marine, accident and other insurance, is however, kept open to private enterprise. Accordingly, most of the former insurance companies and societies which used to transact all insurance business including life, have now switched over entirely to general insurance.

Under the new organisational and administrative set-up of the Life Insurance Corporation, Nanded district is placed under the territorial jurisdiction of the Poona Division of the Western Zone. The jurisdiction of the Nanded branch also covers Parbhani district.

The total business done in the district by the Life Insurance Corporation is given below:—

STATISTICS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN NANDED DISTRICT

Year	No. of Policies issued	Amount insured
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs.
1958 ..	784	21,59,500
1959 ..	973	26,59,000
1960 ..	1,313	39,63,500
1961 ..	1,481	45,31,000

Financial Assistance to Agriculture.

There was no agricultural department in Hyderabad State till the beginning of the 20th century. The duties of the department of land records were performed by the revenue department. There was, also, no regular scheme of granting financial assistance to agriculturists. Advances for the construction of wells were given by the State in times of scarcity and famine. The wells and fields were assigned as security, and the loan was repaid by instalments, with interest at 6 per cent per annum. The cultivators were often largely indebted to the money-lender and frequently became tenants of their creditors.

Nanded, though it formed a part of the then Hyderabad State, did not appear to be the victim of the several famines that visited the State in the 19th century. Even in the severe famine of 1899, Nanded was not affected, unlike other parts in the State, mostly due the better soil conditions of the district with about 5,764 wells and 169 large and small tanks to facilitate irrigation. In times of famine, therefore, although loans were advanced to the people in other districts to enable them to purchase cattle, and cheap grain shops were opened for the relief of many, in Nanded district there is no record of the grant of any such assistance.

It was only in the present century that a regular system of granting financial assistance to agriculturists was introduced in the Hyderabad State. Under the system, *tagai* loans are given under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agriculturists Loans Act of 1884. The former Act is broadly concerned with long term finance while the latter accommodates persons with short term financial needs.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Financial Assistance to Agriculture.

Under the Agriculturists Loans Act of 1884, loans are granted to cultivators at a rate of 5.50 per cent for the purposes of purchasing bullocks and seeds in the sowing seasons of *rabi* and *kharif*; under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883, loans are advanced to them at 4.50 per cent for the construction of wells, purchase of oil-engine and pumping set, purchase of tractor, plough and carrying out agricultural improvements.

Loans under both these Acts are granted against any of the following combined and collateral securities, provided the total value of such securities is adequate to cover the loan amount:—

(1) Other land, if any, owned by the applicant;

(2) Land, if any, belonging to the sureties;

(3) Small Savings Certificates of the types mentioned below:—

(i) 12-Year National Savings Certificates;

(ii) 10-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates;

(iii) 12-Year National Defence Certificates;

(iv) 10-Year Defence Deposits Certificates;

(4) Joint Bond security;

(5) Personal security of the solvent sureties or the security of a co-operative society;

(6) Crop security;

(7) Tenancy right as security;

Broadly, it may be said that 80 per cent of the loans are received by the cultivators on personal security and 20 per cent on the security of land, if it is for two or more persons. Mostly, value of the security offered is double the amount of loans granted but as per Government instructions, further amount covering the entire value of the security could be granted to the cultivator on his request.

The following tables give the number of applications for the receipt of *tagai* advances in Nanded district (under the Land Improvement Act, the Agriculturists Loans Act and the Grow More Food Campaign), the total amount applied for in them and the total amount sanctioned and actually disbursed by the Government in 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951 to 1960. The tables also give the purposes for which the loans were advanced and the reasons in case where they were rejected.

TABLE No. 14

LOANS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT, 1883, NANDED DISTRICT, FROM 1921 TO 1959-60

Year	Applications pending at the beginning of the year	Amount involved in (2)	Applications received during the year	Total amount applied for	No. of applications sanctioned	Total amount asked for in (6)	Total amount actually sanctioned	Total amount actually disbursed	Total loans repaid during the year	Total loans outstanding
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,348·94	25,348·94	7,830·24	17,498·60
1931 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941 ..	49	20,307·51	49	20,307·51	49	20,307·51	14,968·95	14,968·95	3,219·38	11,744·57
1951-52 ..	53	84,515·62	699	2,04,615·62	641	1,20,415·62	1,68,109·64	1,76,500·76	17,423·78	2,79,343·62
1952-53 ..	..	..	753	3,82,287·18	667	3,69,187·18	3,65,242·33	3,64,333·33	2,15,113·01	3,43,912·51
1953-54 ..	..	..	753	3,82,287·18	1,297	63,724·77	1,97,768·91	2,17,761·69	1,57,427·75	2,85,730·47
1954-55 ..	..	..	655	2,63,625·57	596	2,73,825·57	1,33,422·88	1,96,880·65	3,12,524·94	3,03,930·56
1955-56 ..	..	..	870	2,50,646·56	707	1,32,961·56	1,28,751·40	1,37,010·21	1,78,485·14	2,90,504·56
1956-57 ..	..	..	1,942	2,01,282·84	3,087	1,80,882·84	16,07,220·67	2,16,649·42	1,15,833·80	3,96,133·77
1957-58 ..	..	..	3,094	7,88,000·00	2,327	6,07,400·00	2,38,949·68	3,20,744·68	2,09,928·05	5,04,661·58
1958-59 ..	..	..	7,597	7,74,972·00	7,203	6,96,372·50	6,39,897·50	6,49,847·50	1,87,226·87	8,58,551·13
1959-60 ..	..	..	3,644	13,35,264·00	2,709	10,74,094·12	9,81,785·53	10,60,660·53	1,34,886·47	13,25,205·39

TABLE No. 15

Loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884, Nanded District, from 1921 to 1959-60

Year (1)	Applications pending at the beginning of the year (2)	Amount involved in (2) (3)	Applications received during the year (4)	Total amount applied for (5)	No of applications sanctioned (6)	Total amount asked for in (6) (7)	Total amount actually sanctioned (8)	Total amount actually disbursed (9)	Total loans repaid during the year (10)	Total loans outstanding (11)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931 ..	..	27,530·00	..	..	..	27,530 00	..	27,530·00	8,522·29	19,007·71
1941 ..	823	1,68,562·56	823	1,68,562 56	823	1,68,562 56	1,68,562 56	1,70,056·74	30,503·00	1,38,059·56
1951-52 ..	524	23,306 36	564	32,706 36	560	32,306 36	30,926·36	2,63,330·86	29,498·40	46,048·74
1952-53 ..	..	..	676	62,145·16	411	18,570 16	14,100·16	17,259·16	58,840·55	64,703·76
1953-54 ..	..	..	676	62,145 16	537	29,630 73	33,980·73	50,973·32	2,17,683·62	52,911·71
1954-55 ..	..	..	1,170	87,519·05	697	55,169·05	42,399·05	1,27,734·48	21,503·37	74,065·28
1955-56 ..	..	..	870	2,50,649·56	704	1,32,961 56	1,28,751·40	1,37,010·21	1,78,485·14	2,90,504.56
1956-57 ..	..	..	3,103	57,496 00	3,601	42,296·00	49,071·00	2,86,963·50	43,310·30	88,987·23
1957-58 ..	..	..	10,951	10,32,472 47	6,535	5,22,047·47	3,71,305·57	6,13,552·57	63,010·98	2,74,368·80
1958-59 ..	..	..	7,597	7,74,972·00	7,263	6,96,372·50	6,39,897·50	6,46,847·50	1,87,226·87	8,58,551·13
1959-60 ..	..	..	35,190	15,95,105·56	25,766	18,66,477·56	17,91,814·30	22,15,662·28	1,10,165·65	11,27,862·16

TABLE No. 16

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT OF 1883 AND AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT OF 1884, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PURPOSE, NANDED DISTRICT.

Year	Current Farm Expenditure		Purchase of draught animals		Well digging and other irrigation projects		Land Improvements		Consumption		Other purposes	
	Under L. I.* Act	Under A. L.* Act	Under L. I. Act	Under A. L. Act	Under L. I. Act	Under A. L. Act	Under L. I. Act	Under A. L. Act	Under L. I. Act	Under A. L. Act	Under L. I. Act	Under A. L. Act
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1921 ..	..	25,348·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931 ..	..	27,530·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941 ..	..	139,224·06 (Seeds)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		80,700·00 (Manure)										
1951-52 ..	..	324,185·68 (Seeds)	..	..	13,487·12	..	13,601·00	5,000·00	..	..	67,954·61	9,120·00
		11,213·64 (Manure)										
1952-53 ..	..	455,556·13 (Seeds)	..	..	49,923·68	930·00	3,101·30	..	..	..	49,944·20	1,193·00
		9,831·82 (Manure)										

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Financial Assistance to Agriculture.

TABLE No. 16—*contd.*

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT OF 1883 AND AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT OF 1884, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PURPOSE, NANDED DISTRICT.

Year	Current Farm Expenditure		Purchase of draught animals		Well digging and other irrigation projects		Land Improvements		Consumption		Other purposes	
	Under L. I.* Act	Under A. L.* Act	Under L. I. Act	Under A. L. Act	Under L. I. Act	Under A. L. Act	Under L. I. Act	Under A. L. Act	Under L. I. Act	Under A. L. Act	Under L. I. Act	Under A.L. Act
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1953-54 ..	..	134,593·25 (Seeds)	..	..	41,642·01	15,428·37	17,992·43	4,250·00	..	..	..	4,000·00
		2,516·90 (Manure)										10,650·00
		2,505·70 (Implements)										
1954-55 ..	..	27,410·25 (Seeds)	..	..	178,465·15	2,000·00	..	..	..	..	5,463·15	17,500·00
		45,765·16 (Manure)										
1955-56 ..	2 130·00	211,873·71 (Seeds)	..	5,790·00	4,940·00	171,518·61	..	9,100·00	..	..	..	39,500·00
		32,908·69 (Manure)										5,679·00 19,806·00 (tractor)

1956-57 ..	360·00	262,572·68 (Seeds) 34,611·54 (Manure)	..	..	105,498·50	..	48,106·34	..	..	..	..	42,775·00
1957-58 ..	22,493·90 (Seeds) 1,962·00 (Farm implements)	322,934·85 (Seeds) 53,316·95 (Manure) 70,713·22 (Implements)	..	..	79,971·00	44,044·00	51,689·00	13,375·00	..	..	..	70,465·00
1958-59 ..	232·00 (Fodder) 1,944·00 (Manure)	263,129·15 (Seeds) 69,916·36 (Manure) 145·00 (Implements)	..	25·00	354,485·00	2,751·00	8,700·00	..	..	..	..	10,000·00
1959-60 ..	179,984·65 (Seeds) 15,759·00 (Fodder) 74,513·82 (Manure) 2,584·00 (Implements)	695,541·98 (Seeds) 11,374·50 (Manure) 10,884·12 (Implements)	..	205,000·00	376,825·00	130,500·00	299,875·00	..	..	..	461·743·00	110,000·00 550,000·00 49,755·00

*L. I. Act — Land Improvement Loans Act. A. L. Act — Agriculturists Loans Act.

TABLE No. 17

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN IN NANDED DISTRICT

Year (1)	Applications received (2)	Total amount applied for (3)	Number of applications sanctioned (4)	Total amount asked for (5)	Total amount actually sanctioned (6)	Total amount actually disbursed (7)	Total loans repaid (8)	Total loans outstanding (9)
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1954-55	85	14,000	76	14,000	12.000	12,000	3,000	8,000
1955-56	350	15,850	261	15,850	9,250	9,250	2,312	6,939
1956-57	300	14,733	206	14,733	8.250	8,250	2,062	6,188
1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958-59	3,250	3,87,855	1,664	3,87,855	2,62,241	2,62,241	65,560	1,96,681
1959-60	5,260	5,16,538	2,428	5,16,538	3,74,693	3,74,693	93,673	2,81,020

TABLE No. 18

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE BY OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PURPOSE, NANDED DISTRICT

Year (1)	Purpose (2)	Amount (3)
		Rs.
1953-54	Well digging	15,428·37
1954-55	Well digging	21,125·00
1955-56	Seeds	2,052·00
	Manure	3,415·50
	Well digging	12,000·00
1956-57	Seeds	2,697·14
	Oil-engines	3,648·00
1957-58	Farm expenditure	2,697·14
	Well digging	2,312·50
	Other purposes	10,000·00 }
		80,000·00 }
1958-59	Manure	190·00
1959-60	Manure	81,217·00

TABLE No. 19

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE (REJECTION OF LOANS), NANDED DISTRICT

Year	Reasons for rejection						Total	
	Lack of security or inadequate security		Old dues to Government		Miscellaneous			
	No. of applications	Amount	No of applications	Amount	No. of applications	Amount	No. of applications	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1951-52	2	1,400·00	28	1,600·00	22	6,600·00	52	9,600·00
1952-53	..	..	210	20,560·00	142	15,556·00	352	36,116·00
1953-54	..	..	81	8,650·00	79	21,850·00	160	30,500·00
1954-55	..	..	274	14,510·00	258	33,890·00	532	48,400·00
1955-56	..	..	392	47,185·00	395	39,899·00	787	87,084·00
1956-57	52	5,965·00	58	1,675·00	32	1,365·00	142	9,005·00
1957-58	5	100·00	624	79,680·00	1,644	5,32,620·00	2,273	6,124·00
1958-59	53	13,200·00	637	41,500·00	722	3,04,400·00	1,412	3,59,100·00
1959-60	33	20,720·00	1,737	1,94,420·00	4,348	4,76,220·00	6,118	6,91,360·00

The State grants loans and subsidies to artisans and their co-operatives for the purposes of running small-scale and cottage industries. In order to regulate the grant of loans to these industries in Maharashtra, the Government passed the Maharashtra State-aid to Industries Act, 1960. This Act extends to the whole of the State. Loans are also given to small-scale and cottage industries under the rules known as the Maharashtra State-aid to Industries Rules, 1961. The Act and the Rules define Cottage Industry as an industry, the fixed capital of which does not exceed Rs. 25,000 in value, and which, whether or not using mechanical or electric power, is ordinarily carried on in the home of an artisan or in any factory or place near his home by the artisan, and his dependents, and occasionally with the aid of hired labour in which case the number of persons including the artisan, his dependents and hired labour does not exceed nine. The Small-scale Industry under the Act and the Rules means any industry, the capital assets of which (including investment in the form of land, buildings, machinery and equipment) do not exceed the value of five lakhs of rupees, irrespective of the number of persons employed therein.

Purposes for which loans may be granted under these Rules are given below:—

(*a*) Purchase of land for an industry; (*b*) Construction of buildings; (*c*) Purchase of tools, equipment, plant, machines, etc; (*d*) Erection of plant and machinery; (*e*) Purchase of raw materials or for working capital; and (*f*) any other specific purpose depending upon the circumstances such as helping the borrower to tide over production difficulties, meeting initial losses for reasons beyond the control of the industry and so on.

The Secretary to the Government, Industries Department, Industries Commissioner, Deputy Director of Industries and Assistant Director of Industries are the competent authorities to make grants up to Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,000, respectively. The nature of security varies according to the size of the loan. For loans granted up to Rs. 1,000 a personal bond of the applicant is sufficient. Loans exceeding Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 are secured by one or more personal sureties. A loan is not granted to any cottage industry unless the net value of the security offered in the form of movable or immovable property or both is not less than the amount proposed to be granted as loan. In the case of a small-scale industry the amount of the loan is not to exceed 75 per cent of the net value of the security similarly offered.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Financial Assistance to Industries.

The artisans in Nanded district were extended financial assistance under these schemes. The details of the loans are given below:—

Year	*Amount of loan*
	Rs.
1955-56	4,200
1957-58	20,020
1958-59	15,500
1959-60	27,250

Loans were also granted to industrial co-operative societies in Nanded district for the purchase of tools and equipment as well as to serve as working capital. During 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 1,750 was sanctioned to Charmodyog Sahakari Sangh, Ltd., Nanded. Of this Rs. 900 were sanctioned as a loan and Rs. 850 as a subsidy. The rate of interest was 4½ per cent and the amount was repayable in 8 equal instalments.

Loans for working capital to the industrial co-operatives were granted only by the central financing agencies from the amounts placed at their disposal by the Government for the purpose. This loan bears an interest of 2½ per cent and is repayable within a year. In Nanded, the District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Nanded, acts as a central financing agency. Of the total amount of Rs. 95,000 placed at its disposal, Rs. 60,225 were sanctioned to 40 societies in the district by the end of March 1960.

Industrial co-operatives and cottage industries face difficulties in getting adequate finance. In organising an industrial co-operative society a minimum share capital of Rs. 500 for others and Rs 250 in case of backward classes has to be collected by the concerned artisans. The industrial co-operatives in Nanded district received Rs. 4,79,358 as financial assistance till 1961 from the Department of Cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operatives to keep pace with the production and marketing activities. The different schemes under which this finance was supplied are given below:—

(1) Handloom development scheme to handloom weavers co-operative societies.

(2) Government's share capital contribution to industrial co-operatives including district industrial co-operative associations.

(3) Grant of loans to members of industrial co-operatives for purchasing shares.

(4) Management subsidy to industrial co-operatives.

(5) (*a*) Financial assistance to labour contract societies of *Vimukt Jatis* for purchase of shares; (*b*) financial assistance to labour contract societies of *Vimukta Jatis* for tools and equipment; (*c*) Managerial subsidy for technical guidance.

Financial Assistance to Industries.

(6) Financial assistance to forest labourers' co-operative societies to serve as—

(a) share capital, (b) welfare subsidy, and (c) managerial subsidy.

In order to start production, loans for working capital are made available to the newly organised societies from the central financing agency. In Blocks, the funds for these purposes are kept at the disposal of the District Central Co-operative Bank. Under this scheme, the following industrial co-operatives in the district were given financial assistance:—

Industry	*Financial assistance given*
	Rs.
(1) Village oil..	2,250
(2) Tanning and leather ..	44,398
(3) Cane and bamboo ..	8,024
(4) Carpentry and smithy ..	11,794

Besides, the industrial co-operatives in Nanded district received financial assistance for the purchase of tools and equipments under the departmental schemes. The weavers co-operative societies also received Rs. 3 lakhs for the purchase of improved handloom accessories including power-looms.

During the Second Plan period it was proposed to set up ten more co-operative societies in the district for different industries. It was also proposed to provide assistance to the tune of Rs. 22,865 and loans amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs under the scheme regarding financial aid to cottage industries and small-scale industries for the purchase of tools and plant, implements and raw material. In addition two co-operative model tanneries were to be established and financial help of the order of Rs. 56,000 was to be given.

The scheme envisaging contributions to the share capital of the industrial co-operatives, including District Industrial Co-operative Association, to enable them to increase their borrowing capacity, was made applicable to the Marathwada area in 1960 and a loan of Rs. 500 was sanctioned to the Cobblers' Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Deglur, in 1959-60.

Handloom Industry.

Handloom weaving is the most important cottage industry in Nanded district. When the district was merged with the erstwhile Bombay State as a result of the Reorganisation of States there were six co-operative societies of weavers with a membership of 3,024 persons and a share and working capital of Rs. 54,890 and Rs. 2,02,087, respectively. During the Second Five-Year Plan period these societies were given financial assistance by way of investment in their share capital, grant of loans, subsidies, etc.

The following amounts of loan were granted to the weavers' co-operatives in Nanded district:

Year	*Loans*
	Rs.
1954-55	49,650
1955-56	22,450
1957-58	15,000

According to the revised policy the grant of such loans for working capital are made to the societies through the Reserve Bank of India.

The weavers' co-operative societies were given assistance in the form of rebate on the sale of handloom cloth. The rate of rebate was 12 paise per rupee. Now it has been reduced to 6 paise per rupee. The details of the loans granted to the societies are as under:—

Year	*Loans*
	Rs.
1955-56	21,551
1956-57	43,510
1957-58	43,875
1958-59	32,799
1959-60	14,395

In order to increase production, co-operative societies are also granted financial assistance for the supply of improved tools, equipments or appliances such as wider sleys, dobbies, steel reeds, frame looms, take-up motion attachment, etc. Formerly such assistance was given entirely as a grant. But now the amount is given in the shape of loan and grant in the proportion of ¼th to ¾th. The details of these loans are given below:—

Year	*Loans*	*Grants*
	Rs.	Rs.
1957-58	..	1,962
1958-59	..	9,850
1959-60	2,818	8,454

Financial assistance was also given to the co-operative societies for the establishment of their own dye-houses. Under this scheme the following assistance was given to the societies in Nanded district:—

Year	*Loans*	*Grants*
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	2,000	4,560
1958-59	3,000	4,168·79
1959-60	6,000	480

Government also distributes awards and prizes to the best weavers' co-operative societies by way of encouragement. Such awards were received by the co-operative societies at Deglur, Nanded and Mukhed.

There is a special scheme for the benefit of the wool weavers under which loan is granted to the wool weavers' societies for their working capital and for undertaking production activities. Loans are also granted to the members of the wool weavers' co-operative societies for purchase of shares of the society and to non-members for enabling them to become members of the society. This scheme has been made applicable to the districts in Marathwada since 1959. During that year the societies in the district were given Rs. 3,000 for their working capital and Rs. 350 for their share capital.

Government gives assistance to labourers by organising labour contract societies to improve their lot. Such a society has recently been organised in Nanded district and financial assistance of Rs. 2,500 has been given to it in March 1960, of which 50 per cent is given as grant and the remaining as loan.

Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies.

Forest labourers require considerable capital for the purpose of exploitation of forest produce. The central financing agencies fulfil this need by providing finance at a concessional rate of interest of 2½ per cent. Besides this financial assistance which serves as working capital, financial assistance in the following forms is also made available by Government:—

	Rs.
(1) Contribution to share capital ...	3,000.
(2) Grant for welfare activities (annually for first three years).	1,500
(3) Grant for management expenses (annually for first two years).	1,200

In Nanded district two forest labourers' co-operative societies were organised in 1959, and they were given financial assistance described above.

Khadi and Village Industries Schemes.

Besides the financial assistance made available to the co-operative societies under different schemes by the Government, the industrial co-operatives in the State also receive such assistance from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Generally, the financial assistance consists of 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant. The assistance is granted for the development of the following village industries: (1) oil, (2) leather, (3) pottery, (4) blacksmithy and carpentry, (5) non-edible oil industry, and (6) gur and *khandsari* industry.

In Nanded district the Khadi and Village Industries Commission granted financial assistance to various industries for different purposes. The accompanying table indicates the extent of this assistance.

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. BANKING AND FINANCE. Financial Assistance to Industries. *Khadi and Village Industries Schemes.*

TABLE No. 20

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES THROUGH KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (FROM 1957-58 TO 1959-60), NANDED DISTRICT

Serial No.	Name of the Industry	Purpose	1957-58 Loan	1957-58 Grant	1958-59 Loan	1958-59 Grant	1959-60 Loan	1959-60 Grant
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Oil Industry	Demonstration	2,500	1,500	..	..	..	..
		Construction of sheds	..	..	2,300	2,300	1,500	1,500
		Share Capital	..	..	2,625	..	1,312	..
		Improvement of *ghanis*	..	..	3,000	3,000	2,100	2,100
		Working Capital	..	..	5,000	..	4,788	..
		Manufacture of soap	..	..	10,250	7,150	..	..
2	Leather Industry ..	Flaying centre	2,320	2,680	..	..	..	..
		Construction of pits	..	750	..	650	..	1,000
		Share Capital	..	..	..	..	437·50	..
3	*Atta Chakki*	..	..	400	..	..	..	..
4	Gur (*Khandsari*) ..	..	..	..	5,250	8,400	..	..

BANKING AND FINANCE.
Joint-stock Companies.

It is difficult to know for want of reliable records whether a joint-stock company had existed before the middle of this century in Nanded district. The first joint-stock company in the district is the Jaydevi Agricultural Products, Private Ltd., registered in 1953. By 1962 there were only two joint-stock companies in the district, both of them being privately owned. Of these one was engaged in the cultivation of agricultural products, while the other acted as merchants making purchase and sale of cotton on a large-scale. The financial position of these companies is given below:—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1962

Serial No.	Type of Company	Authorised Capital	Paid-up Capital	Debentures	Reserves
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Manufacturing (Agricultural Production). ..	5,00,000	2,48,000	13,016	..
2	Trading	2,25,000	..	..	..

SECTION II—TRADE AND COMMERCE

TRADE AND COMMERCE.
Extent of Employment.

Trade and commerce provide a means of livelihood to a considerable section of population of the district. The number of sales workers [as classified in the Census of India 1961, Economic Tables—Vol. X, part II-B (ii)] stands at 13,139, of whom 12,284 are men and 855 are women. The following table shows the numbers of persons engaged in various types of trade in the year 1961:—

TABLE No. 21

EXTENT OF EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF TRADE* IN 1961

Category of trade	Total	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Working proprietors, wholesale trade	301	292	9
2. Working proprietors, retail trade	7,421	6,927	494
3. Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents ..	14	14	..
4. Salesmen and shop assistants, wholesale and retail trade.	1,742	1,654	88
5. Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers (not elsewhere classified).	254	244	10
6. Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors	3,388	3,135	253
Total ..	13,120	12,266	854

* These include persons engaged in any capacity in wholesale as well as retail trading activities, and commercial transactions relating to imports and exports.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Changes in Pattern and Organisation of Trade.

With changes that are taking place in the socio-economic structure of the district, the pattern and organisation of trade and commerce have undergone striking changes since the beginning of this century. This process seems to have gathered momentum with the merger of this region in the State of Maharashtra. The early pattern of trade was organised as a part of the partly self-sufficient economy then existing. The agriculturists and craftsmen were economically backward and poor. The means of transport and communications were inadequate. Consequently the needs of the people were adjusted in such a way that only goods locally produced were consumed. Salt, cloth, building materials, cutlery and certain food articles were imported, whereas, foodgrains, groundnut and raw cotton were exported. The volume of trade with outside areas was much smaller than what exists at present.

Regulation of trade in agricultural produce was introduced in 1930, and the first market to be regulated was Nanded in the same year. This was an important landmark in the history of agricultural marketing in the district. Subsequently, markets were regulated in the district. This improved the bargaining power of the agriculturist, and eliminated several malpractices inherent in unregulated trade. The agriculturist now gets assured prices for his goods. A number of co-operative marketing societies have recently come into existence in the district. They act as general commission agents, and help the agriculturist in getting better prices. However, the co-operative marketing movement has touched a very small sector of the population.

Trade Routes.

Development of trade and commerce *depends, among a number* of factors, upon the availability of transport and communications. Ease of transport goes a long way in expanding the market for agricultural commodities. This also assures better prices and reduces regional imbalances.

Nanded district is well provided with railway facilities. The Manmad-Kacheguda Metre-gauge railway line is the most important trade route traversing from north-west to south-east. This route was opened for traffic in 1900. It is of considerable importance because it affords direct commercial traffic to important centres of trade outside the district. It serves as a link between Nanded district and other market centres, such as, Sailu, Jalna, Aurangabad, Manmad, Bombay, Hingoli, Akola, Khandwa, Nizamabad, Hyderabad and Bangalore. In fact this is the only route of transport from Dharmabad, Karkheli, Mudkhed and Umri. The Mudkhed-Adilabad branch railway line which emanates from this route at Mudkhed serves the transport of forest produce. This is the only route of transport in this region and serves the traffic needs at Kinwat and Bhokar. The various sections of this branch route were opened for traffic between August 1947 and January 1950.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Trade Routes.

Besides railway routes, there are four State highways which serve as arteries of trade. The Hyderabad-Akola road which is the most important artery of trade serves transit trade to Hyderabad, Nizamsagar, Hingoli, Akola and Nagpur. Traversing a distance of about 72 miles in the district it facilitates heavy traffic. The Nanded-Aurangabad road which emanates from Ardhapur is a principal artery of trade between Nanded, Parbhani and Aurangabad districts. It touches important markets, such as, Jintur, Jalna and Aurangabad. The Nanded-Ahmadpur-Bidar road is also a very important trade route facilitating trade between Nanded, Osmanabad and Bidar districts. The Latur-Ahmadpur road in Osmanabad district links this highway directly with Latur, which is one of the biggest wholesale markets in Marathwada. This line of traffic extends further to Sholapur, Barshi and Osmanabad, *via* Latur, and hence, its significance as a trade route is immense. The entire commercial traffic between Nanded, Latur, Osmanabad, Barshi, Pandharpur and Sholapur passes through this route. The Loha-Gangakhed highway, which emanates from the Nanded-Ahmadpur-Bidar road, serves as a trade link between Nanded, Parbhani and Bhir districts.

Besides these highways, there are major district roads which cater to the needs of traffic within the district. Most of them serve as approach roads to the highways and wholesale markets in the district.

Imports.

Import trade was very insignificant in the last decades of the last century and early beginnings of this century. The imports mainly consisted of articles that were not locally produced. With the changing habits the pattern of trade also changed. This was visible from the late thirties. This was in keeping with the changes in income, population, habits, means of transport and standard of living of the people. With the increase in building activity, building materials are brought from outside in larger quantities. The iron beams, screws, bars and hardware are brought from Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Indore, Ratlam, Jullundar and Nizamabad.

Grocery articles are imported from Akola, Latur and Parli Vaijnath. Stationery and cutlery goods are brought from Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Aligadh, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Poona and Jullundar. The superfine varieties of cloth are brought from Bombay, Ahmedabad and Madras, whereas the medium and coarse varieties come, besides the above centres, from Nagpur, Malegaon, Sholapur, Ichalkaranji, Secunderabad and Dhulia. Recently the nylon, dacron and terylene varieties are becoming popular. Drugs and medicines find their way in this district from Bombay, Baroda, Calcutta, Satara, Panvel and Ahmadnagar. Ayurvedic medicines come from Satara, Panvel and Ahmadnagar. Utensils are brought from Bombay, Poona and Nasik. Crockery comes mainly from Jamnagar, Bombay and the Punjab. Watches and umbrellas are imported from Bombay

† Imports refer to the commodities brought in this district from other districts either in the State or other States.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Imports.

and Hyderabad. Radio sets, electric fans and electrical equipment are imported from Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Delhi. Sugar is brought from Ahmadnagar and Kolhapur.

The imported articles are either brought by big merchants at Nanded from the source markets or by agents and representatives of manufacturing and business concerns outside who make the articles available to the merchants in the district.

The Manmad-Kacheguda railway line is the principal route of import trade.

Exports.

Cotton.

Cotton is by far the most important exportable item of trade in Nanded district. Cotton crop occupied an area of 4,64,110 acres in 1961-62. Production of cotton in the same year was 54,870 tons. Nanded is one of the important cotton growing districts of the State. Naturally enough a cotton textile mill was established at Nanded. This mill utilises only a part of the total cotton produced in the district. The rest of the produce is exported.

The important cotton markets in the district are Nanded, Deglur, Umri, Dharmabad, Bhokar, Karkheli and Naigaon. Sale and purchase of cotton at all the regulated markets are governed under terms of the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act of 1930. The agriculturists bring their cotton in bullock-carts to the markets. The purchasers of cotton can be classified in three categories, *viz.*, (1) those who purchase cotton and sell it to other traders, (2) those who act as general commission agents to other traders, and (3) representatives of textile mills and outside firms. The sale takes place by open auction. Arrivals of cotton begin in November and last up to March.

All the cotton exported is ginned and pressed at the local ginning and pressing factories. Bombay is the most important destination of cotton exports from Nanded. The other places where cotton is exported are Hyderabad, Nagpur, Sholapur, Madras and Ahmadabad. Most of the export trade is handled by railways.

Warehousing facilities on scientific lines are available at Nanded, Dharmabad and Umri.

Groundnut.

Groundnut is one of the most important items of export trade in Nanded district. This commercial crop assures good returns to the cultivators. In 1961-62, it commanded a total area of 73,923 acres and its production was to the extent of 18,826 tons.

The principal wholesale markets of groundnut trade in the district are Nanded, Deglur and Dharmabad. The value of annual turnover of groundnut trade at Nanded exceeds Rs. 6 lakhs, that at Deglur Rs. 9 lakhs and at Dharmabad Rs. 8 lakhs. The other centres of wholesale trade are Loha, Naigaon, Mukhed and Kundalwadi. Groundnut trade at almost all the wholesale markets is regulated under the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act of 1930. The cultivators sell their groundnut produce through general commission agents, who, sometimes, purchase the

same on behalf of traders within as well as outside the district. Some of the purchasers of groundnut at these markets export to centres outside the district.

Groundnut.

Groundnut seed as well as oil are exported from the district. Groundnut oil is exported mainly by the oil pressing factories in the district. Groundnut cake which is highly in demand in the district itself is consumed locally. The principal destinations of groundnut oil and seed are Bombay, Poona, Nasik, Jalna and Sholapur. The export from Nanded and Dharmabad is by railway, and by road transport from all other market places in the district.

The groundnut trade is brisk during the period between October and January.

Prices of groundnut and oil in the district fluctuate mainly in tune with those at Bombay. The most common price of groundnut was Rs. 64 per quintal at Nanded, Rs. 63.20 per quintal at Deglur, Rs. 62 at Umri and Rs. 58 at Dharmabad in 1961-62. The prices have been recording a rise ever since the last five years.

Tur.

Tur (pigeon pea) is also a very important commodity exported in large quantities from Nanded district. There is a considerable exportable surplus after meeting the local demand for its consumption. Production of *tur* in the district in 1961-62 was 13,358 tons, whereas the area under the crop was 82,691 acres.

The important markets of *tur* are Nanded, Dharmabad, Deglur, Umri, Naigaon and Loha. The average annual turnover of *tur* trade is about Rs. 22 lakhs at Nanded, Rs. 13 lakhs at Deglur, Rs. 1.81 lakhs at Umri, Rs. 1.54 lakhs at Naigaon and Rs. 1.47 lakhs at Dharmabad.

Primary trade in *tur* as well as *tur-dal* is regulated under the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act. At all the regulated Markets, the produce is brought by the cultivators and sold by open auction under the supervision of the market committee. The agencies engaged in this trade comprise general commission agents, traders and petty dealers.

The pulse is split into *dal* before export. It is exported to Bombay, Poona, Nizamabad, Hyderabad, Jalna and Nasik. The merchandise is transported mainly in motor trucks. However, railway forms the principal means of transport from Dharmabad and Umri.

Jowar.

Jowar is an important staple crop of the district. Besides being the main food crop, it commands considerable commercial importance. In 1961-62 it occupied an area of 6,77.204 acres, and its production amounted to 105,937 tons. After meeting the demand for consumption in the district it is exported in considerable quantities.

The principal wholesale markets of jowar are Nanded, Deglur, Umri, Dharmabad and Loha, which are assembling as well as distributing markets. The agriculturists bring their produce to the market premises, and sell it through general commission

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. TRADE AND COMMERCE. Exports. Jowar.

agents (*adatyas*) under supervision of the market committee. The sale and purchase of jowar at regulated markets are governed under terms of the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act of 1930. The traders in these markets either export the commodity themselves by buying it locally or they make purchases on behalf of traders outside.

The main destinations of jowar exports are Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Hyderabad. The cargo is transported by the railway as well as by road.

Regulated Markets.

After the enactment of the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act of 1930, Nanded was the first market to be regulated in the former Hyderabad State in November 1930. Subsequently almost all the markets were brought under regulation. At present the following markets are regulated: (1) Nanded, (2) Deglur, (3) Loha, (4) Naigaon, (5) Kundalwadi, (6) Kinwat, (7) Mukhed, (8) Mudkhed, (9) Bhokar, (10) Karkheli, (11) Dharmabad and (12) Umri.

Under this Act, markets are regulated and their management is entrusted to market committees comprising representatives of agriculturists, traders, local bodies and Government nominees. The market committees are corporate bodies and can hold, acquire or transfer movable and immovable property. For the effective disposal of marketing business, the committees are required to acquire or purchase land for its yards.

Market Practices.

All the transactions in the markets are governed by the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act of 1930, and its subsequent amendment in 1956. The sale and purchase operations are closely supervised by the market committee which strives to safeguard the interests of the farmer sellers. Officials of the committee are charged with the responsibility of eliminating possible malpractices in the *modus operandi* of marketing of agricultural produce. The prices of the commodities brought into the market are settled by open auction or by the *fardi* system i.e., open agreement. The general commission agents (*adatyas*) sell the commodities on behalf of the farmers. They serve as a link between the farmers and the traders, and do the business on a commission basis. The farmers bring their produce to the shops of these *adatyas* who are recognised by the market committee. The commodities are sold to the highest bidder among the traders. The purchasing traders are also licensed by the market committee. They are classified into 'A' class and 'B' class traders. The bidding operations are supervised by an official of the market committee and are also registered. After the price is agreed upon the produce is weighed by licensed weighmen. At present the metric units of weights are used, and the weights are inspected by the market committee periodically. After weighment the *adatya* prepares a *takpatti* (agreement), copies of which are furnished to the farmers and the market committee. Payments are made to the farmers on the same or the next day. No deductions except the authorised market charges are allowed to be made from the agreed price of the consignment. The authorised

market charges comprise market fee, *adat* commission, weighing charge and *hamali*. Cash payments are made in the presence of the official of the market committee.

However, some of these rules are circumvented in a few cases. Sometimes the traders contrive to bid low prices. This causes a loss in the prices of the agriculturist's produce. The farmer is forced to sell his produce once it is brought to the market. Lack of grading and processing also results in low prices of agricultural produce.

The Act seeks to regulate the trade transactions of 54 commodities which are listed below:—

Paddy, Rice, Jowar, Wheat, Bajri, *Tur, Mug, Masur,* Gram, *Javas,* Groundnut, *Sal,* Castor seed, Sesamum, Safflower, *Gul, Jav,* Cotton, Cotton lint, Cotton seed, Tobacco, *Kagani, Ragi, Sava, Ballar, Methi* (fenugreek), Coriander, Chilli, *Mohari,* Garlic, Onion, Turmeric, *Lobha,* Lac, *Vatana, Math, Udid, Rajgira, Karala, Ambadi* seed, Ghee, Tamarind, *Sarasu,* Molasses, *Pak,* Maize, Sugarcane, Jute, Mango, *Badi Shep, Ova* and wet ginger.

Nanded.

Nanded was the first regulated market in the former Hyderabad State. As soon as the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act was enacted, the Nanded market was brought under its purview in November 1930.

The jurisdiction of the market extends up to a radius of 5 miles from the Collectorate. However, agricultural produce from distant areas also comes to Nanded. The Nanded market committee comprises representatives of agriculturists, traders, local bodies and a government nominee.

For effective regulation of the purchase and sale of agricultural commodities, the market committee is striving to have its own market yard. The present market yard premises are owned by the municipality. Due to the better prices offered at Nanded market, agricultural produce from distant areas is brought there. The principal market functionaries comprise general commission agents, traders and weighmen. There were 115 'A' class merchants and 107 'B' class petty dealers in 1963.

Open auction* sale system is usually followed, though the sale of open heaps is also allowed sometimes. The sale agreement is followed by weighing by licensed weighmen. Weighment of foodgrains is done in the market premises, whereas cotton is weighed at the premises of the purchasers. The agriculturist is paid the value of his produce on the same day. Market fee is charged on the agriculturist's goods and is collected through the *adatyas.* Besides, the market fee (at the rate of 25 paise per Rs. 100 sale-proceeds), commission charges, weighing charges and *hamali* charges are deducted from the sale-proceeds of the agriculturist.

* Sale of cotton through cart-wise bidding and of foodgrains through open auction assures better prices to the agriculturist.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Regulated Markets.

Nanded.

The turnover of trade at the market is given in the following table:—

TABLE No. 22

TURNOVER OF TRADE IN 1961-62.

Commodity (1)	Price per Quintal (2)	Volume of turnover (Quintals) (3)	Value of turnover (4)
	Rs.		Rs.
Paddy	35·65	4,817	1,71,725
Rice	57·10	1,463	83,357
Wheat (*khapli*)	50·85	521	26,492
Wheat (*bansi*)	57·35	6,101	3,49,892
Wheat (red)	51·55	7,896	4,07,038
Jowar (*talki*)	40·10	9,646	3,86,404
Jowar (*baradi*)	37·00	20,899	7,72,363
Jowar (yellow)	34·60	3,122	2,01,035
Tur	44·45	49,419	21,96,675
Cotton	107·35	52,530	56,39,196
Cotton lint	268·00	2,286	6,12,643
Groundnut	64·20	9,303	5,97,252
Linseed	75·40	4,909	3,70,138
Chillis	132·00	622	82,104
Turmeric	121·80	6,251	5,61,372
Gul	44·50	2,588	1,15,166
Ambadi seed	32·20	3,590	1,15,559
Bajri	42·35	75	3,176
Jav	44·35	765	33,928
Gram	43·75	1,200	52,500
Mug	43·90	5,145	2,25,865
Udid	55·80	3,501	1,95,355
Masur	44·85	1,065	47,765
Castor seed	67·10	430	24,553
Til	110·80	282	31,245
Karadi	46·20	819	37,838
Tamarind	68·85	204	14,045

Besides providing numerous facilities for the effective regulation of agricultural marketing, the market committee provides for the dissemination of prices. The market intelligence service provided at this market is of *prima facie* importance in so far as it keeps the agriculturists informed about the current trends in prices. Prices of all the commodities are displayed and announced. Trends in prices at the important markets in Maharashtra are noted by the market committee's officials for the benefit of the agriculturists.

Dharmabad.

Dharmabad market has been regulated from 16th June 1938. This market serves Dharmabad tahsil and villages from the adjoining tahsils. Dharmabad is one of the affluent chilli markets in Maharashtra State. The turnover of the chilli trade exceeds Rs. 22 lakhs per year. There are 47 *adatyas* and traders engaged in wholesale business. The other market functionaries consist of 34 petty dealers and 16 weighmen. Lack of a spacious market yard has been one of the shortcomings at this market. There is a cotton market yard, but sale and purchase transactions in other commodities take place in the open space in the town.

Dharmabad market derives its commercial importance from the trade in (1) chillis, (2) groundnut, (3) linseed, (4) Coriander, (5) *tur*, (6) *udid*, (7) cotton, (8) jowar and (9) rice.

The agriculturists arrange their produce in heaps to be openly auctioned by rotation. After the sale price is agreed by the *adatya*, weighing is done by licensed weighmen. The market committee has authorised the following market charges, (1) commission at the rate of Rs. 2 per Rs. 100 of sale-proceeds in the case of grains and Rs. 1.50 in the case of cotton; (2) *hamali* 5 paise per bag; (3) weighing 2 paise per bag; and (4) market cess at the rate of 25 paise per Rs. 100 of sale-proceeds.

The following table gives the volume and value of turnover during 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

TABLE No. 23

Commodity	1960-61		1961-62	
	Arrivals (Bengali Maunds)	Value	Arrivals (Quintals)	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		Rs.
Chillis	67,170	27,97,071	18,561	22,40,579
Groundnut	57,231	16,06,346	12,447	7,77,457
Linseed	21,930	5,33,888	7,831	6,04,837
Coriander	20,798	9,11,802	10,497	6,08,594
Tur	5,877	75,548	3,725	1,47,138
Udid	8,775	1,33,882	2,813	1,17,109
Jowar	34,789	3,64,960	609	28,492
Rice	7,699	2,31,695	419	25,553
Cotton	23,136	8,91,603	1,790	2,04,819
Other Commodities ..	19,945	6,26,999	3,138	2,41,926
Total ..	2,67,390	70,71,104	61,570	49,96,504

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. TRADE AND COMMERCE. Regulated Markets. *Naigaon.*

The market provides very good facilities for dissemination of prices and market news. Prices of all the regulated commodities are displayed. The day-to-day prices of chillis prevalent at Dharmabad are relayed over the *Akashwani* (All India Radio, Bombay).

The Naigaon market committee was established in December 1960, under the terms of the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act of 1930. Of the commodities regulated at Naigaon market cotton, *tur*, jowar, groundnut, chillis, *gul* and wheat are important. Cotton is by far the most important commercial crop in the region surrounding Naigaon.

The market committee does not have a suitable market-yard of its own. The principal market functionaries are 12 *adatyas*, 7 *adatya-cum*-traders, 20 petty dealers and 2 weighmen.

Payments to the sellers are usually made on the same day.

The following table gives the volume and value of turnover (of important commodities) at Naigaon market during 1961-62:—

TABLE No. 24

Commodity (1)	Arrivals (Quintals) (2)	Value of turnover (3)
		Rs.
Cotton	2,219	2,30,906
Tur	3,996	1,54,127
Ground nut	1,358	83,720
Chillis	511	81,932
Gul	1,127	42,118
Jowar	1,187	41,191
Wheat	348	16,555
Udid	319	15,553
Linseed	251	16,793
Ambadi Seed	362	10,381
Paddy	306	9,425
Rice	118	5,915
Mug	226	7,786

Naigaon is advantageously situated as regards road communications, and affords direct road transport to Nanded, Hingoli and Akola on the one hand and Deglur, Nizamabad and Hyderabad on the other. The day-to-day fluctuations of prices at Naigaon market are more in tune with those at Nanded market.

Bhokar.

The Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act of 1930 has been made applicable to Bhokar market since 1960. The market is situated in the midst of an economically backward region. The main items of trade are cotton, jowar, *tur*, *udid*, wheat and *gul*.

The market committee does not own a market-yard. The trade transactions take place in the open space available in front of *adat* shops. There are 16 'A' class traders and 20 'B' class traders. The *modus operandi* of sales is by open auction which is supervised by the market committee.

Bhokar.

Statistics about the turnover of trade during 1961-62 at Bhokar are given below:—

TABLE No. 25

Commodity	Arrivals (Quintals)	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs.
Cotton	4,568	4,83,158
Tur	3,138	1,16,738
Jowar	1,131	42,653
Wheat	276	13,441
Gram	129	4,974
Gul	408	15,837

Umri.

Regulation of Umri market was effected as early as 1931. It is one of the affluent cotton markets in the district. Cotton accounts for about 75 per cent of the total turnover in the market. Being a railway station on the Manmad-Kacheguda metre gauge railway line, Umri affords direct rail link with Nanded, Parbhani, Akola, Aurangabad, Jalna, Manmad, Nizamabad and Secunderabad. In fact the railway is the only means of transport. The market committee has maintained two separate yards for the marketing of cotton and grains.

Though all the 54 commodities as specified in the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act are regulated, the principal commodities traded at Umri are: cotton, jowar, *tur*, linseed, wheat, groundnut, *ambadi* seed, rice, *gul*, gram and *udid*. The annual turnover of these commodities is given in the following table:—

TABLE No. 26

Commodity	Volume (Quintals)	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs.
Cotton	23,129	23 33,171
Jowar	2,583	83,218
Tur	4,701	1,81,173
Linseed	977	69,951
Wheat	354	15,750
Groundnut	154	9,177
Ambadi seed	179	5,206
Rice	198	11,361
Gul	228	9,301
Gram	182	7,370
Udid	74	3,771

The market functionaries comprise 40 *adatyas*, 10 buyers, 1 *dalal* and 3 weighmen. The market committee has introduced the system of cart-wise open auction of cotton produce. Before the auction of grains sieving is done. Weighment of all commodities except cotton is done at the market premises. Weighing

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Regulated Markets

Deglur.

and delivery of cotton is effected in the ginning and pressing factories. The general commission agent (*adatya*) issues a *tak patti* and makes the payment within 24 hours.

There is only one pucca godown owned by the co-operative marketing society, whereas the traders store their commodities in temporary sheds.

Deglur market has been regulated from September 1949. Though the official market area comprises the area within the radius of five miles from Deglur town, agricultural produce from Deglur, Biloli, Mukhed and Udgir tahsils is brought for sale.

Weighing of all the commodities except cotton is done on the market premises. Weighing of cotton is done in the ginning factories. After the delivery of goods the agricultural seller is paid the value of produce immediately.

Deglur stands in importance only next to Nanded. The following table shows the volume of trade at Deglur market during 1961-62:—

TABLE No. 27

Commodity	Volume of trade (Quintals)	Value of trade
		Rs.
Rice	423	21,475
Wheat	2,672	1,35,393
Jowar	7,940	2,92,086
Gram	1,400	55,962
Tur	33,409	13,19,280
Mug	12,920	4,33,603
Udid	6,736	3,22,408
Lakh	27	797
Groundnut	13,417	8,39,426
Castor seed	264	16,037
Linseed	4,122	2,90,495
Til	73	7,073
Karadi	2,616	1,14,666
Ambadi seed	1,174	34,473
Chillis	6,434	9,40,654
Tamarind	123	8,543
Coriander	2,042	1,24,571
Cotton	23,483	25,18,260

Co-operative marketing, though in its infancy, has done remarkably well at Deglur. There are marketing co-operative societies engaged as general commission agents.

Mudkhed.

Regulation of the marketing of agricultural produce at Mudkhed has been effected since 1955. In the absence of a suitable market-yard of its own, the market committee allows the transactions to take place in the temporary yard and open premises*. Of the 54 commodities regulated under the Act, cotton, jowar, *gul*, and *tur* are important items of trade. The total turnover of

*The present grain market-yard is owned by the Municipality.

trade at Mudkhed was 4,746 quintals valued at Rs. 4,34,794 in 1961-62. There are 21 'A' class merchants and 14 'B' class dealers in this market.

The official market area extends over an area of five miles around Mudkhed railway station. Mudkhed is situated advantageously in respect of railway communications. Being a railway junction on the Manmad-Kacheguda route and the Mudkhed-Adilabad route, transport facilities are easily available at Mudkhed.

Warehousing facilities are provided in a few private godowns.

Loha.

The Loha agricultural produce market has been regulated since 1960. Though Loha market is of secondary importance, it is connected by trade routes to important commercial centres, such as, Latur, Barshi, Pandharpur, Akola, Nanded, Hyderabad, Mominabad and Gangakhed.

All the 54 agricultural commodities specified in the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act are regulated at Loha. However, the commodities possessing commercial significance are groundnut, jowar, paddy, *gul*, *tur* and *mug*. Though the market extends over an area within a radius of 5 miles, commodities from the entire Kandhar tahsil are transported to Loha in a sizeable volume. There are about 25 general commission agents, about 20 traders and 5 weighmen recognised by the market committee.

After the sale agreement (*takpatti*) is prepared, the agriculturist is paid the value of his produce. Weighing is done by licensed weighmen. Sieving of grains which assures better prices for clean grains is allowed in this market. Grading and standardisation of goods is not carried out. This affects the earning of the farmer adversely. There are no warehousing facilities available at Loha.

The following table gives the volume and value of turnover of important commodities at Loha market during 1961-62 and 1963-64:—

TABLE No. 28

Commodities	1961-62			1963-64		
	Arrivals (Quintals)	Value	Average prices	Arrivals (Quintals)	Value	Average prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Paddy	7,511	2,65,374	34	7,467	1,64,985	40
Wheat	2,427	1,18,204	56	747	49,307	45
Jav (khapali) ..	1,905	85,725	45	843	34,620	35

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Regulated Markets.

Loha

TABLE No. 28—*contd.*

Commodities	1961-62			1963-64		
	Arrivals (Quintals)	Value	Average prices	Arrivals (Quintals)	Value	Average prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Jowar (rabi) ..	4,961	1,87,362	42	570	48,365	43
Jowar (*baradi*) ..	2,188	65,640	30	536	11,660	36
Jowar (yellow) ..	2,922	1,02,279	35	572	26,943	36
Gram	1,631	83,181	51	594	32,239	50
Tur	4,178	1,75,476	42	2,651	1,51,092	75
Udid	83	4,731	57	76	4,782	58
Mug	4,820	1,73,520	36	3,582	1,21,333	45
Groundnut .	8,882	53,292	66	2,916	1,50,093	77
Castor seed ..	28	1,708	61	13	852	68
Linseed . ..	1,136	71,698	63	483	59,923	77
Til .	88	9,600	120	81	8,178	88
Karadi . .	189	8,435	45	383	20,336	51
Ambadi seed .	1,745	52,350	30	392	11,513	39
Chillis	100	19,200	192	44	8,526	210
Turmeric .	179	18,795	179	162	19,271	N.A.
Tamarind ..	503	35,713	71	402	22,663	114
Gul . ..	3,832	1,97,432	51	2,808	2,02,056	73
Other pulses ..	189	9,638	51	102	8,281	77

The market committee displays the current prices prevailing at this as well as at other major markets. There is no association of traders at Loha.

Kinwat.

Kinwat market committee was established in 1955. It covers an area within a radius of 3 miles around Kinwat town as a market area. The principal items of trade are jowar, paddy, rice, *tur*, *mug*, *udid*, wheat and cotton.

There are 15 traders, 5 *adatyas* and 2 weighmen recognised by the market committee. Sale and purchase operations are held under the system of open auction. Weighing of all commodities except cotton is done at the market premises. Cotton produce is weighed at the ginning mill premises.

The following table gives the volume and value of trade in important commodities at Kinwat during 1961-62 and 1963-64 :—

TABLE No. 29

Commodities	1961-62		1963-64	
	Arrivals (Quintals)	Value	Arrivals (Quintals)	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		Rs.
Rice (medium)	1,276	59,300	324	20,556
Rice (coarse)	..	..	471	36,091
Wheat (*bansi*)	..	..	508	32,846
Wheat (red)	1,181	60,170	66	3,558
Jowar	2,537	79,447	1,552	65,652
Bajri	79	2,841	47	1,852
Gram	760	28,366	416	21,901
Gram *dal*	364	18,604	287	18,150
Tur (white)	6,671	2,52,120	3,722	2,48,142
Tur (red)	..	..	25	1,461
Tur dal	249	11,328	129	10,921
Udid	15	675	52	2,531
Mug	195	6,846	123	6,302
Mug dal	13	975	38	3,530
Masur dal	40	2,320	92	7,599
Lobha	126	4,926	65	3,036
Groundnut	81	4,480	142	7,718
Groundnut seed	18	1,719	87	10,129
Sesamum	22	2,485	20	1,759
Linseed	74	4,616	160	11,268
Castor seed	214	11,584	61	3,063
Ambadi seed	26	607	9	281
Cotton seed	957	38,280	703	28,370
Onion	28	336	54	1,469
Turmeric	30	3,495	68	9,075
Garlic	3	180	18	1,385
Mangoes	..	..	180	9,000
Gur	1,935	1,23,840	3,279	2,70,470
Cotton	..	..	3,280	3,93,547

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The Mudkhed-Adilabad branch railway line is the only means of transport at Kinwat. Road routes are motorable only for a few months in a year.

Regulated Markets.

Kundalwadi.

Kundalwadi market has been regulated under the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act from 1951. As the market committee does not own a market yard, transactions are allowed to take place in front of the shops of general commission agents. The area of operation of the market extends over 5 miles around Kundalwadi. The principal commodities traded are jowar, cotton, chillis, groundnut, *tur*, wheat, gram and *mug*. The market functionaries at Kundalwadi consist of 10 buyers and *adatyas*, 14 petty dealers and 6 licensed weighmen.

The following table gives the volume and value of turnover of trade during 1961-62 and 1963-64 at the market:—

TABLE No. 30

Commodities	1961-62		1963-64	
	Arrivals (Quintals)	Value	Arrivals (Quintals)	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		Rs.
Paddy	8	275	43	1,452
Rice	184	10,550	227	13,569
Wheat	210	10,073	211	12,017
Jowar	523	19,605	564	34,483
Gram	544	20,413	134	7,225
Tur	412	19,249	1,237	76,916
Udid	608	39,927	1,384	77,395
Mug	95	4,255	281	10,467
Groundnut	19,508	9,85,542	16,500	1,059,319
Linseed	3,359	1,87,138	2,320	1,74,335
Castor seed	276	16,259	208	12,302
Til	43	3,590	111	12,412
Karadi	360	13,784	100	4,379
Chillis	17,494	32,66,159	57	2,044
Ambadi seed	14	343	14,181	27,98,662
Coriander	754	36,332	489	46,921
Cotton	228	24,040	116	12,492
Gul	369	21,748	430	34,996
Kulthi	-	..	8	225
Tamarind	32	1,626	31	1,862
Total	45,031	46,83,166	38,633	44,53,613

Warehousing facilities are provided by a solitary pucca godown which is owned by the co-operative society. The market committee arranges for the dissemination of prices prevailing at other markets.

Kundalwadi does not enjoy easy transport facilities. Communication becomes very difficult in the rainy season.

Regulated Markets.

Karkheli.

Karkheli market has been brought under the purview of the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act since 1947. Though all the 54 commodities as specified in the Act are regulated, purchase and sale of only cotton take place at this market. The annual turnover of cotton trade exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs.

The following table gives the value and volume of total turnover of trade in cotton at Karkheli market:—

TABLE No. 31

(Figs. of turnover in Quintals)

Month	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
	Turn-over	Value	Turn-over	Value	Turn-over	Value
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
November ..	106	11,414	Nil	Nil	196	21,460
December ..	1,487	1,61,552	2,424	2,72,331	1,984	2,33,373
January .	593	59,570	2,584	2,57,962	1,170	1 34 341
February ..	3	235	837	82,380	68	6,823
Total ..	2,189	2,32,771	5,845	6,12,673	3,418	3,86 197

Cotton produce from the entire Biloli tahsil is assembled at Karkheli. Under the rules of the market committee the produce is auctioned cart-wise This assures better price for better quality. Weighing is done by licensed weighmen under the supervision of the market committee. The device of weighing bridge is in vogue.

The destinations of export trade are Madras, Bangalore, Bombay and Pondichery. Cotton bales are exported after the ginning and pressing of raw cotton. The brisk period of cotton trade extends from November to January. It has been found that generally the prices of cotton are lower during November and December. The prices rule high during January and February. Absence of commercial banking facilities is one of the handicaps of trade at Karkheli.

The market functionaries consist of 12 *adatyas*, 3 buyers and 2 weighmen.

Karkheli derives advantages from being a railway station on the Manmad-Kacheguda railway route. The road communications however are not adequate. Hence, the railway is the principal route of trade.

Mukhed.

The Mukhed market has been regulated since 1961 under terms of the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act. There is no proper market yard for the Mukhed market. Mukhed is the only principal market in the tahsil. A considerable volume of trade is diverted from Mukhed tahsil to Deglur, Udgir and Nanded markets.

The principal items of trade are cotton, groundnut, jowar, *tur* and *udid*. The official market area extends over an area within a radius of 5 miles around the town. There are 21 'A' class buyers, 21 'B' class buyers and 10 general commission agents recognised by the market committee. The sale, purchase and weighing operations are supervised by the market committee. Delivery of the goods and payments for the same are required to be effected on the same day. The market committee has authorised the below mentioned market charges to be deducted from payments to the agriculturists.

Adat commission .. Rs. 1·56 per Rs. 100 sale-proceeds of cotton.
Re. 1·00 per Rs. 100 sale-proceeds of groundnut.
Rs. 2·00 per Rs. 100 sale-proceeds of grains.

Weighing .. .. Re. 0·06 per bag.

Hamali .. .. Re. 0·06 per bag.

The destinations of export trade from Mukhed are Nanded, Akola and Nizamabad.

The following table gives the volume and value of turnover of trade during 1961-62 and 1963-64 at Mukhed market:—

TABLE No. 32.

Commodities	1961-62		1963-64	
	Arrivals (Quintals)	Value	Arrivals (Quintals)	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		Rs.
Paddy	291	9,508	285	11,680
Rice	122	7,139	98	6,865
Wheat	367	18,827	357	21,689
Jowar (*Kh* white)	160	5,644	138	5,177
Jowar (*Kh.* yellow)	1,475	51,738	747	28,059
Jowar (*Rabi* white)	777	33,085	207	11,538
Bajri	19	688	52	1,772
Gram	223	8,616	363	18,819
Tur	4,761	1,66,980	3,136	1,91,672
Tur dal	154	7,380	76	5,959
Mug	1,414	48,089	1,504	50,032
Mug dal	18	364	16	1,030
Udid	288	12,828	652	35,828
Groundnut	6.436	4,06,357	3.355	2,35,727
Til	24	2,350	100	8,433
Linseed	51	3,194	28	1,915
Karadi	74	3,272	83	3,685
Ambadi seed	224	7,831	476	15,311
Chillis	43	5,899	72	15,666
Tamarind	67	4,360	108	7,496
Gur	810	31,460	999	79,317
Cotton	8,759	8,44,750	8,424	9,18,745
Khapali	20	707	11	388

Wholesale Markets.

Almost all the wholesale markets in the district are brought under the purview of the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act of 1930. Sale and purchase transactions of all agricultural commodities at all the regulated markets are governed under the Act. The structure, organisation and volume of trade in all these markets is described elsewhere in this chapter.

Nanded and Dharmabad are the principal wholesale markets in the district which by virtue of their commercial importance rank high among the markets in Marathwada region.

Nanded.

The Nanded market enjoys the necessary infra-structure, such as railway transport, road transport, commercial banks, warehouses, and processing industries. Nanded is linked by railway with Jalna, Aurangabad, Manmad, Bombay, Akola, Khandwa, Nizamabad, Hyderabad and Adilabad. Road routes from Nanded facilitate traffic to Aurangabad, Jalna, Bombay, Latur, Sholapur, Hyderabad, etc. Banking facilities are available from the branches of the State Bank of India, the State Bank of Hyderabad and branch offices of the Central Bank of India, the Punjab National Bank and the Bank of Maharashtra. Besides private godowns, warehousing facilities have been made available by the Warehousing Corporation and the State Bank of India.

There is a textile mill and a number of cotton ginning and pressing factories at Nanded. It has a number of oil mills, saw mills and turmeric processing factories.

Naturally all this infra-structure has gone a long way in lending support to the development of trade at Nanded. It is an entrepot centre of trade and a multi-commodity market. Nanded is one of the biggest cotton markets in Maharashtra. It is an assembling as well as distributing centre of cotton. Besides cotton, the principal items of wholesale trade are jowar, *tur,* wheat, groundnut, turmeric, *gul*, *mug*, and *ambadi* seed. Due to the better prices offered at Nanded market, agricultural produce from distant places is assembled there.

There are about 220 wholesale traders and general commission agents. Some of the traders export the goods to outstation markets, whereas some of them purchase goods on behalf of businessmen at Bombay, Jalna, Poona and Hyderabad. Bulk of the exports from Nanded finds it way to Bombay, Jalna, Aurangabad, Akola, Nagpur, Sholapur, Barshi, Hyderabad. Madras and Bangalore.

The period of brisk trade in cotton extends from December to February; that of jowar, *tur* and bajri from November to February; of groundnut from November to February, of wheat from March to April and of *mug* and *udid* from October to December. Timber and other forest produce from the Kinwat and Adilabad forests is assembled at Nanded.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Wholesale Markets.

Dharmabad.

Situated on the Manmad-Kacheguda metre gauge railway route, Dharmabad has commercial traffic with Nizamabad, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Nanded, Jalna, Aurangabad and Bombay. Commercial banking facilities are made available by the branch of the State Bank of Hyderabad since 1954. Warehousing on scientific lines is also one of the factors which has helped the development of trade at Dharmabad.

Dharmabad is an assembling and distributing centre of trade in chillis, groundnut, linseed, coriander, *tur*, *udid*, jowar, rice and cotton*. These commodities are assembled here from all the villages in the tahsil as well as from the surrounding areas. Dharmabad is one of the biggest chilli markets in Maharashtra. Dharmabad chillis are specially famous for their taste, durability and colour, and are exported to distant markets in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

There are 47 general commission agents and traders in Dharmabad market. Some traders export the goods to out-station markets, whereas some of them make bulk purchases on behalf of businessmen at Hyderabad, Jalna, Aurangabad and Bombay. Dharmabad has developed close commercial relations with Hyderabad which is only 120 miles away. Some of the traders at Dharmabad are either agents or partners of business firms at Hyderabad.

Co-operative Marketing.

Marketing of agricultural produce on co-operative basis is highly beneficial to the farmer sellers. The marketing co-operatives serve as a shield to protect them from the malpractices inherent in trade in primary produce. The farmer is assured of better prices and effective disposal of his produce.

The growth of co-operative marketing was slow in Nanded district. In 1955-56, there were 'taluka agricultural co-operative associations' at Nanded, Deglur, Hadgaon, Kinwat, Kandhar and Biloli. But these associations mainly dealt with the work of the distribution of controlled commodities. With the decontrol of commodities their business dwindled, and they ceased functioning.

The District Purchase and Sale Union at Nanded is the most prominent marketing institution. The Taluka Kharedi Vikri Sangh in Hadgaon, Kinwat, Deglur, Mukhed, Bhokar (Umri) and Biloli (Naigaon) tahsils engage in co-operative marketing. There is one co-operative marketing society at Dharmabad. Besides, the multipurpose societies at Loha, Kundalwadi and Karkheli also do business as general commission agents.

The area of operation and the extent of business handled by them is very limited.

---

*Of the total cultivated area around Dharmabad about 20 per cent is under chillis, 20 per cent under groundnut, 5 per cent under cotton, 5 per cent under jowar, 10 per cent under linseed, 5 per cent under coriander and the rest under miscellaneous crops.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Retail Trade.

Retail traders which form intermediaries between the wholesalers and the consumers cater for many of the needs of the people. In the past retail shops were small establishments dealing in grocery and provision articles, cloth, and the other necessaries of life. Weekly bazars were important centres of retail transactions. The rural populace used to buy their requirements for the week from the bazars. Petty itinerant traders used to sell articles like vegetables, fruits, stationery, cutlery, cloth, ready-made clothes, groceries, etc. at the bazars. Consequently retail shops received less patronage from customers. However, since the last two decades or so retail shopkeepers have been selling varied articles and their volume of sales has gone up. During the World War II and the following years there was rationing of consumers goods, and the distribution of sugar, rice, wheat, jowar, bajri, flour, kerosene and cloth was restricted to a few authorised rationing shops. This was due to the heavy shortage of consumers goods. This affected the sales at the retail shops. The controls were relaxed in 1950.

A description of the various groups of retail shops in the district is given in the following paragraphs.

Grocery.

Among retail shops, grocery shops are found in largest number. In 1963 there were 261 grocery shops engaging 541 persons in Nanded town. The number of these shops was 30 at Kandhar, 47 at Mudkhed, 75 at Loha, 50 at Deglur and 8 at Karkheli. The *kirana* merchants at Nanded have an association and it has 24 members.

Grocers usually sell jowar, bajri, wheat, rice, *tur dal*, pulses, sugar, *gul*, oils, hydrogenated oils, spices, condiments, soaps, toilets, tea, coffee, tobacco, bidi, confectionary, etc. They procure the foodgrains from the local wholesalers who, in turn, bring them from various centres of trade. Grocers in the district obtain their stock-in-trade from Nanded town. As average grocer employs a couple of servants who are paid about Rs. 35 to Rs. 75 per month.

Though the bulk of the transactions are in cash, a number of grocers extend credit facilities.

Cloth and Ready-made Clothes.

Cloth shops stock and sell all kinds of textiles, cotton, woollen and silk, such as shirting, coating, *saris, dhotars*, etc. The shops at big towns deal in terylene, dacron, and rayon textile goods. Ready-made garments are usually sold in hosiery shops. In 1963 there were 64 cloth shops and 25 ready-made clothes shops in Nanded town, providing employment to 165 and 68 persons, respectively. There were 25 cloth dealers at Kandhar, 4 at Mudkhed, 5 at Karkheli, 39 at Deglur, and 7 at Umri in 1963.

There were associations of cloth merchants at Nanded and Deglur. The cloth merchants association at Nanded had 44 members and that at Deglur, 39.

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. TRADE AND COMMERCE. Retail Trade.

The textile goods are brought from Bombay, Sholapur, Nagpur, Ichalkaranji, Malegaon and Madras by railway up to Nanded. They are then distributed all over the district from Nanded.

The value of the stock-in-trade of the majority of the shops is found to be in the vicinity of Rs. 5,000, but there are a few large shopkeepers who stock goods worth about Rs. 50,000.

Stationery, Cutlery and Provision.

Besides stationery, these shops sell toilet articles, bangles, hosiery, pencils, ink, nibs, fountain-pens, cutlery and provision goods. The bulk of the articles sold are brought from Bombay and Secunderabad.

There were 63 stationery shops providing employment to 155 persons at Nanded town in 1963. The smaller merchants stock goods worth about Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, whereas the stock with bigger shops is worth about Rs. 10,000. The business of these shops is brisk during the months of June and July.

Leather goods and footwear.

In 1963, there were 33 shops dealing in leather goods which provided employment to 42 persons in Nanded town. Some of the shops manufacture footwear, besides selling the articles manufactured by leather factories. In addition to the local varieties, most of the leather goods and footwear are imported from Kanpur, Lucknow and Agra. Business is generally slack in the rainy season.

Medicine.

In 1963, there were 16 medical stores employing 38 persons in Nanded town. The number of stores was 3 at Kandhar, 4 at Deglur, 4 at Dharmabad and 3 at Umri in 1963. The chemists and druggists at Nanded town have formed an association.

All the stores sell allopathic, ayurvedic and *unani* medicines. The ayurvedic medicines are brought from Panvel, Satara and Ahmadnagar. Most of the allopathic drugs are imported from Bombay, Baroda and Calcutta. The sales representatives of the various pharmaceutical companies book the orders and supply medicines to the store-keepers.

Wood fuel and Timber.

In 1963, there were 66 wood fuel sales depots providing employment to 96 persons, and 16 timber marts engaging 42 persons at Nanded town. Wood fuel shops sell firewood, charcoal, dried dung-cakes and coal. Nanded is notable for its timber mart.

Timber trade transactions at Kinwat are on a considerable scale. The Kinwat and Adilabad ranges of forest are very rich in timber which is assembled at, and then distributed from, Kinwat and Boath Road. Firewood is also distributed from the Kinwat forests.

Hardware and Building Material.

Hardware and building material shops mostly located in big towns deal in iron sheets, galvanised iron sheets, bars, angles, beams, channels, joints, wires, screws, nails, bamboos, lime, pipes and other materials required for building construction, handles,

Retail Trade.

railings, tools, iron implements, iron kitchen ware, locks, paints, varnishes and cement. The bigger shopkeepers purchase the stock of goods from the manufacturers at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad, whereas the smaller ones purchase them from wholesale suppliers. The demand for hardware and building material is brisk during the fair season and less during the rainy season.

There were 17 hardware shops and 9 shops dealing in building material in Nanded town in 1963. They provided employment to 51 and 80 persons, respectively.

Utensils.

In 1963, there were 5 shops selling metal utensils in Nanded town. The utensils sold at these shops comprise brass, copper, aluminium and stainless steel ware. A major portion of the stock-in-trade is imported from Bombay, Poona and Hyderabad. Brass and copper utensils are manufactured on a smaller scale in the district by the local *tambats* (brass and copper smiths). The retail shopkeepers obtain their stock from local wholesale importers.

Miscellaneous Shops.

Besides these, there are many categories of retail shops selling fruits and vegetables, tobacco, cycles and accessories, electrical goods, radio sets, watches, photographic goods, books, mutton, etc. Though they are small in number their total annual turnover taken togther is of considerable magnitude.

Pedlars.

Pedlars are the counterpart of hawkers in the rural area. These itinerant traders in the rural countryside were an important agency of retail trade in the past. As there were few retail shops then, pedlars used to supply most of the articles of daily consumption. Besides being familiar with the rural population, they used to sell their articles cheaper than the shopkeepers. Hence, they received a good patronage from the customers.

However, with the development of trade and increase in the number of retail shops and weekly bazars the importance of pedlars declined. The villagers prefer to buy from shops and bazars. Pedlars are, however, found in all the tahsils of Nanded district.

Some of the pedlars belong to professional classes, such as, weavers, oilmen, *halwai*, blacksmiths, silversmiths, gardeners, etc. Such pedlars sell the articles prepared by themselves. Pedlars, in general, are found to sell grocery goods, fruits, ice-cream, vegetables, spices, tea leaves, bread, biscuits, sweetmeats, ayurvedic medicines, cloth, *saris*, ready-made clothes, baskets, mats, utensils, grinding stones, and red powder. Barter transactions also take place. Some of the sellers of utensils exchange their articles for old clothes which they sell after darning and washing.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Hawkers.

Hawkers are itinerary sellers in towns. They are to be found in almost all the municipal towns in this district. But their business in all towns except Nanded remains unregulated. The Nanded municipality has regularised the hawking business by issuing licences to the hawkers. There were 54 hawkers selling fruits, 58 dealing in sweetmeats, 19 dealing in cutlery articles, 44 in machines, 25 in vegetables, 15 in pan bidi and 9 in biscuits in Nanded in 1961. They are required to pay a licence fee of Re. 1 per annum. Hawkers using stationary handcarts have to pay Rs. 3 and those using animal-drawn vehicles Rs. 10 per annum.

Hawkers usually sell fruits, vegetables, bread, biscuits, fish, groundnuts, sweetmeat, ready made clothes, confectionary, cutlery, crockery, kerosene, *agarbattis*, ice-creams and utensils. They obtain their stock-in-trade from the local wholesale dealers or from the neighbouring towns.

Bazars.

In the past bazars were trade centres of great consequence. They ranked next to wholesale trade centres. They provided the day-to-day requirements of the people in the villages. As the number of retail shops was smaller in the past, the rural populace was accustomed to make purchases at the weekly bazars. They, however, are gradually losing their former importance firstly because of the increase in the number of retail shops and secondly because the development of the means of transport has enabled the local retailers to bring the goods from distant producers, and make them conveniently available to the consumers.

The important bazar places in Nanded district are given below:

(1) Nanded, (2) Ardhapur, (3) Mudkhed, (4) Naigaon, (5) Kundalwadi, (6) Dharmabad, (7) Hadgaon, (8) Umri, (9) Bhokar, (10) Kinwat, (11) Mukhed, (12) Loha, (13) Kandhar, (14) Karkheli, (15) Tamsa, (16) Malegaon.

The commodities traded at these weekly bazars include grocery articles, stationery, cutlery goods, cloth, ready-made clothes, foodgrains, cattle, vegetables, fruits, sweetmeats, mats, kitchenware, hides, footwear, etc.

Fairs.

In spite of the decline in their importance as centres of trade, fairs still account for a considerable volume of trade. On festive occasions a number of itinerary traders display their goods and transact brisk sales. The commodities sold at most of the fairs include sweetmeats, fruits, dry fruits, stationery, cutlery, crockery, toys, perfumery, toilet articles, watches, furniture, cloth, ready made clothes, utensils (of copper, brass, aluminium and stainless steel), footwear, tobacco, agricultural implements, ropes, cattle, etc. The transactions generally take place on cash basis.

The important places where fairs are held are given below: (1) Deglur, (2) Hottal, (3) Nanded, (4) Ardhapur, (5) Hadgaon, (6) Himayatnagar, (7) Tamsa, (8) Kini, (9) Kinwat and (10) Mahur.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Controls and Fair Price Shops.

The general shortage of consumer goods during the World War II made it imperative for the governing authorities to adopt the policy of rationing. As a result, commodities like rice, wheat, jowar, bajri, sugar, *gul*, kerosene and cloth were distributed through ration shops. Private trade of these commodities in the open market was prohibited by law. Restrictions were imposed upon the movement of these commodities by private agencies. The authorities used to procure these commodities under the 'compulsory levy system'. It was obligatory on the part of the producers to give a certain percentage of the foodgrains produced to the government. These arrangements continued up to 1948. In 1948 the controls were relaxed to a certain extent. The levy system was discontinued from 1948. As the food situation improved gradually, the governing authorities further relaxed the controls from 1950. This was followed by complete decontrol in 1954.

The food situation was not satisfactory in 1956. Hence limited controls were reimposed from that year. As a part of this policy, fair price shops were opened. The years 1959, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964 witnessed a steep rise in the prices of all foodgrains. This made it necessary for the Government to launch upon a programme of increasing the area of operation of fair price shops. The zonal system imposed restriction on the movement of foodgrains within particular zones.

The food situation developed into an unprecedented crisis from 1964. Besides the rise in prices, foodgrains disappeared from the market because of the expectation of speculative gains. The Government of Maharashtra, therefore, decided to impose informal rationing and monopoly procurement of rice and jowar through its agencies. Under the system of procurement the Government purchases rice and jowar from the agriculturists at the stipulated prices.

The stipulated prices are, however, much lower than those prevailing in the open market. The Government has prohibited the sale of rice, jowar and wheat by the producers to the traders. The Government has reserved a monopoly right of purchasing and transporting these commodities by railways.

Informal rationing, as it is termed, is implemented in the form of distribution of the foodgrains and sugar through fair price shops. As the State is a deficit area as regards wheat and rice, these shops are of immense importance. Generally one fair price shop is allotted for a population of about 2,000 to 3,000 Every household is provided with a ration card. The selection of these shops is done by the Tahsildar of the tahsil. The Tahsildar is the competent authority for the issue and cancellation of licences, and matters such as verification of accounts, issue of stocks and the proper working of shops. The Collector of the district is in charge of the implementation of informal rationing. He is also charged with the responsibility of procuring foodgrains from the district.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Controls and Fair Price Shops.

In April 1963, there were 123 fair price shops in Nanded district. At the time of issue of licences preference is given to co-operative societies and local bodies. After allotment, an agreement bond is obtained from the shopkeeper along with a security deposit of Rs. 50. These shops are supervised and inspected periodically by Supply Inspectors who are responsible to the Collector.

Under the present scheme there is complete rationing in respect of sugar and informal rationing in respect of rice, jowar and wheat.

Trade Associations.

Trade associations have emerged as important agencies striving to safeguard the interests of the trading community. Their principal objectives are to redress the grievances of the members, and to mediate in the disputes between the traders and traders, or between traders and agricultural sellers.

However, the growth of trade associations has not been spectacular in Nanded district. Nanded is one of the big agricultural markets in Maharashtra. There are four associations of wholesale traders in the district, *viz.*, (1) Cotton, Grains and Oil-seeds Merchants Association, Nanded, (2) Trade Association, Kundalwadi, (3) Merchants Association, Dharmabad, and (4) Adat Vyapari Association, Deglur.

Besides, there are a few retail traders associations, such as, (1) Cloth Merchants Association, Nanded, (2) Kirana Merchants Association, Dharmabad, (3) Cloth Merchants Association, Deglur, (4) Kirana Retail Traders Association, Deglur, (5) Chemists and Druggists Association, Nanded, (6) Kirana Merchants Association, Nanded, and (7) General Merchants Association, Nanded.

Weights and Measures.

There was no standardised system of weights and measures in the past. The lack of standardisation resulted in multiplication of the units. The units of weights and measures differed from place to place and also from commodity to commodity. In order to evolve a uniform system of weights and measures and to avoid confusion the Government of India enacted the Standards of Weights and Measures Act in 1956. The Act adopted, the metric system* and defined the basic units in terms of the decimal system.

The then Government of Bombay enacted the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act in 1958 for the enforcement of standard units based on metric system in the State. The system was brought into force in 1958 and was scheduled to be fully adopted by the end of 1966.

---

*The metric system derives its name from the primary unit of measurement the *metre*. The prototype of the metre is maintained at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures at Sevres, France.

The conversion factors concerning weights, measures, area and volume as per the new system are given below:—

Length.

1 Inch=0.0254 metre=2.54 centimetres.
1 Foot=12 inches=0.3048 metre=30.48 centimetres.
1 Yard=36 inches=0.9144 metre=91.44 centimetres.
1 Furlong=660 feet=220 yards=201.168 metres.
1 Chain=20.1168 metres.

Area.

1 sq. inch=0.00064515 sq. metre.
1 sq. foot=44 sq. inches=0.092903 sq. metre.
1 sq. yard=9 sq. feet=0.83613 sq. metre.
1 sq. mile=640 acres=258.999 hectares.

Volume.

1 Cubic inch=16.3871 cubic centimetres.
1 Fluid ounce=28.4132 cubic centimetres.
1 Gallon=277.420 cubic inches=4.54596 litres.
1 Litre=1000.028 cubic centimetres.

The metric weights were adopted from 1961-62 in Nanded district. At present all the transactions are executed in terms of quintals and kilograms.

CHAPTER 7—COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

INTRODUCTION.

TILL THE DAWN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, THERE WERE NO MADE ROADS AS SUCH and no lines of uninterrupted traffic for easy transport in Nanded district. Tracks, which were the only means of transport, were deficient almost in all respects. Especially, they were not usable in the rainy season and the traffic used to be held up for days together. Little had been done in this regard by the then Government. The Government work never went beyond the extent of making some temporary repairs and renovations. As such, the surface of some roads was covered with either loose round stones or coarse gravel, whichever was easily available.

However, in 1915, the construction of Hadgaon-Sibdara Road, 19.31 km. (12 miles) in length, Basar-Bhaisa Road, 28.97 km. (18 miles) in length, which is now transferred to Nizamabad district of Andhra Pradesh consequent upon the reorganization of States in 1956; and Zahirabad-Nanded road, was completed. The Zahirabad-Nanded road proved very useful as it was the only line of traffic towards the south. It served as a fairly good link of trade and commerce with its approach to Osmanabad and Bidar districts. Most of the traffic was carried on along this road.

By 1939, five more roads were taken up for construction and were completed. Of these, Hyderabad-Akola road was the most important and opened new horizons of traffic with its run-over to Akola district in the north and Secunderabad in the south. It helped to open not only new avenues of trade and commerce but also extended the area of communications by joining together five districts, *viz.*, Akola, Parbhani, Nanded, Osmanabad and Nizamabad. Bichkunda feeder Road, 3.22 km. (2 miles) in length, balance portion of Hadgaon-Sibdara Road, 9.65 km. (6 miles) long, Narsi-Dichapalli Road 30.58 km. (19 miles) long and Loha-Kandhar Road, were the other roads constructed after 1939. With the construction of these roads diversification of traffic was made possible and the field of trade and commerce was extended over a wide area.

During the decade from 1950 and 1960, Gangakhed-Nanded, Nagpur-Nanded, Shrigonda-Bhir-Ardhapur-Nanded roads and a number of major district roads and village roads were constructed.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

INTRODUCTION.

Development of roads is a *sine qua non* for the economic development of backward regions. Inadequate communication facilities were the main bottleneck in the way of development of the district prior to the advent of planned economic development. With the construction of a network of roads in the district this bottleneck would be removed altogether.

So far as railways are concerned, Nanded district is fairly well served. This can be seen from the fact that the proportion of railways in the district to the population is the highest in India, *viz.*, 23.34 km. (14.5 miles) per 1,00,000 of population, as against 16.09 km. (10 miles) for the whole of India. The railways thus occupy a dominant position in the transport system of the district. In the absence of a well-developed and co-ordinated system of road transport, railways in the district are the main arteries of trade and transport. Laying down of Hyderabad-Godavari Valley line proved very beneficial, especially, for the transportation of agricultural raw materials.

Mudkhed-Adilabad is the other route which facilitated the transportation of forest raw materials to a very great extent.

Both these routes will go a long way in improving not only the economic lot of the masses but also help change radically the social out-look of the tribals that inhabit the district as it is said "culture follows communications".

RAILWAYS.

Nanded and the adjoining districts of Aurangabad and Parbhani are very rich in raw materials. Cotton, the important staple crop, is abundantly grown. Visualising the importance of these raw materials in the prospective development of the region, the erstwhile Hyderabad State undertook the laying down of Hyderabad-Manmad Railway line, which later on came to be called as the Godavari Valley Railway, which was again renamed as Kacheguda-Manmad Railway, so as to enable the transportation of the abovementioned raw materials as well as passenger traffic which was the necessity of the day. The work of this line was completed and it was opened for traffic in 1899.

Godavari Valley Railway line.

This line traverses the district from east to west, having on both the sides rich cotton cultivation. Some orchards of banana, *mosambi*, grapes are also seen. The following are the stations on this route--Limbgaon, Nanded, Mugat, Mudkhed, Sivungaon, Umri, Karkheli, Dharmabad and Basar.

Mudkhed-Adilabad Railway line.

In 1931, Mudkhed-Adilabad line was opened for traffic. Mudkhed, Bimbri, Bhokar, Therban, Hadgaon Road, Julgaon, Himayatnagar, Sahasrakund, Dhanora, Boath Road and Kinwat are the stations on this line. It traverses the district from north-east to south-west and joins the Godavari Valley line at Mudkhed. The total route length falling in Nanded district is 219 km.

Till 1950, railways in the district belonged to the *ex*-Nizam Government. With the regrouping of Indian Railways, railways in the Nanded district were grouped under the Central Railway and subsequently under the South-Central Railway.

Nanded being the centre of trade and commerce, is the most important station on the Manmad-Kacheguda line, with an advantageous situation. Most of the stations on both the lines are provided with upper class waiting rooms and class III waiting halls, drinking water facilities, etc.

Passenger and Goods Traffic.

The following Tables give the passenger and goods traffic from various stations on Mudkhed-Adilabad and the Godavari Valley railway lines during the years 1963 and 1964.

TABLE No. 1.

PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAFFIC FROM VARIOUS STATIONS ON MUDKHED-ADILABAD RAILWAY LINE DURING 1963 AND 1964.

Names of Stations (1)	Passengers booked in 1963 (2)	Passengers booked in 1964 (3)	Goods lifted in 1963 in quintals (4)	Goods lifted in 1964 in quintals (5)
Ambari	23,865	24,210	20,059	22,049
Kinwat	85,590	87,483	1,98,543	1,47,654
Boath Road	35,914	36,710	26,531	29,811
Dhanora	20,856	22,397	26,350	28,550
Sahasrakund	50,949	52,836	58,790	59,814
Himayatnagar	58,987	60,770	31,805	32,103
Julgaon	31,856	33,174	3,286	3,981
Hadgaon Road ..	40,356	40,869	4,987	5,656
Bhokar	64,939	71,712	22,803	24,909

The commodities traded at these stations are timber and fire-wood, grains and pulses and plantains.

TABLE No. 2.

PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAFFIC FROM VARIOUS STATIONS ON GODAVARI VALLEY RAILWAY LINE DURING 1963 AND 1964.

Names of Stations (1)	Passengers booked in 1963 (2)	Passengers booked in 1964 (3)	Goods lifted in 1963 in quintals (4)	Goods lifted in 1964 in quintals (5)
Limbgaon	77,977	92,671	..	..
Nanded	7,82,258	7,77,678	11,26,969	10,59,248
Mugat	77,140	75,305	..	..
Mudkhed	1,76,790	2,24,788	21,476	24,677
Sivungaon	33,200	31,680	..	..
Umri	1,12,197	1,24,119	..	..
Karkheli	80,050	88,822	..	..
Dharmabad	1,78,113	1,85,208	1,01,011	1,13,210
Basar	1,65,967	1,58,516	..	..

The commodities traded at these stations are grains and pulses, cotton-seeds, F. P. C. oil-seeds dry chillis and plantains.

CHAPTER 7.

Communi-cations.

ROADS.

State Highways.

There is no national highway in Nanded district. There are however a few state highways which serve as main arteries of traffic connecting important cities and centres of trade. They are either asphalted or metalled and are motorable throughout the year except for short interruptions. The account of state highways is given below.

Nagpur-Nanded Road.

This road starts from Nanded and enters Parbhani district at 22.53 km. (mile No. 14) approximately. It re-enters Nanded district at 37.01 km. (mile No. 23) approximately and passes through Hadgaon. It leaves Nanded district and enters Yeotmal district. The portion of this road from Nanded to Waranga (in Parbhani district) forms part of Hyderabad-Akola road. The length of this portion is 33.80 km. (21 miles). The length of the road from Waranga to Hadgaon is also 33.80 km. (21 miles). The former portion is water bound macadam with a formation width of 7.31 metres (24') and metal width of 3.66 metres (12') as a carriage way. It is proposed to lay black topped surface over the entire road length, and the work is in progress.

Gangakhed-Nanded Road.

This road starts from Gangakhed in Parbhani district, and enters Nanded district. The road meets Zahirabad-Nanded Road at 189.50 km. (mile No. 117/6) at Loha. The total length of the road is 9.65 km. (6 miles) up to the district border.

Shrigonda-Bhir-Ardhapur-Nanded Road.

This road starts from Shrigonda in Ahmadnagar district and enters Nanded district touching on its way Nanded, Basmath and Ardhapur. It meets Hyderabad-Akola Road at 23.94 km. (mile No. 180/3) near Ardhapur. From Ardhapur to Nanded it runs concurrent with the Hyderabad-Akola Road. From Basmath to Ardhapur the total length of the road, which falls in the Nanded district, is 14.48 km. (9 miles). This is a water bound macadam road. It is proposed to be black-topped. The road has formation width of 7.31 metres (24') and metal width of 3.66 metres (12') as carriage way.

Hyderabad-Akola Road.

This road starts from the Hyderabad city and passing through Nizamabad district of Andhra Pradesh, enters Nanded district at 194/km. (mile No. 121/0). It traverses the district in a north-westerly direction and passes through Deglur, Biloli, Nanded and Hadgaon tahsils. After running a distance of 115.87 km. (72 miles) in the district the road leaves Nanded district at 310.60 km. (mile No. 193) and enters Parbhani district.

The road has a width of 7.31 metres (24') with a 3.66 metres (12') wide concrete surface in the centre. The sides have a tarred surface.

The road touches the following places in its stretch:—

	Km. Mile No.	
(1) Deglur—village and tahsil.	196·94 (122/3)	Inspection Bungalow.
(2) Takli village ..	196·34 (122)	
(3) Bijoor	218·87 (136)	
(4) Narsi	229·13 (142/3)	
(5) Khairgaon	230·93 (143/4)	
(6) Naigaon	233·55 (145/1)	Public Works Department's Inspection Bungalow.
(7) Ghungrala	243·01 (151)	
(8) Khahela	251·06 (156)	
(9) Martalla	260·71 (162)	
(10) Kakandi	265·54 (165)	
(11) Nanded tahsil and district place.	278·42 (173)	Travellers' Bungalow and Inspection Bungalow.

The following roads take off from this road—

Serial No. (1)	Place or point of junction (2)	Name of road (3)	Category of road (4)
1	Narsi Village .. 229·13 Km. (mile No. 142/3).	Narsi-Bodhan Road .. (Dichapalli-Narsi Road).	Major District Road.
2	Dhanegaon near Nanded 272·58 Km. (mile No. 169/3).	Nanded-Malegaon Road (Zahirabad-Nanded Road)	State Highway.
3	Waranga Village .. 310·60 Km. (mile No. 193).	Waranga-Hadgaon Road (Hadgaon Branch Road).	Major District Road.

Zahirabad-Nanded Road.

This road starts from Zahirabad in Bidar district. Originally the road terminated at Malegaon village. Later it was connected to Zahirabad *via* Udgir and Ahmadpur, as a branch off-take road from the Hyderabad-Sholapur Road. The road enters Nanded district at 160.93 km. (mile No. 100/0) and traverses in north-easterly direction passing through Kandhar and Nanded tahsils. It joins the Hyderabad-Akola road at 272.58 km. (mile No. 169/3 of Hyderabad-Akola road). The total length of this road in the district is 53.11 km. (33 miles). The road is water-bound-macadam and is proposed to be black-topped.

The road touches the following places in its stretch—

Name of the Village	Mileage		
	Km. No.	Mile No.	
(1) Malegaon ..	162·54	101	Inspection Bungalow, P. W. D.
(2) Malkoli ..	170·59	(106)	Inspection Bungalow, P. W. D.
(3) Loha ..	181·85	(113)	
(4) Pardi ..	185·07	(115)	
(5) Karegaon ..	188·29	(117)	
(6) Bhikar Savangi ..	193·12	(120)	
(7) Sonekhed ..	196·34	(122)	Inspection Bungalow, P. W. D.
(8) Jamapuri ..	201·17	(125)	
(9) Vasarni ..	212·43	(132)	Inspection Bungalow, P. W. D.

There are neither any important rivers nor any note-worthy big streams crossing this road. It is motorable throughout the year.

The following roads are either crossed by it or take off from it:—

Place or point of junction (1)	Name of road (2)	Category of road (3)
(1) Dharegaon near Nanded at 229·13 Km. (Mile No. 142/3).	Hyderabad-Akola Road ..	State Highway.
(2) Loha at 181·85 Km. (mile No. 113).	Loha-Palam-Gangakhed Road.	State Highway.
(3) Loha at 181·85 Km. (mile No. 113).	Loha-Kandhar Road ..	Major District Road.

Major District Roads.
Hadgaon Branch Road: (Hadgaon-Waranga Road)

This is a branch road and emanates from the Hyderabad-Akola road at km. 310.60 (mile No. 193/0). It runs in a north-easterly direction and terminates at Hadgaon passing through Hadgaon tahsil. The total length of the road in the district is 28.97 km. (18 miles). The road has a water-bound-macadam surface. The top width at the formation level is 7.31 metres (24') with a metal belt, 3.66 metre (12') wide at the centre.

The road touches the following places in its stretch—

Name of Village	Mile No.
(1) Waranga	1·61 Km. (1)
(2) Chончha 0·40 Km. (2 Fr. away) ..	8·04 Km. (5)
(3) Sibdara 0·20 Km. (1 Fr. away) ..	12·87 Km. (8) P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow.
(4) Ambala 0·80 Km. (4 Fr. away) ..	25·75 Km. (16) P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow.
(5) Hadgaon	.. The road terminates here.

Bridges and Rivers on Hadgaon Branch Road.—A description of those rivers and bridges which this road crosses in its stretch is given in the table of bridges and causeways (Table No. 7).

This road takes off from the Hyderabad-Akola Road which is a State Highway. It is motorable except during heavy rains.

Narsi-Dichpalli Road.

The construction of this road was undertaken between the years 1915 and 1929. The road takes off from the State Highway connecting Hyderabad with Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh. The road starts from Dichpalli in Nizamabad district in Andhra Pradesh and enters Nanded district at 57.94 km. (mile No. 36/0). It traverses in a westerly direction up to 88.51 km. (mile No. 55) in the district where it joins Hyderabad-Akola road at 229.13 km. (mile No. 142/3). After running a distance of 30.58 km. (19 miles) it terminates at Narsi Village in Biloli tahsil.

It has a water-bound-macadam surface. The width at the road formation level is 6.40 m. (21') with a metal belt 3.66 m. (12') wide at the centre. Except during heavy rains the road is motorable throughout the year.

The road touches the following places in its run—

Name of village	Mile No.
(1) Yesgi	59·55 Km. (37)
(2) Babli village 0·40 Km. (2 furlongs) away.	64·37 Km. (40)
(3) Biloli	69·20 Km. (43) P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow.
(4) Kesarlai	75·64 Km. (47)
(5) Talni 0·80 Km. (4 furlongs) away ..	82·08 Km. (51)
(6) Lohgaon	85·29 Km. (53)

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

Roads.

Major District Roads.

Kandhar Branch Road.

The construction of this road was started in 1921 and was completed in 1939. It takes off from the Zahirabad-Nanded road at 183.06 km. (mile No. 113/6) near Loha village. It runs in a south-westerly direction in the district and terminates at Kandhar village. The length of the road is 11.26 km. (7 miles). It has a water-bound macadam surface with a width of 7.31 m. (24') at road formation level and a metal-belt 3.66 m. (12') wide at the centre.

The road touches the following places in its stretch—

Name of village	Mile No.
(1) Loha 0 20 Km. (1 Furlong away) ..	1·61 Km. (1) P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow.
(2) Kiroda 0·40 Km. (2 Furlongs away)	6·44 Km. (4)
(3) Kandhar	11·26 Km. (7) Travellers' Bungalow.

Bhokar-Nanded Road.

This road starts from the railway line crossing adjacent to Bhokar village and runs in a westerly direction. It terminates at its junction with the Hyderabad-Akola Road, a State Highway, at 287.87 km (mile No. 178/7). It is a metalled road and is motorable throughout the year. It crosses the river Sita at 14.48 km (mile 9).

Hadgaon-Tamsa Road.

The road emanates from Hadgaon and traverses in a southerly direction up to Tamsa, where it terminates. It is a metalled road and is open for traffic throughout the year.

The following table gives a tahsilwise list of Other District Roads in Nanded district:—

Other District Roads.

TABLE No. 4

OTHER DISTRICT ROADS IN NANDED DISTRICT

Name of Road	Length	Length included in other roads	Net length	New length	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(4) *Kinwat Tahsil*	Km./Miles	Km./Miles	Km./Miles	Km./Miles	Km./Miles
1. Kapti-Anjani-Papalwadi Road.	12·98 (8·06)	..	12·87 (8·00)	12·87 (8·00)	
2. Sarkhani-Umri-Mandvi-Ghuti-Kinwat Road.	53·11 (33·00)	4·83 (3·00)	48·28 (30·00)	48·28 (30·00)	
3. Unkeshwar-Approach Road.	6·44 (4·00)	..	6·44 (4·00)	6·44 (4·00)	
4. Sahasrakund Railway Station to Sahasrakund fall.	6·44 (4·00)	..	6·44 (4·00)	6·44 (4·00)	

TABLE No. 4—*contd.*

OTHER DISTRICT ROADS IN NANDED DISTRICT—*contd.*

Name of Road (1)	Length (2)	Length included in other roads (3)	Net length (4)	New length (5)	Remarks (6)
	Km./Miles	Km./Miles	Km./Miles	Km./Miles	Km./Miles
(*B*) *Hadgaon Tahsil*					
5. Neogha-Waki (Joining to Shembal-Pimpri) Road.	16·09 (10·00)	..	16·09 (10·00)	16·09 (10·00)	
6. Kamari-Pota Road	11·26 (7·00)	..	11·26 (7·00)	11·26 (7·00)	
7. Tamsa-Kandali Road.	14·48 (9·00)	..	14·48 (9·00)	14·48 (9·00)	
8. Loha-Sawargaon Road.	20·92 (13·00)	..	20·92 (13·00)	20·92 (13·00)	1·61 (one mile) in Nanded Tahsil.
(*C*) *Bhokar Tahsil*					
9. Bhokar-Kini-Palaj Road.	20·92 (13·00)	6·44 (4·00)	14·48 (9·00)	14·48 (9·00)	
10. Sirur-Matul Road	16·09 (10·00)	..	16·09 (10·00)	16·09 (10·00)	
11. Mukhed-Bhokar Road.	19·31 (12·00)	..	19·31 (12·00)	19·31 (12·00)	1·61 (one mile) in Nanded Tahsil.
(*D*) *Nanded Tahsil*					
12. Loha-Sawargaon-Manatha Road.	1·61 (1·00)	..	1·61 (1·00)	1·61 (1·00)	20·92 (13 miles) in Hadgaon Tahsil.
13. Mukhed-Bhokar Road.	1·61 (1·00)	..	1·61 (1·00)	1·61 (1·00)	19·31 (12 miles) in Bhokar Tahsil.
14. Mukhed-Shemboli-Patnur Road.	16·09 (10·00)	..	16·09 (10·00)	16·09 (10·00)	
15. Malkotha-Pimpalgaon Road.	11·26 (7·00)	..	11·26 (7·00)	11·26 (7·00)	
16. Rati-Malegaon Road.	28·97 (18·00)	..	28·97 (18·00)	28·97 (18·00)	
(*E*) *Kandhar Tahsil.*					
17. Sonkhed-Sheori-Penur Road.	12·87 (8·00)	..	12·87 (8·00)	12·87 (8·00)	
18. Astur-Malakoli-Kandhar Road.	30·58 (19·00)	4·83 (3·00)	25·75 (16·00)	25·75 (16·00)	
19. Kandhar-Osmannagar Road.	16·89 (10·50)	..	16·89 (10·50)	16·89 (10·50)	
20. Kowtha-Kathkalamber-Kolambi-Krishnur Road.	8·04 (5·00)	..	8·04 (5·00)	8·04 (5·00)	12·87 (8 miles) in Biloli Tahsil.
21. Phulbel-Digras-Jamb (Bk.) Road.	16·09 (10·00)	..	16·09 (10·00)	16·09 (10·00)	6·44 (4 miles) in Mukhed Tahsil.
22. Sonkhed-Martala-Road (meets S. H. No. 1).	19·31 (12·00)	..	19·31 (12·00)	19·31 (12·00)	

CHAPTER 7. Communications. ROADS. Other District Roads.

TABLE No. 4—*contd.*

OTHER DISTRICT ROADS IN NANDED DISTRICT—*contd.*

Name of Road	Length	Length included in other roads	Net length	New length	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Km./Miles	Km./Miles	Km./Miles.	Km./Miles	Km./Miles
(F) Deglur Tahsil					
23. Deglur-B e l u r-Malegaon-Mane-gaon Road.	33·80 (21·00)	8·04 (5·00)	25·75 (16·00)	25·75 (16·00)	
24. Salgaon-Tamblur-Narangal-Chain-pur (meets S. H. No. 1).	19·31 (12·00)	..	19·31 (12·00)	19·31 (12·00)	
(G) Mukhed Tahsil					
25. Phulbel-D i g r a s-Jamb (Bk.) Road	6·44 (4·00)	..	6·44 (4·00)	6·44 (4·00)	16·09 (10 miles) in Kandhar Tahsil.
26. Barahalli-Rajur Road.	14·48 (9·00)	..	14·48 (9·00)	14·48 (9·00)	
27. Mukhed-Jaur-Deglur Road.	37·01 (23 00)	11·26 (7·00)	25·75 (16·00)	25·75 (16·00)	8·04 (5 miles) in Deglur Tahsil.
(H) Biloli Tahsil					
28. Kowtha-Kathal-amber-Kolambi-Krishnur Road.	12·87 (8·00)	..	12·87 (8·00)	12·87 (8·00)	8·04 (5 miles) in Kandhar Tahsil.
29. Kundalwadi-Do-gaon-Warwad Road (Joining to S. H. No. 1).	45·06 (28·00)	..	45·06 (28·00)	45·06 (28·00)	
Grand Total of Roads	525·61 (326·60)	35·40 (22·00)	494·87 (307·50)	494·87 (307·50)	..

In addition to the Other District Roads given in the table the following are the newly constructed Other District Roads.

Narsi-Mukhed Road. The road starts from the Narsi village and terminates at Mukhed village. It crosses the river Manar in its stretch at 16.09 km (mile number 10/0). This road is metalled and is open for traffic throughout the year.

Bhot-Kinwat Road. The road enters Nanded district near the village Injegaon. It runs in a north-westerly direction and terminates at Kinwat village. It is metalled and is motorable throughout the year.

Bhokar-Umri Road. This road starts from the local fund road in Bhokar tahsil and runs in a south-westerly direction. It terminates at Umri village. This is a metalled road and is motorable throughout the year.

Vehicles in Towns.

Vehicles in the towns of Nanded district are of four categories and are classified according to the motive power used for their locomotion *viz.*, motors, cycles, tongas and bullock-carts. A list of vehicles in towns in Nanded district is given below:—

TABLE No. 5.

VEHICLES IN TOWNS IN NANDED DISTRICT.

Name of Municipal Town (1)	Number of Motors (2)	Number of Bicycles (3)	Number of Rikshaws (4)	Number of Bullock-Carts (5)
(1) Umri	1	7	..	51
(2) Nanded	14	3,492	283	290
(3) Kandhar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(4) Dharmabad ..	4	78	..	255
(5) Kundalwadi ..	4	..	..	25
(6) Kinwat	7	82	..	165
(7) Biloli	3	200	..	300
(8) Mudkhed.. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(9) Hadgaon	"	"	"	"
(10) Deglur	"	"	"	"
(11) Mukhed ..	"	"	"	"

Statistics of Municipal Roads.

The table below gives the road mileage in the municipal towns of Nanded district.

TABLE No. 6.

ROAD MILEAGE IN THE MUNICIPAL TOWNS IN NANDED DISTRICT.

Name of the Municipality (1)	Metalled length (2)	Unmetalled length (3)	Total (4)
	Km. M. F.	Km. M. F.	Km. M. F.
(1) Umri	2·11 (1 2½)	1·00 (0 5½)	3·22 (2 0)
(2) Nanded	29·97 (18 4)	14·48 (9 0)	44·25 (27 4)
(3) Kandhar	3·22 (2 0)	3·22 (2 0)	6·44 (4 0)
(4) Dharmabad	2·40 (1 4)	4·02 (2 4)	6·44 (4 0)
(5) Kundalwadi ..	..	6·44 (4 0)	6·44 (4 0)
(6) Mudkhed	N.A.	..	..
(7) Kinwat	..	6·44 (4 0)	6·44 (4 0)
(8) Biloli	..	4·83 (3 0)	4·83 (3 0)
(9) Deglur	5·23 (3 2)	2·81 (1 6)	8·04 (5 0)

Bridges and Causeways.

The following table gives the account of bridges and causeways in Nanded district.

TABLE No. 7

BRIDGES AND CAUSEWAYS IN NANDED DISTRICT

Serial No. (1)	Name of bridge and river (2)	Name of road (3)	Name of nearby town or village with distance (4)	Mile No. (5)
1	Lendi bridge over Lendi River	Hyderabad-Akola Road	Deglur 2 fur. away on right flank	123/2 & 3
2	Manar Bridge	Do.	Vazargaon, situated 0·40 Km. (2 fur.) away from the sight of bridge on down stream side.	130/2&3
3	Naigaon Bridge	Do.	Naigaon, about 0·60 Km. (3 fur.) from the bridge on down stream side	144/6
4	Kahala Bridge	Do.	Kahala, 0·10 Km. (1/2 fur.) away from the bridge on down stream side	155/8
5	Kakandi Bridge	Do.	Kakandi, 0·40 Km. (2 fur.) on the down stream side right flank of the River Godavari.	164/7
6	Godavari Bridge	Do.	Town Nanded, 3·22 Km. (2 miles) on right flank of the river	170/3 & 4
7	Aahna Bridge	Do.	Sangvi village on up stream and Kamtha village on down stream, 0·40 Km. (2 fur.) away on down stream side.	175/2

Number of spans and length	Width of roadway	Average height of bridge	Type of construction	Total cost	The year of construction
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
10 vents of 12·19 m. (40′) span linear waterway 121·92 m. (400′).	5·48 m. (18′) between parapets.	10·36 m. (34′) ..	Rubble stone masonry in lime mortar.	Not available ..	1922
Do. do. ..	Do. ..	11·28 m. (37′) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1925
12 vents of 6·09 m. (20′) span linear waterway 36·57 m. (120′).	Do. ..	5·18 m. (17′) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1935
9 vents of 6·09 m. (20′) span linear waterway 54·86 m. (180′).	Do. ..	6·70 m. (22′) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1926
3 vents of 8·84 m. (29′) span linear waterway 18·29 m. (60′).	Do. ..	6·70 m. (22′) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1926
20 vents of 18·29 m. (60′) span linear waterway 365·76 m. (1,200′).	6·40 m. (21′) between parapets.	16·46 m. (54′) .. Rubble stone masonry in lime mortar	Do. ..	Do. ..	1928
7 vents of span linear waterway 64·01 m. (210′) ..	Do. ..	9·14 m. (30′) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1932

TABLE No. 7—*contd.*

BRIDGES AND CAUSEWAYS IN NANDED DISTRICT

Serial No. (1)	Name of bridge and river (2)	Name of Road (3)	Name of nearby town or village with distance (4)	Mile No. (5)
8	Tributary of Khaid River Road-dam.	Hadgaon Branch Road ..	.. ..	6
9	Do. ..	Do. .	.. ..	7
10	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. ..	7/6
11	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. ..	9
12	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. ..	10/3
13	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. ..	12
14	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. ..	14/1
15	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. ..	15/6

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

BRIDGES AND CAUSEWAYS.

Number of spans and length (6)	Width of roadway (7)	Average height of bridge (8)	Type of construction (9)	Total cost (10)	The year of construction (11)
45·72 m. (150′) long and 7·31 m. (24′) wide .	7·31 m. (24′) ..	..	Rubble stone masonry in lime mortar.	Not available ..	..
30·48 m. (100′) long and 7·31 m. (24′) wide ..	7·31 m. (24′) ..	..	..	..	..
47·24 m. (155′) long and 7·31 m. (24′) wide ..	7·31 m. (24′) ..	..	..	..	..
30·48 m. (100′) long and 7·31 m. (24′) wide ..	7·31 m. (24′) ..	..	..	..	..
39·62 m. (130′) long and 7·31 m. (24′) wide ..	7·31 m. (24′) ..	..	..	..	..
38·10 m. (125′) long and 7·31 m. (24′) wide ..	7·31 m. (24′) ..	..	..	..	..
30·48 m. (100′) long and 7·31 (24′) wide ..	7·31 m. (24′) ..	..	..	..	..
39·62 m. (130′) long and 7·31 m. (24′) wide ..	7·31 m. (24′) ..	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT.

State Transport.

Historical background.

The scheme of nationalisation of passenger transport services was started as early as 1932 by the erstwhile State of Hyderabad. The State Transport for the Marathwada region with headquarters at Aurangabad came into existence after the trifurcation of the erstwhile Hyderabad State. After the re-organization of States in November 1956, the operations in Marathwada were looked after by a separate department under the then Government of Bombay. It was called the Transferred Road Transport Undertakings Department. In 1961 the Department was abolished and State Transport, (Marathwada), Aurangabad, along with the State Transport Services in Vidarbha region were amalgamated with the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation. After the amalgamation of the three State Transport Services, the department was renamed as the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation. The table below shows the routes and the number of return trips, route, mileage, and the average number of passengers travelled per day and per route.

TABLE No. 8.

ROUTES AND MILEAGE IN NANDED DISTRICT

Serial No	Route	Distance	Number of trips		Number of persons travelled per day (average)
			Up	Down	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Km (M. F.)			
1	Nanded-Nizamsagar ..	150·47 (93 4)	5	5	1,542
2	Nizamsagar-Deglur .	67·59 (42 0)	1	1	128
3	Deglur-Nanded .	82·88 (51 4)	1	1	102
4	Nanded-Bichkonda ..	102·19 (63 4)	1	1	193
5	Nanded-Biloli .	65·17 (40 4)	1	1	195
6	Nanded-Ratholi .	66·98 (41 5)	2	2	241
7	Biloli-Deglur .	47·67 (29 5)	1	1	77
8	Nanded-Kandhar .	51·90 (32 2)	4	4	350
9	Nanded-Barul .	50·29 (31 2)	2	2	180
10	Barul-Loha ..	41·23 (25 5)	1	1	95
11	Loha-Gangakhed .	43·65 (27 1)	3	3	323
12	Gangakhed-Nanded ..	81·27 (50 4)	2	2	260
13	Nanded-Loha ..	37·41 (23 2)	1	1	76
14	Loha-Kandhar ..	14·28 (8 7)	3	3	245
15	Nanded-Akola ..	215·65 (134 0)	2	2	317
16	Nanded-Kanergaon .	112·85 (70 1)	4	4	961
17	Kanergaon-Hingoli .	27·56 (17 1)	1	1	63
18	Hingoli-Nanded ..	86·49 (53 6)	2	2	284
19	Nanded-Hadgaon ..	62·76 (39 0)	6	6	707
20	Nanded-Ardhapur .	16·89 (10 4)	3	3	153
21	Suburban for Ayurvedic College.	8·04 (5 0)	3	3	19
22	Suburban for Peoples College	20·92 (13 0)	2	2	16
23	Latur-Latur Road ..	31·78 (19 6)	1	1	53
24	Nanded-Bhoker ..	45·06 (28 0)	1	1	69
25	Nanded-Umri ..	70·61 (43 7)	3	3	290
26	Nanded-Mukhed ..	76·64 (47 5)	1	1	60

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

ROUTES AND MILEAGE IN NANDED DISTRICT—contd.

Serial No.	Routes	Distance	Number of trips		Number of persons travelled per day (average)
			Up	Down	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Km. M. F.			
27	Mukhed-Biloli ..	42·44 (26 3)	1	1	31
28	Nanded-Latur ..	135·18 (84 0)	3	3	710
29	Nanded-Ambejogai ..	133·77 (83 1)	1	1	283
30	Nanded-Bidar ..	207·60 (129 0)	1	1	445
31	Nanded-Udgir ..	114·66 (71 2)	1	1	238
32	Nanded-Jintoor ..	137·59 (85 4)	2	2	513
33	Nanded-Basmath ..	45·46 (28 2)	3	3	288

Garages and Depots.

For the proper maintenance of the vehicles, State Transport is having garages and work-shops where services like oiling, greasing and cleaning are provided. As a precautionary measure, every vehicle is sent for check-up and inspection to the Divisional Workshop after it completes the run of 19320 km. (12,000 miles).

There is a State Transport Division recently established at Nanded. The number of vehicles allotted to Nanded depot is 32. A workshop is attached to the depot.

For the convenience of the travelling public, the Corporation has provided the following amenities. A spacious bus station is constructed at Nanded, with refreshment rooms, book-stalls, pan-shops etc. A number of wayside shelters are also provided at the following places:

(1) Ardhapur, (2) Balapur, (3) Kandhar, (4) Naigaon, (5) Killari, (6) Khallat, (7) Janpuri, (8) Sonkhed, (9) Loha, (10) Malegaon, (11) Waranga, (12) Mahalgaon, (13) Kanergaon, (14) Hadgaon and (15) Bavar-Shivda.

Welfare. Labour.

The following amenities are provided to the State transport staff: Housing accommodation, maintenance of a dispensary at the divisional and sub-divisional places where free medical aid is provided; purchase of sports material for the recreation of the employees and encouragement to sports, arrangement of inter-zonal matches, distribution of prizes etc.

There is a separate union of workers of the State Transport recognized by the Corporation. It is affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

A quarterly bulletine in Marathi is published and is distributed among workers free of charge.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

GOODS TRANSPORT.

The transport of goods in the Nanded district is undertaken both by public and private agencies. The total number of vehicles under both these agencies is 160, out of which 14 are private carriers. The number of private operators is eight.

Usually general merchandise is transported in public carriers. Specific goods, as mentioned in the permit, are carried in private carriers.

As regards freight charges no fixed schedule of rates is prescribed by the Regional Transport Authority.

Besides the goods traffic, there are stage carriage private operators. The total number of such private operators is four and the number of vehicles under their control is ten.

There are no contract carriage operators or contract carriage vehicles in Nanded district.

FERRIES.

There are no Government ferry services under the Zilla Parishad of Nanded district. There are, however, seasonal ferry services operated by private agencies. They use their own vessels for crossing rivers.

The following statement shows the tahsil-wise list of villages where seasonal ferry services are operated.

(1) *Nanded Tahsil*:

(1) Wahegaon, (2) Kalhal, (3) Amdura, (4) Pimpalgaon (Misri), (5) Sangtirth and (6) Khiyada.

(2) *Bhokar Tahsil*:

(1) Bhagaon, (2) Balegaon, (3) Bijegaon and (4) Kawalguda.

(3) *Kandhar Tahsil*:

(1) Anteshwar, (2) Shewdi, (3) Penoor, (4) Bilsangvi and (5) Yelli.

(4) *Biloli Tahsil*:

(1) Takli, (2) Badbada, (3) Manoor, (4) Izatgaon, (5) Balegaon, (6) Sategaon, (7) Sangavi, (8) Hussa, (9) Raher, (10) Chirli, (11) Digras, (12) Padathadi, (13) Parda Kd., (14) Babli, (15) Shelgaon, (16) Beloor, (17) Sangaon, (18) Naigaon, (19) Nagni.

(5) *Hadgaon Tahsil*:

(1) Dolari, (2) Sirpalli, (3) Mangrool, (4) Polaspoor, (5) Kotha, (6) Dighi, (7) Gherapur, (8) Waranglakh, (9) Dhotra, (10) Kothala, (11) Balegaon, (12) Karodi, (13) Kaleshwar, (14) Pewa, (15) Banchincholi, (16) Gorlegaon, (17) Wategaon, (18) Unchegaon, (19) Babli, (20) Gurpalli, (21) Hardaf, (22) Pimperkhed, (23) Chendkapoor, (24) Dhanora, (25) Sapti, (26) Manola Kd., (27) Manola Satwai, (28) Talni, (29) Shinoor, (30) Wakli, (31) Unchegaon (Deshmukh).

Communications.

FERRIES.

(6) *Kinwat Tahsil*:

(1) Digdi, (2) Kupti, (3) Shinoor, (4) Dhanora Koral, (5) Kinwat, (6) Penda, (7) Unakdeo, (8) Pardi, (9) Golapeth, (10) Khambala, (11) Rampur, (12) Dhanora, (13) Bondgavan, (14) Saiphal, (15) Koli, (16) Saturwadi, (17) Takli, (18) Padsa, (19) Lanji, (20) Khasbag, (21) Shekhapoor, (22) Keroli, (23) Neer, (24) Hadsani, (25) Rui, (26) Hingani, (27) Kulemar Digdi.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

There is a separate Division of the Posts and Telegraphs Department for Nanded district. Besides the head office at Nanded, there are a number of sub-post offices, combined post and telegraph offices and branch offices at different places. They are given in the following table on tahsil-wise basis.

TABLE No. 9.

TAHSIL-WISE LIST OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN NANDED DISTRICT

Sub-office	Combined Post and Telegraph Office	Branch Offices
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(1) Nanded Tahsil
(1) Ardhapur (EDSO). (2) Sarafa Post Office. ..	(1) Mudkhed Station. (2) Nanded Town. ..	(1) Betmogra, (2) Degaon, (3) Dhoki, (4) Kamtha Bk., (5) Kapri Bk., (6) Lohan, (7) Limbgaon, (8) Malegaon, (9) Mailak, (10) Neemgaon, (11) Pimpalgaon Mahadev, (12) Rathi, (13) Tuppa, (14) Vishnupuri, (15) Wadi Bk, (16) Waghi, (17) Ashti, (18) Barad, (19) Bember, (20) Bhoshi, (21) D[illegible]gaon, (22) Kameri, (23) Karlakalan, (24) Malkawtha, (25) Mendka, (26) Mugat, (27) Newgha, (28) Rohi Pimpalgaon, (29) Sindhi, (30) Shemboti, (31) Theiban, (32) Walki Kd.
		(2) Bhokar Tahsil
Nil ..	(1) Bhokar; .. (2) Umri.	(1) Deori Bk., (2) Digras, (3) Ghoti, (4) Kandhi, (5) Kandhi Bk., (6) Kini, (7) Loha, (8) Martol, (9) Palaj, (10) Sonari, (11) Talegaon, (12) Umri Jagir, (13) Waipana, (14) Hadda, (15) Bholsa, (16) Gorta, (17) Manoor, (18) Somthana, (19) Talegaon.
		(3) Deglur Tahsil
(1) Deglur ..	..	(1) Aiklahara, (2) Alkali, (3) Alur, (4) Bhutan-Hipparga, (5) Banegaon, (6) Hotel, (7) Khanapur, (8) Loni, (9) Malegaon, (10) Markhel, (11) Moterga, (12) Narangal Kalan, (13) Sonegaon, (14) Shahpur, (15) Salegaon, (16) Tadkhel, (17) Temloor, (18) Wazar.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LIST OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN NANDED DISTRICT—*contd.*

Sub-office (1)	Combined Post and Telegraph Office (2)	Branch Offices (3)
		(4) Kandhar Tahsil
(1) Kandhar ..	(1) Kandhar .. (2) Loha.	(1) Ambalga, (2) Bacholi, (3) Chikali, (4) Panbhosi, (5) Pangra, (6) Phoolbel, (7) Sangvi-mangal, (8) Barool, (9) Umraj, (10) Wakrad, (11) Karkalmba, (12) Ashtoor, (13) Dhanpuri (14) Koda, (15) Kalambei, (16) Malkoli, (17) Malegaon, (18) Osmannagar, (19) Painoor, (20) Kirangaon, (21) Shewdi, (22) Shirdhone, (23) Sonkhed, (24) Taiki.
		(5) Biloli Tahsil
(1) Biloli .. (2) Naigaon. (3) Kundalwadi (EDSD) (4) Kakheli . (EDSD)	Dharmabad .	(1) Adampur, (2) Alundi, (3) Arli, (4) Badur, (5) Baikoni Bk., (6) Degaon, (7) Dungaon, (8) Kasarli, (9) Karlakalan, (10) Laghol, (11) Rahati, (12) Sanoti, (13) Sagroti, (14) Talni, (15) Goglegaon, (16) Aitala, (17) Bolsakalan (18) Chincholi, (19) Dhanora, (20) Golegaon, (21) Jarikot, (22) Mangnali, (23) Badbada, (24) Bijur, (25) Daigaon, (26) Gadga, (27) Ghungral, (28) Halda, (29) Kahela, (30) Kuttur, (31) Kolambi, (32) Koklegaon, (33) Kantha, (34) Kushnoor, (35) Lohgaon, (36) Manjram, (37) Mohgaon, (38) Narsi, (39) Sujlegaon, (40) Waka.
		(6) Mukhed Tahsil
(1) Mukhed . (2) Mukramabad	..	(1) Chandola, (2) Pale, (3) Paithwadaj, (4) Tembhurni, (5) Ambalga, (6) Barahalli, (7) Dabka Gundopani, (8) Gojegaon, (9) Jahoor (10) Kawalgaon, (11) Karadkhed, (12) Rajura Bk., (13) Rawangaon, (14) Wadgaon, (15) Walaj, (16) Younti.
		(7) Kinwat Tahsil
(1) Mandvi. . (2) Mahur.	Kinwat .	(1) Ambari, (2) Appar aopeth, (3) Bhishi, (4) Bolri Bk., (5) Chikhli, (6) Dhanora, (7) Ghuti, (8) Kosmat, (9) Mandvi, (10) More-gaon, (11) Nandgaon, (12) Shivni. (13) Chinchkhed, (14) Delhi, (15) Jawarla, (16) Kanki, (17) Karanji, (18) Lakhmapur, (19) Gondwadsa, (20) Patoda, (21) Umri, (22) Sindkhed, (23) Wai, (24) Ashta, (25) Degri, (26) Hadsani, (27) Hingri, (28) Kupti, (29) Tulsi, (30) Wanola.
		(8) Hadgaon Tahsil
(1) Hadgaon. . (2) Tamsa (EDSD)	Himayat Nagar	(1) Bhetegaon, (2) Chinchgavan, (3) Gorlegaon, (4) Hardaf, (5) Hastara, (6) Kawna (7) Koli, (8) Manatha, (9) Newgha, (10) Pimperkhela, (11) Pulsa, (12) Rui, (13) Sarad, (14) Talni, (15) Telang, (16) Unchegaon, (17) Unchegaon Bk., (18) Dudhad, (19) Isalapur, (20) Jawalgaon, (21) Khadki, (22) Mangrul, (23) Siranjani, (24) Susam, (25) Suna, (26) Wirsani.

Communications.

TELEPHONES.

The telegraph and telephone system (lines, wire and internal equipment) in Nanded district were before the reorganisation of States, in Andhra circle, and in the Telegraph Engineering Division, Hyderabad. These systems were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, in June 1961, and placed under the control of the Divisional Engineer, Bombay. The headquarters of the telephone sub-division is at Aurangabad. An officer belonging to the class II service, designated as Sub-divisional Officer, Phones, is put in charge of the sub-divisional office with headquarters at Aurangabad.

The department proposes to open Public Call Offices and Call Offices at all the places which are having a population of 5,000 or more.

The new Public Call Offices/Call Offices are proposed to be opened at the following places: (1) Kundalwadi, (2) Mukhed, (3) Biloli, (4) Deglur, (5) Hadgaon, (6) Kandhar, (7) Loha.

There are four trunk line alignments from Nanded as given below:—

(*a*) Nanded to Aurangabad and Manmad,
(*b*) Nanded to Secunderabad,
(*c*) Nanded to Mukhed and Adilabad,
(*d*) Nanded to Nirmal.

Below is given the description of the telephone system existing in Nanded district.

(i) Nanded.—This is a 300 line 40v non-multiple Central Board telephone exchange. The capacity of this exchange was increased in April 1961. It has at present 214 main connections and 12 extensions.

(ii) Dharmabad.—This is a 100 line magnets telephone exchange having 20 main connections and 1 extension.

(iii) Kinwat.—It is a 100 line magnets exchange with 16 main connections and 2 extensions.

COMMUNITY RADIO SETS.

The Government of India have started the Rural Broadcasting Scheme. The Directorate of Publicity is in charge of the administration and execution of the scheme. The Directorate provides the radio sets under the scheme and also provides for the maintenance and repairs of the sets. The Community Radio sets can be had by a Grampanchayat or by a municipality on payment of Rs. 175 for a dry battery set and Rs. 150 for an electric set. In the case of dry battery sets, the party concerned is required to pay an additional amount of Rs. 60 which includes the expenditure over battery set and the licence fee. These radio sets are meant exclusively for the use of the public and the parties concerned are required to tune radio programmes relayed from the A.I.R. and especially the programmes for the villagers and workers.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

COMMUNITY RADIO SETS.

The following statement gives the tahsil-wise list of villages in which the community radio sets are installed:—

Tahsil	Names of villages in which community radio sets are installed
(1) Kinwat ..	(1) Isalapur, (2) Mandva, (3) Mahor, (4) Apparao-peth, (5) Mandvi, (6) Walki Bk., (7) Kupti, (8) Kosmet.
(2) Kandhar ..	(1) Phulbel, (2) Loha, (3) Dhanora, (4) Osman-nagar, (5) Halda, (6) Penur, (7) Karegaon,, (8) Joshi Sangvi, (9) Bhukmari, (10) Wakhrad, (11) Adgaon, (12) Shirdhon, (13) Umra, (14) Wadepuri.
(3) Hadgaon ..	(1) Kamari, (2) Choramba, (3) Pimparkhedi, (4) Jawalgaon, (5) Sar Samb, (6) Asht, (7) Marlegaon, (8) Talang, (9) Kedar Guda, (10) Walki Kd., (11) Kawana, (12) Warwat, (13) Barshivala, (14) Rawangaon (Tamsa), (15) Pangri, (16) Shirad, (17) Neori, (18) Kanjara, (19) Dighi, (20) Tamsa, (21) Jambhla, (22) Hastara, (23) Borgaon, (24) Borgaon Lingapur, (25) Karmodi, (26) Unchada, (27) Dorli, (28) Parwa Kd., (29) Waipana, (30) Manola, (31) Newgha, (32) Loha Ghurphadi, (33) Kohali, (34) Sapti, (35) Lohari, (36) Bamani, (37) Manatha, (38) Amgawhan, (39) Kharbi, (40) Sirapalli, (41) Ghogri, (42) Unchegaon, (43) Shivoor, (44) Babhli, (45) Irapur, (46) Malzara, (47) Banchincholi, (48) Palaspur, (49) Shivani, (50) Tembhi, (51) Dolhari, (52) Wilam, (53) Jagapur, (54) Choramba Bk., (55) Sawar-gaon, (56) Nahva, (57) Chabre, (58) Dhanora Jahangir, (59) Mangrool, (60) Dongargaon, (61) Dhanora Adha, (62) Chinchgaon, (63) Warsani, (64) Dhudhad, (65) Ambala, (66) Ekamba, (67) Pata Bk., (68) Hadgaon, (69) Karanji, (70) Peva, (71) Gojegaon, (72) Bhanegaon, (73) Unchegaon Kd., (74) Sibdara, (75) Palsa, (76) Rui, (77) Tem-bhurni, (78) Kotha, (79) Khadki (Bazar), (80) Sibdara Jahangir, (81) Talni, (82) Kale-shwar, (83) Wategaon, (84) Sonari, (85) Umri Kd., (86) Bhategaon, (87) Mahatala, (88) Newla, (89) Hadsani, (90) Kothala, (91) Gorlegaon, (92) Karlapinchodi, (93) Bor-gadi, (94) Yeoli, (95) Karodi, (96) Ekrala, (97) Hardaf, (98) Chikala, (99) Waki,

Tahsil	Names of villages in which community radio sets are installed
(3) Hadgaon—*cont.*	(100) Neemgaon, (101) Sawana, (102) Ghorgawhan, (103) Umari Daryabai, (104) Pawana, (105) Gharapur, (106) Kolgaon, (107) Digras, (108) Pingli.
(4) Mukhed ..	(1) Gojegaon, (2) Dapka-Gundopant, (3) Yevti, (4) Mukramabad, (5) Barahali, (6) Sawargaon, (7) Bhendegaon, (8) Ravi, (9) Chandola, (10) Ambulga Bk., (11) Manjari, (12) Dapka-Raja, (13) Serli, (14) Bhingoli, (15) Jamb Bk., (16) Honwadaj, (17) Salagara Kd.
(5) Nanded ..	(1) Kamtha Bk., (2) Barad, (3) Dhanegaon, (4) Lahan, (5) Patnoor, (6) Nanded Sanskar Kendra, (7) Jamroon, (8) Babulgaon, (9) Pardi, (10) Tuppa, (11) Pimpalgaon Rohi, (12) Bamni, (13) Bondharchimegaon, (14) Newgha, (15) Dabhad, (16) Vaijapur, (17) Saregaon, (18) Waghi, (19) Kondha, (20) Kasarkheda, (21) Vasarni, (22) Mendhala Kd., (23) Ijali, (24) Rahati Bk., (25) Wadi Bk., (26) Kamtha Kd., (27) Mugat, (28) Someshwar Jaitapur, (29) Digras, (30) Pimpalgaon Korka, (31) Nerali, (32) Devapur, (33) Sangtirth, (34) Limbgaon, (35) Chikli Bk., (36) Markand, (37) Brahmanwada, (38) Alegaon, (39) Donegaon, (40) Naleshwar, (41) Borgaon Telanga, (42) Yelegaon, (43) Dongargaon, (44) Wajegaon.
(6) Deglur ..	(1) Hanegaon, (2) Wazar, (3) Devapur, (4) Takali Jahagir, (5) Shivni, (6) Deglur, (7) Manur Bk., (8) Ballur, (9) Bhayegaon, (10) Manshakarga, (11) Gawandgaon, (12) Khanapur, (13) Bembra, (14) Alur, (15) Malegaon, (16) Sugaon, (17) Khutmapur, (18) Yadur, (19) Jhari, (20) Kedarkunta, (21) Hawarga, (22) Shahapur, (23) Chainpur, (24) Linganerur, (25) Martoli, (26) Kavalgaon, (27) Tadkhed, (28) Ibrahimpur, (29) Degaon, (30) Kutbshahapurwadi, (31) Kewalguda, (32) Tupselgaon, (33) Bijalwadi, (34) Lakha, (35) Madangi, (36) Kini.
(7) Biloli ..	(1) Krishnur, (2) Atkali, (3) Degaon, (4) Kolambi, (5) Bolsa Bk., (6) Ghungrala, (7) Somthana (8) Panch Pipli, (9) Dongaon, (10) Dhanaj (11) Raher, (12) Hussa, (13) Laghul, (14) Hiparga, (15) Kokalegaon, (16) Sangwi, (17) Belkoni, (18) Kahala Kd., (19) Lalondi, (20) Kahala Bk., (21) Sawali Thadi, (22) Kumbhargaon,

CHAPTER 7. Communications. COMMUNITY RADIO SETS.

Tahsil	Names of villages in which community radio sets are installed
(7) Biloli- *cont.*	(23) Balegaon, (24) Dugaon, (25) Eklimore, (26) Chitmogra, (27) Belkoni Kd., (28) Machnoor, (29) Antargaon.
(8) Bhokar ..	(1) Sindhi, (2) Chitgiri, (3) Hangirga, (4) Mendka, (5) Pomnala, (6) Matul, (7) Bhoshi, (8) Bhurbhushi, (9) Kini, (10) Palaj, (11) Chinchala, (12) Laglud, (13) Abdullapur, (14) Divshi Bk., (15) Sonari, (16) Kharbi, (17) Ballod, (18) Narwat, (19) Turati, (20) Pimpalkautha, (21) Izzatgaon, (22) Mahagaon, (23) Dour, (24) Jamgaon, (25) Talegaon, (26) Bembar, (27) Wakad, (28) Pandhurna, (29) Kawalguda Bk., (30) Sawargaon (Met.), (31) Nanda Pattibhaisa, (32) Bolsa, (33) Amdari, (34) Sayal, (35) Moghali, (36) Halda, (37) Kolgaon Bk., (38) Lamkani, (39) Hunda Gangapatti, (40) Therban, (41) Elegaon, (42) Dhanora.

CHAPTER 8—MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

INTRODUCTION.

THOUGH AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, TRADE AND TRANSPORT PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT TO THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION, many people earn their livelihood by adopting different occupations. A glance at the modern urban or rural life reveals that there are certain means of livelihood which neither come directly under the purview of industry nor agriculture ; but most of which are in the form of services and sales essential to maintain a certain standard of living. These occupations are the results of the economic development in that particular part of the country and their position fluctuates with the changes in the standard of living of the populace. Most of these occupations exploit the available local labour and thus provide employment opportunities to the inhabitants. Economic development achieved with the help of Five-Year Plans has provided scope for these occupations to grow and form their own groups worth studying for an understanding of socio-economic problems. Though their activities are mainly confined to the urban area, they are now making an appearance in the countryside also. Most of the miscellaneous occupations are inter-locking or interdependent and often one creates a place for the other. Some of them have disappeared and others entirely new have come into existence in course of time. They cater to the daily needs of the people in a particular part of the country, providing them all sorts of goods and services. The existence or essentiality of various such occupations is felt more in urban area than in the rural one. Specialisation in sales of certain goods and services has become the feature of the urban life of recent times. The changes in the social structure like break-up of the joint family system, a sense of decent living and economic stability, free movement of labour, changes in habits and likings, consciousness of standard of living have provided a good chance for the structure of miscellaneous occupations to create its own position of importance in the socio-economic field.

In this chapter, a few selected miscellaneous occupations are analysed to show the socio-economic set-up of the district with special reference to Nanded town. A survey of the following miscellaneous occupations was undertaken, (1) Hotels and Restaurants, (2) Flour Mills, (3) Hair-dressing saloons and Barbers, (4) Tailoring firms, (5) Pan-bidi shops, (6) Frame makers, etc.

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Tea-shops and hotels form a common and indispensable feature of urban as well as rural life, particularly of modern cities and towns. As the dependence of people on them is increasing day by day, their number has gone up. Break-up of the joint family system, the growth of the spirit of individualism, the movement of labour due to changing pattern of economic life are some of the causes behind this development. In towns people are compelled to stay away from home for hours together and thus have to resort to eating houses for their nourishment.

In Nanded town, during 1962-63, the number of sweetmeat and eatable houses was about 63 and there were many small tea-shops scattered all over the town.

In Nanded town thirteen establishments were surveyed belonging to this category. The selected establishments represent the business of restaurants in the district. The restaurants differ in size, the size and general up-keep depending mainly on the locality in which they are situated. The restaurants situated near the market place or shopping centre of the town or near the State Transport Bus station are of bigger size than those situated at other places

Out of thirteen establishments surveyed, three were of big size, five of medium size, and the rest were small ones. Four establishments were located in the market place and the rest were scattered all over the town near the State Transport Bus stand, cinema houses, etc Restaurants situated in the heart of the city provide a variety of dishes, whereas others situated in remote areas are almost of the common pattern A special tea known as 'private tea' is served in some of the hotels. The term is in use more in the establishments situated near the State Transport Bus stand.

The survey shows that the business was subsidiary in five cases and hereditary in eight cases. The occupation provided employment to 43 persons in 1891 while the employment in 1961* was 307. The following statement shows the number of persons employed in this occupation over the last 70 years:—

Year	Persons
1891	43
1901	N.A.
1911	110
1921	248
1931	N.A.
1941	200
1951	299
1961	307

These establishments require oil, sugar, milk, ghee, tea, coffee, gram flour, vegetables, onions and potatoes, spices, etc. The value of such accessories ranges between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,400 in the case of a large sized establishment. Small tea-shops need such accessories worth Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per month. All of them are purchased in the local market at the wholesale rate.

*Various Census Reports.

As regards the furniture and fixtures, though the use of wooden benches is common, chairs and tables are in use in the modern restaurants of the Nanded town and other mofussil towns like Kandhar, Deglur, etc. Some are decorated with mirrors and pictures. The radio is the main attraction of many restaurants and often the popular tunes are amplified through loudspeakers for the entertainment of the customers. In most of the restaurants the use of glasses for serving water and drinks and other equipment like cups, saucers, spoons, etc., is common. Restaurants of the lower grade use such articles made of aluminium whereas restaurants of higher grade maintain china or stainless steel sets of such accessories. The value of such equipment and of fuel ranges between Rs. 300 and Rs. 700 per month in case of the medium-sized establishments.

Capital invested in these establishments is either fixed or working; the former is invested in furniture and fixtures whereas the latter is used to purchase the daily requirements of the restaurant and for the salaries and wages of the employees. The fixed capital varies from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 and working capital from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,500 in case of big restaurants and from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 and from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400, respectively in case of medium-sized ones.

The number of employees in the restaurants varies according to the size of the establishment. Small restaurants and tea-shops engage only two to three servants. Big ones in the Nanded town employ 10 to 20 servants including cooks. The labour in the restaurant is classified into three categories; some are employed as cooks, some as waiters and others as service boys or assistants. Work of the servants consists in serving orders inside and outside the eating house, cleaning of the floor and furniture and washing of utensils, crockery, etc. These restaurants are generally managed and supervised by the owners themselves or their near relatives. Most of the tea-shops in rural areas are managed by one person, *viz.*, the owner, who does all sorts of work.

The salaries paid to the employees vary from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 per month including two meals and breakfast. Most of the establishments employ the workers on daily wage basis. Weekly payment on bazar days is also made at various places. The system of weekly payment is popular more in mofussil towns and villages In rural establishments, if at all any assistants are employed, they are paid at a very low rate ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per day. It was found that except in the initial stages, the business was lucrative. The profit ranged from 20 per cent to 40 per cent of the expenditure incurred. Though their seasonal earnings are higher, the business in general is brisk.

TAILORING.

Tailoring shops have secured a dominant position in the urban as well as the rural area. In an urban area, the tailors have more scope to show their skill and adopt new fashions. In a rural area, the dress of the rural folk has not changed much as compared to

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

TAILORING.

the changes in the urban area. In the rural area, still the dress of a common man is a dhoti and a shirt. Only well-to-do people afford to wear coats. Urban people are first to adopt the new styles in clothes. During the marriage and festival season the tailors earn a good amount of money. Some tailors do the business by taking a wholesale contract for making the ready-made clothes which are also a feature of the urban area. There were 428 tailoring establishments in the district in 1941.

In nine out of eighteen tailoring shops surveyed in Nanded district, tailoring was the hereditary business, whereas in the remaining cases it was a subsidiary business. In urban area, specialisation in stitching clothes is to be seen, *e.g.*, gent's suit and shirt specialists, specialists in ladies garments, etc. In 1961, there were 2,798 tailors in the district, of whom 727 were in urban areas. The employment provided by this occupation since 1891 is shown below:—

1891	2,244
1901	..
1911	557
1921	2,707
1931	2,605
1941	1,199
1951	1,550
1961	3,074*

The owners of the tailoring shops themselves manage and supervise their establishments. Big shops having good clientele employ 3 to 5 assistants depending upon the business. They are paid between Rs. 4 and Rs. 7 per day according to their skill. Some are also paid on the piece-rate system. Small boys are employed to do some petty jobs. The equipment of a tailoring shop consists of a sewing machine, a pair of scissors, a measuring tape, a table or a flat wooden board to cut the clothes and a cupboard to keep the stitched garments.

Tailors purchase the materials like threads and twines or needles and machine oil from the local market. The cost of these articles ranges up to Rs. 60 per month in the case of a medium size tailoring firm. Most of the big and established tailoring shops are situated in the shopping centre of the city. Many tailors have their shops in their residential premises. These establishments are situated generally near the cloth market or weekly bazar place where on the bazar day the villagers from the neighbouring villages come and place orders. The charges of these tailors are lower than those doing business in the heart of the town or in a decent locality. On bazar days, these tailors earn between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10.

*This figure includes related workers too.

Their fixed capital, invested in sewing machines, scissors, table, cupboard, iron, etc., ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500 according to the size of the shop and the number of sewing machines in operation. Durability of the machines and other equipment is generally 25 to 30 years. Maintenance charges are generally negligible.

Shirts, trousers, bodices and blouses are the common items of stitching. In towns, stitching of manilas (a short bush-shirts), 'T' shirts, open shirts, and bushshirts is more popular. The charges of these items vary according to the name the tailor has earned, the locality in which the shop is situated, etc.

Rent and accessories constitute the major items of expenditure and range between Rs. 20 and Rs. 90 per month. In villages, the net income of the tailor is from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per month, whereas in towns it ranges from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 per month.

Laundries and Washermen.

The *dhobi* was once and in many cases even now is the *balutedar* of the rural economy. In the village, the *dhobi* or washerman collects clothes generally on the bazar day and returns them, washed and pressed after 5 to 6 days. For this service, he gets remuneration mostly in cash, but partly in kind and partly in cash at some places only. Now-a-days, payment in cash is more appreciated. In villages, the entire family of the *dhobi* is seen engaged in the business. Besides getting his payment in grains he earns cash worth Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per month. The charges of the *dhobis* who do not work on purely *baluta* system, are from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per hundred clothes.

In urban areas, besides some *dhobis* doing their work individually, laundries have been established to do this business. A laundry is a shop where customers bring their clothes for washing and pressing. The washermen or *dhobis* have to go a long distance in search of an ample water-supply for washing the clothes. In villages they have to go to a back stream away from the village to wash the clothes. The earnings of the washermen in the villages are meagre as compared to their counterparts in towns. Now-a-days the specialised work of dry cleaning and darning is also undertaken by some laundries in Nanded town.

The 1961 Census returns the total number of washermen in the district as 2,838 of whom 1,091 are men and 1,747 women. Of this 603 washermen are shown working in the urban sector. The earlier census figures are as follows:—

1901	823
1911	875
1921	921
1931	1,231
1941	1,472
1951	1,678

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

LAUNDRIES AND WASHERMEN.

The requirements like bleaching powder, washing soda, starch, indigo, etc. are purchased in the local market and cost from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month depending upon the volume of business. Laundries having a turnover of more than Rs. 1,000 per month have to allocate 10 per cent to 20 per cent of their expenditure on these items.

Only big establishments maintain a staff of their own. These laundries, generally, give the clothes to *dhobis* on a contract basis and employ 3 to 4 assistants to press the clothes. These assistants are paid generally on a piece-rate basis, *viz*. a certain amount per hundred clothes.

LODGING AND BOARDING HOUSES.

Lodging and boarding houses are making their presence felt in most of the towns of the district as a result of various social changes. Free movement of labour, increase in the number of students as a result of increase in number of educational institutions, reliance of rural folk for medical, trading and other facilities on towns, etc. have necessitated the emergence of lodging and boarding houses. Nanded town, moreover, is a tourist centre because of the famous Gurudwara. After the reorganisation of States, many Government offices started functioning in the district. This led to an expansion of lodging and boarding business.

Tables, chairs, cup-boards, cots, bed-sheets, pillows and various kinds of utensils required for cooking and serving meals form the requirements of a lodging and boarding house. In mofussil towns like Nanded, Kandhar, etc., for a normal lodging and boarding house, having a membership of 25 to 30, the equipment costs between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000. This constitutes their fixed capital. Their working capital varies between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 depending on the standard maintained.

These lodging and boarding houses require a limited number of staff, besides those employed in kitchen. Most of the establishments are managed by the owners themselves or by their near relatives.

The charges of these lodging and boarding houses vary from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per day. These include meals and tea.

Nanded, being a place of interest due to the famous Gurudwara of Sikhs, a developing district town with considerable trade and commerce and an important educational centre in Marathwada division, has more scope for the expansion of this business which has become an indispensable part of the modern urban life. Taking into consideration the future prospects for this business, more capital investment in it is expected in the near future.

BARBERS AND HAIR-CUTTING SALOONS.

Though the barbers doing their business individually and in the traditional way are still seen in rural areas the hair-cutting saloons are getting increasing clientele and popularity in the urban sector. Though this occupation was looked down upon

in olden days, at least in cities, it has earned its own status and position now. The barber is one of the twelve *balutedars* of the village. He has to serve the village in return for which he gets remuneration in the form of cash or grains at the time of the harvest. In the village, rising up early in the morning, he moves from door to door to offer his services or occupies a corner in the central place of the village with his kit, generally known as *dhopti*, which consists of appliances such as a pair of scissors, combs, a razor, a cropping machine, a mirror, etc. Because of his poverty he is generally not able to keep them in proper order. Many families in the district were found to have supplemented their income either by working as agricultural labourers or themselves farming lands as tenants of big landlords or *patils*.

The urban counterparts of the barbers now rarely move from door to door to do their business. In cities, hair-cutting saloons have been established in a large number. The business is developing and creating more scope for additional investment. The urbanites are more prone to a decent way of living and thus a regular visit to the barber's shop to have their hair cut neatly has become their routine.

The hair-cutting saloon in the city opens early in the morning at 6 O'clock. All the customers come in the premises of the saloon itself. The saloon works from morning till evening with a break in the noon for three to four hours. The holidays and Sundays keep it busy throughout the day. In the district, only in the towns like Nanded, Dharmabad, Kandhar, etc., saloons with the modern type of furniture and equipment are found. The furniture of a normal hair-cutting saloon consists of chairs, mirrors and benches for waiting customers. But in Nanded town, some saloons were found to have a new type of furniture, cushioned and revolving chairs, walls decorated with mirrors and photo-frames, radios, fans, etc. Customers were also provided with newspapers and periodicals to pass their waiting period.

In the ten saloons surveyed in Nanded district eight were found doing hereditary business and in almost all cases it was a principal business.

In 1962, there were about 30 hair-cutting saloons in Nanded town and 20 in Kandhar.

The 1961 Census returns the total number of barbers in Nanded district as 1,495 of whom 1,475 are men and 20 women; 243 barbers are shown working in the urban sector.

Labour is readily available on daily wages or piece-rate system which normally comes to Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per day. The saloons are mostly managed and supervised by the owners themselves. The owner works with his assistants. His near relatives work for him but as the business expands he requires additional hands. The monthly salary of these assistants varies between

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

Rs. 100 and Rs. 150. In a saloon one or two boys are found employed for the petty jobs like cleaning of floor and instruments. etc.

BARBERS AND HAIR CUTTING SALOONS.

To start a moderate type of saloon, fixed capital to the tune of Rs. 4,000 is required. This is invested mostly in establishment, equipment, furniture and fixtures. As compared to the fixed capital the amount of working capital required by the saloon is very small. The owner himself raises the capital sometimes borrowing from friends and relatives.

Saloons require following accessories to run their business. Cropping and cutting machines, pairs of scissors, various types of combs, water sprayers and razors are important amongst them. As additional amenities to the customers, many saloons keep articles such as talcum powder, soap, oil, snow, hair cream, etc. Many saloons are also provided with fans, radios, periodicals, etc. These accessories are generally purchased from Bombay, Hyderabad and Aurangabad markets. Their number depends on the number of seats provided. For each seat, a set consisting of two types of cropping machines, two to three combs, a pair of scissors, one razor, powder pot, etc. is provided. The total set costs between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 depending upon the quality of the articles. The monthly expenditure on other articles like oil, soap, face powder, etc., comes from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30

The hair cutting and shaving rates all over the district are uniform in the towns. In villages where payment in cash is appreciated these rates are very low. Massaging is also done in a few places.

BICYCLE SHOP

Bicycle is the most convenient and common means of conveyance of the middle class people all over the country. Particularly, in a mofussil town like Nanded where other means of transport are inadequate, a bicycle is the only vehicle useful for a common man But those who cannot afford to buy a bicycle, have to depend on bicycle shops which give them on hire. These shops, besides giving cycles on hire to people also repair the cycles and cycle rickshaws. Their business is brisk in summer and winter seasons. The shops are situated all over the town But the shops situated in a densely populated area or a shopping centre have plenty of business.

Five bicycle shops were surveyed in Nanded town to study the working of these establishments. In all these cases the business was not hereditary. There is quite a big number of such shops in Nanded town.

A medium-sized bicycle shop, having 20 to 30 bicycles, needs the services of 2 to 3 assistants. Small boys are generally employed and trained in the work such as patching, puncture, chain repairing, fixing of spokes, etc. The salary of these assistants varies between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 per month.

BICYCLE SHOPS.

These bicycles are generally given on hire and charged per hour. The cycle shop needs various tools and equipment. The accessories required are all types of machine tools like file, hammer, saw, spanners and other articles such as tubes, tyres, spokes, oil, grease, etc. The value of such equipment and articles varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.

The fixed capital invested in these establishments depends mostly on the number of cycles maintained. The survey revealed such investment varying between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 4,000. The income of these shops was found to vary between Rs. 150 and Rs. 750.

PAN AND BIDI SHOPS.

Pan and bidi shops are commonly found in almost all the places in the district. They supply articles like pan, bidis, tobacco and cigarettes to the customers. In the urban area, the pan bidi shops are generally found doing flourishing business near restaurants and entertainment houses. A pan bidi shop requires a very small space. Hence, they are found mostly accommodated in a corner of a restaurant or a big shop. They are also commonly found near the State Transport bus stops and office buildings. Besides selling betel leaves, cigarettes, bidis, or tobacco, some shops sell articles like candles, soaps, confectionaries, postage stamps, envelopes, etc.

Chewing of pan and tobacco was the common feature in any place in India, though in olden days, no regular establishment could be found. To-day chewing of pan and tobacco or smoking are becoming a part of the routine life. The modern urban and rural life has to make provision for such services. The business is taking root in the society and is fast becoming its indispensable part.

The pan bidi shops are mostly managed by the owners themselves. They do not provide employment to additional persons. Very few shop keepers were found employing one or two assistants. In no case the business was found to be hereditary. The following statement gives the figures of employment provided by this occupation. These figures include, besides employment in pan bidi shops, a number of other heads such as dealers in tobacco, manufacturers of tobacco, etc.

1891	103
1901	..
1911	152
1921	164
1931	201
1941	323

The pan bidi shop requires a small amount of initial capital. The fixed capital for a moderate pan bidi shop ranges between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300. The nature of the business does not involve

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

PAN AND BIDI SHOPS.

locking up of capital, as most of the business is effected on cash basis. The working capital is used for the purchase of raw materials like betel leaves and tobacco.

Most of the shops surveyed in Nanded district were of small size. In all cases, sale of pan and bidi was a subsidiary business. The total number of shops, in the district at the time of survey in 1962, was 131.

The owners of these shops purchase their raw materials from the local market. Merchants at Nanded purchase betel leaves and tobacco from the wholesale markets at Aurangabad or Akola. The selling agents of the bidi and cigarette companies supply the bidis and cigarettes of various types, on which the shop keepers get a certain commission. Other accessories such as betel nut, lime or *chuna*, catechu or *kath*, etc., are usually bought from the local retail traders.

The tools required in this occupation include nut-crackers, containers to keep liquid lime and catechu, a tray to keep betel leaves and a pot to keep various kinds of *masala* articles and tobacco. In some of the shops shelves are provided to keep various kinds of bidi and cigarette packets. Sometimes, one or two benches are placed before the pan shops if some open space is available. The pan bidi shop keepers are very much conscious about the appearance of their small establishments. Many shops doing brisk business are decorated with mirrors and picture frames and tube lights. In two shops, surveyed in Nanded town, even radio sets were found installed in them.

FLOUR MILLS.

In the rural India, still the day dawns with the humming of songs, called *ovis*, sung by the women while grinding grains on the grinding wheels. Nanded district is not an exception to this.

With the passage of time, flour mills have come to be established in urban areas and in some cases in rural areas as well. The new pattern of living has necessitated such a change. In the absence of electricity, the flour mills work with oil engines at various tahsil towns and trading towns in the district. Even in small villages, some enterprising farmers operate flour mills on their oil engines installed on their wells for pumping purposes. The dependence of housewives on these flour mills is increasing day by day and thus there is a wide scope for the expansion of this business.

In the district, several representative flour mills were surveyed, out of which five were of medium size and two of small size. Only in one case, the occupation was found to be hereditary. Most of the establishments were located in rented premises. They were managed and supervised by owners in three cases and by appointed persons in four cases.

Grinding of grains like wheat, jowar and bajra, dehusking of paddy and grinding chillis etc. constitute the main work of these flour mills. The rates are charged per *payali* or kilo.

FLOUR MILLS.

Electric motors, hawlers, oil engines, grinders, balances, etc. constitute the main equipment. The survey revealed that electricity was used in all mills except one, where an oil engine was used. The cost of the equipment varied from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. The average fixed capital invested in this business was Rs. 5,000. The expenditure on grease, oil, crude oil, etc. and maintenance charges came to from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 per month.

In addition to outside labour employed by a few establishments, family members of the owners are found working in the mills. The salary paid to the worker varies from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 per month. The net earnings of the flour mills vary between Rs. 150 and Rs. 300 per month.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

There are some other miscellaneous occupations apart from those described above. These occupations provide means of livelihood to a considerable number of people. In urban as well as in rural areas persons are found engaged in relig'ous, legal, medical and teaching professions. Occupations like frame-making, watch-repairing, grain parching, soda factories, stone quarrying, photo studios, etc. also employed a small number of persons. The same are described below.

FRAME-MAKING.

Since the last four or five decades, photos of deities, family members and beautiful paintings have become items of decoration in the life of a ruralite or an urbanite. Frame-making shops, though few, are found in urban areas. The number of frame-making shops in Nanded town at the time of the survey was 11, employing 22 persons. Out of these 11 shops, eight shops were in ward No. 4. Most of the shops were managed by the owners employing one or two assistants. The assistants were paid from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 per month.

The shops undertake the work of making frames and boxes. Screw-drivers, nails, saws, hammers, wooden planks and gum are some of the accessories required to run a frame-making shop All the materials are purchased in the local market and cost from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month depending upon the volume of the business. The earnings of these shopkeepers vary between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 per month. The charges are not fixed but vary according to the size and quality of the frame. Some shopkeepers bring high quality readymade frames from cities like Poona and Hyderabad.

WATCH, RADIO AND FANS REPAIRING.

Electric fans, radios and watches have now become a part and parcel of the life of practically every family in the urban areas. Shops selling these articles and repairing them are naturally to be found in most of the towns. Their fixed capital ranges between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 15,000 depending mostly on the volume of the business. The profit margin of these establishments ranges between 25 per cent and 30 per cent. Repairing charges depend on the parts replaced. Scarcity of spare parts is always felt in this business.

CHAPTER 8. Miscellaneous Occupations. BAKERY.

The food habits of the people in India have changed considerably. Bread and biscuits have become common food articles of young as well as elderly persons. With such increasing importance of processed foodstuff, bakeries are found even in small towns with a population of a few thousands. Bakeries seem to have gained popularity due to cheapness and ready availability of their products.

Compared to other districts in the State, a smaller number of bakeries is found in Nanded district.

GRAIN PARCHING.

Rice is not the main crop of the district and yet a few establishments are found in the district doing the business of grain parching. Though the demand for the product is inelastic the occupation has limited scope for capital investment. It also provides employment to very few hands. A moderate grain parching establishment having a monthly turnover of about Rs. 500 needs only 2 to 3 hands to do some odd jobs. The raw materials required comprise paddy, rice and other grains. The products include rice flakes (*poha*), and flattened rice. The owner of a medium size establishment earns between Rs. 200 and Rs. 250 per month. Until recently the processing was done by hand only, but now it is gradually being mechanised.

MEDICAL, LEGAL AND TEACHING PROFESSIONS.

These three professions are the more popular and distinguished careers followed in the district by middle class people. The number of persons engaged in these professions is increasing day by day with the general rise in the literacy and educational standards of the area. Nanded is the second best educational centre in Marathwada region next only to Aurangabad. An increasing number of students from this region are now taking higher education in the newly started colleges in the district. Medical practitioners are found practising mostly in towns like Nanded, Kandhar and other tahsil places. At various places Government dispensaries and health centres have been opened, which has increased the number of persons engaged in this profession.

The 1961 Census shows the following number of persons engaged in teaching and medical professions in the district:—

Kind of profession (1)	Total number (2)	Men (3)	Women (4)	Total number in urban area (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)
Teaching	2,589	2,345	244	800	601	199
Medical	173	169	4	79	75	4

Apart from the above mentioned number of persons engaged in the medical profession which includes physicians, surgeons and dentists, there are a number of other persons such as midwives, nurses, health visitors, etc. engaged in this profession.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

MEDICAL, LEGAL AND TEACHING PROFESSION.

The income of the persons engaged in the teaching profession varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 per month. Primary teachers earn still less, between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100. Teachers in colleges are paid from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450 per month. The income of the medical practitioners ranges between Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,000 per month, depending upon the extent of the practice and specialisation. They are generally assisted by compounders, clerks and helpers who are paid between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 per month.

The total number of lawyers practising in the district in 1961 was 169. The tahsilwise distribution of lawyers was as follows: Nanded 77, Deglur 30, Biloli 12, Kandhar 24, Kinwat 11, and Hadgaon 15.

The average income of the lawyers in the district varies from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 per month depending mostly on the extent and nature of their practice. Those who practise on the criminal side generally earn more than those who work on the civil side. Some of the lawyers also practise in the High Courts at Bombay and Nagpur. These lawyers and advocates are assisted by clerks who are paid between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 per month.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

Religion plays no small a part in the life of an Indian. But its influence is declining with the advent of education influenced by the western thoughts, growing rationalism among the educated class of people and to some extent by the vulnerab'lity of the men in this profession to public criticism. The profession could not keep pace with the changing ideas and this has reduced the number of persons engaged in this profession considerably. Though the profession as such is much respected by the people, the insignificant number of new entrants shows the declining popularity of this profession as an honoured means of livelihood. The 1921 Census returns priests and ministers, etc., in the district as 1,787. In 1961 Census the figure declined to 756.

Priests, *kirtankars* and *puraniks* are the religious professional persons seen in the towns and villages. Priests undertake the worship of deities, in the temples or in many large individual homes and perform the ritual at marriages, thread ceremony, naming ceremony, etc. They also act as advisers in religious and sometimes even domestic affairs. They get remuneration which is not fixed but depends mostly on the generosity of the host. Their monthly income varies between Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 in an urban area and Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 in the rural area. They also get some remuneration in kind in the form of grains, fruits or clothes. The occupation has lost most of its past glory and status. Though the society has not denied its utility the occupation, as such, has very little scope for development. The younger generation is reluctant to enter into this profession and many of them have turned to other professions and services.

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

The following tables show the number of persons engaged in various professions as returned by 1961 Census.

TABLE No. 1

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN VARIOUS PROFESSIONS, NANDED DISTRICT, 1961.

Category (1)	Total (2)	Men (3)	Women (4)	Urban (5)
Police Constables, investigators and related workers	625	625	..	397
Administrators and executive officials	2,204	2,163	41	204
Central Government	61	61	..	29
State Government	136	120	16	39
Local Bodies	110	96	14	53
Quasi Government	35	35	..	31
Village officials	1,862	1,851	11	52
Architects, Engineers, etc.	61	61	..	38
Medical Practitioners	173	169	4	79
Medical Assistants	790	663	127	616
Teachers	2,589	2,345	244	800
Legal Profession	156	156	..	156
Labour and social welfare workers ..	124	99	25	73
Artists and writers, etc.	423	356	67	175
Astrologers, palmists, etc.	107	107	..	13

TABLE No. 2

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS NANDED DISTRICT, 1961.

Occupation (1)	Urban (2)	Total (3)	Men (4)	Women (5)
Tailors and Related workers ..	945	3,074	2,459	615
Shoe-makers and Repairers .	364	1,479	1,366	113
Blacksmiths	109	939	741	198
Watch-makers, Jewellers, etc. ..	294	1,140	1,125	15
Carpenters	809	3,816	3,805	11
Stone-cutters and carvers ..	138	1,234	720	514
Potters and clay framers ..	341	3,249	1,899	1,350
Millers, Bakers, etc. . ..	79	305	270	35
Basket weavers	195	1,605	772	833
Hotel workers	305	307	306	1
Barbers	243	1,495	1,475	20
Laundry men, *Dhobis*, etc. ..	603	2,783	1,036	17,47
Photographers	40	40	40	..
Ordained Religious workers ..	180	700	631	69

CHAPTER 9—ECONOMIC TRENDS

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS CHAPTER DEALS WITH THE STANDARD OF LIVING of the people in the district, in the urban as well as rural areas. It also tries to depict the economic trends in the disrrict. The chapter is, therefore, divided into two sections, (1) Standard of Living, and (2) Economic Prospects.

SECTION I—STANDARD OF LIVING

STANDARD OF LIVING.

It is very difficult to define the concept of the standard of living so long as it depends upon the individual's appreciation of it. In practice, standard of living can be explained as the way of living of the masses in a particular area taking into consideration income and consumption patterns. External factors like climate, environment, etc., also affect the standard of living of the people. Information regarding different economic classes *e.g.* farmers, agricultural labourers, self-employed persons, urban proletariats, urban salaried persons will be of use to determine the standard of living in the district. To get the factual information on the spot, regarding the standard of living of the people in the district a sample survey was conducted and investigations were carried out in 1964-65. Persons from different income groups and varied walks of life were selected for the interviews. For the sake of analysis a family unit is supposed to comprise three adults and two minors.

Pattern of Income.

The income of a family or a household means its earnings from all possible sources. It covers returns which a family may get from land or its investments in labour or capital. These earnings thus may be in the form of interest, rent, wage or profit.

Pattern of Expenditure.

The pattern of expenditure mainly decides the way of living of the people. This pattern not only depends on the income of the household but also on its social status, the nature of the work undertaken by the members of the family and such other environmental factors. The unit, therefore, has to be the household.

Average consumption per consumer of a particular commodity varies from household to household. The variation arises from the environmental differences distinguishing the different

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

Pattern of Expenditure

households. The factors that cause the largest amount of variation are the differences in the concept of standard, the size of the household, the main source of income, the geographical background, the prices in the market at which the household makes its purchases, etc.

To show a particular pattern of expenditure, the different consumer goods and services can be grouped into two broad categories, *viz.*, food group and non-food group. The food-group can be broadly divided into sub-groups such as (1) cereals and pulses, (2) milk and milk products, (3) edible oils and related products, (4) vegetables and (5) others which include sugar, eggs, spices, meat, etc. The non-food group includes (1) clothing, (2) fuel and light, (3) education, (4) rent and medical expenses and (5) others such as expenses on transport, entertainment, religious rites, etc. These groups can be explained in terms of necessaries, comforts and luxuries to the consumption of which a family is accustomed.

Taking the average annual income as the basis of classification, the families in both the sectors, rural as well as urban, are grouped as under:

Group I Families with an annual income of Rs. 3,000 and above

Group II Families with an annual income between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000.

Group III Families with an annual income below Rs. 1,000.

Urban *Group I.*

With the advent of economic development and administrative changes certain towns gained considerable importance and a peculiar urban life was created. These towns were the creation of trade, commerce, industry, and the new administrative set-up. With this a peculiar class of people emerged which started enjoying earnings in the form of rent, interest and profit. The administration required to be managed by some officials created a higher salaried class.

This group comprises the well-to-do people whose earnings exceed Rs. 3,000 per annum. The class is mainly composed of medical and legal practitioners, shop owners, highly placed Government or non-Government officials, landlords and big cultivators residing in urban areas and merchants and traders. In Nanded district the range of the monthly income of this class of people is between Rs. 350 and Rs. 1,500. The peculiarity of the class is that it earns its income from more than one source. The purchasing power of this class is remarkably higher than that of lower income groups. People from this group seldom need to postpone their consumption. Unlike the lower income group, a little rise in their income is not spent immediately on food and clothing but on many other items such as entertainment, travelling, purchases of household articles, etc.

People in this group prefer better housing facilities. They live in more spacious and ventilated houses preferably with attached spacious and open place for gardening and recreation. They prefer to live in the quiet area of the town but businessmen and traders among this group prefer to live near their business centres. Most of them own their houses but some pay rent between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 per month. They are very particular about the appearance of their houses and spend a substantial amount for their maintenance and upkeep. Their houses are generally equipped with furniture in steel or timber, a radio set, fans, costly utensils and crockery. The walls of the houses are well-decorated generally with good paint and photo frames. Their furniture consists of cupboards, cots, teapoys, chairs, sofa-sets, easy-chairs, etc. Frequent additions to this furniture are also made.

Nearly one-third of the expenditure of this class of people is incurred on food and food articles. Among food items, expenditure on cereals and pulses is the highest and accounts for about 20 per cent. Milk and vegetables account for an equal percentage. About six per cent of the expenditure is incurred on consumption of various kinds of edible oils. The consumption of articles like sugar, tea, coffee, eggs, fish, meat, etc., is found to be increasing with the rise in the level of the income. Purchase of milk products like ghee and sweetmeats is common among this group of people (Out of 257 families surveyed in the district, 55 were in this group). Their food habits are healthier than those of the people in the other income groups. Most of their expenditure on food and food articles includes expenses incurred on feasts and other religious rituals. But taking into consideration the income of this group they spend proportionately less amount on food.

In the non-food group, this class of society spends lavishly. Many items in this group may be treated as luxuries by the people from other two lower groups. But the purchasing capacity of this class has entirely changed their way of living. Expenditure on clothing occupies the major portion of their expenses in the non-food group. In Nanded district, about 12.62 per cent of the total expenditure is found to have been incurred on clothes and allied purchases like bedsheets, curtains, cushions, etc. A part of the additional income is generally spent on purchases of higher quality cloth. During the marriage and other ceremonial seasons this group indulges in heavy purchase of articles like silk cloth, top quality sarees, woollen clothes, etc. They keep different types of clothes suitable for every season.

Medical treatment, rent and education take up another major portion of their expenditure in the non-food group. It was found that nearly 4.20 per cent, 7.67 per cent and 3.33 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred on the above mentioned items respectively. This class of people is more health conscious and avails itself of every possible medical facility. They alone

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

Urban.

Group I.

afford to enjoy the specialised medical services like those of dentists, eye specialists, etc. Their need of better housing in a decent locality makes them pay higher rent. Every family has a plan of educating their children. Many have been found keeping their wards in established educational centres away from their residential towns. A part of their expenditure on educational facilities is also incurred in purchase of books, dailies and periodicals. An average household was found to have spent Rs. 100 per month on education, Rs. 75 on medical facilities and Rs. 70 on rent.

Saving as an essential habit is found among this group of people. Every family in this group is generally habituated to plan its family budget and thus make a provision for the future. This group can save because of the excess of its income over its expenditure. Most of these families were found to avail themselves of banking services. This group has realised the value of saving money. They not only save for contingency but also for investment purposes. Out of 55 families surveyed in this group, 34 families had saved Rs. 40,693. Out of the 55 families, 8 were found to be in debt which was mainly incurred for business purposes or for long term investment in land, house, etc. The peculiar feature of this class is reflected in the pattern of their investment. Though most were found to have invested in gold or landed property a new class is emerging from this group which is ready to invest in industrial activity.

The group has enough consciousness of its possessions. The owner of the household is particular about the furniture and fixtures in his house. The furniture includes chairs, tables for different uses, cots, cupboards, sofa-sets, etc. Utensils of brass, copper and stainless steel are found everywhere. Every household also possesses silver utensils which are generally used on festive occasions. Radio sets, fans, gramophones are common articles found in the houses of persons in this class.

Entertainment occupies about three per cent of their total expenditure. The people belonging to this group take interest in various cultural activities. Learning of arts like music and dancing is common. Many houses possess musical instruments like a harmonium or *tambora*.

Group II.

The annual income of each family in this group varies between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000. This group represents the middle class of the society. It included teachers, small shop owners, petty merchants, people engaged in miscellaneous occupations such as tailoring, repair works, laundering and mainly salaried persons of a lower category employed in private or government offices. Seldom more than one member of the family in this group are employed. This class increased rapidly with the increase in the governmental administrative activities and educational institutions. Their income is more or less stationary but their social status and other circumstances make them spend some part of their money on non-utility purposes.

In all, 134 families were surveyed in this group. Their monthly income ranged between Rs. 150 and Rs. 200.

Foodgrains and food articles are the major items of expenditure. Nearly 30 per cent of the income is spent on purchases of cereals. Oils occupy about seven per cent, vegetables about 5.11 per cent and milk about six per cent. The people from this group are also required to plan their family budget. Nearly half of their budget is covered by expenses on rent and food articles. The tendency of the people in this group is towards purchases of better quality food articles. They buy generally the same quality food articles as those purchased by families belonging to the higher income group, but only in small quantity and less frequently.

Among the non-food items, clothing, rent, education and medical treatment are predominant. The percentage of expenditure on clothing is the same as in the case of group I They do not afford quality fabrics but buy medium quality cloth. They spend two per cent of their income on social obligations and about three per cent on religious commitments. Unlike group I, an average family in this group does not spend significantly on items like cosmetics and entertainment. For the purchase of certain articles they have to postpone the consumption of some of their necessities.

A majority of people from this group live in rented premises. The rent paid by them during the period of survey was between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 per month. They try to decorate their houses as much as they can. Cleaning, painting or decorating of houses is generally undertaken at the time of marriage ceremonies or such other functions. A particular amount is generally kept aside for this purpose. Their dwellings are on an average of two to three rooms. The condition of the houses is generally good and they are well-maintained.

Postponement of or abstention from consumption, generally, leads to saving. Life insurance, postal certificates, etc., are the usual modes of savings of this group of people. A part of the rise in income necessarily goes towards savings and the rest is transferred to consumption.

The houses of the people in this group are moderately maintained and equipped with essential articles. An average household possesses common type of furniture like one or two cots, 3 to 4 chairs, a writing table and a few mattresses. Only a few people possess gold ornaments of considerable value but possession of a few silver utensils is not uncommon. The utensils used for cooking and serving are of brass, copper and stainless steel. The standard of living of this group has been slowly improving. The people are gradually becoming medically conscious. Nearly six per cent of the total expenditure is incurred on education. But few people can afford to give their wards higher education.

CHAPTER 9.
Economic Trends.
STANDARD OF LIVING.
Urban
Group II.

The pace of rise in the income of the people in this group is very slow. A substantial addition to the total income of the family which can change the standard of living of the household is only possible if more members of the family can earn. Family budget attains a great importance in this group. A slight additional unforeseen expenditure disturbs the whole budget and necessitates the postponement of consumption of some commodities to a future date.

Group III.

Group III is composed of persons forming the lowest stratum of the urban population like hawkers, labourers, *dhobis*, shoe makers, hotel and shop assistants, unskilled and semi-skilled workers, barbers, coolies, etc. This also includes the lowest paid government and non-government servants. Their annual income is below Rs. 1,000. The pace of growth in their standard of living is very slow. Any addition to their total income is immediately absorbed in the purchase of food and other eatables. Saving is very insignificant in this group.

The average size of the family is six and a half units (four adults and five children). The characteristic feature of this group is that more than one member of the household are earners. The increase in the number of earning members does not radically change the standard of living as the addition to the total income, itself being meagre, is spent immediately on necessities of life. The average earnings of the 68 families surveyed in the district come to Rs. 86 per month. The feature of the earning in this group is that it mostly represents the daily wages of the earners. The daily earning of the family varies between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4.

A major portion of the income of this class is absorbed in purchasing bare necessities of life like food, fuel and clothes. Nearly four-fifth of the income is spent on these items. Food is their first need which gets the first preference in their purchases. Cereals account for nearly 30 per cent of the total expenditure. Oils and vegetables together account for 12 per cent of the total expenditure. Expense on milk and milk products is negligible.

People of this class use cloth of poor quality and only possess the necessary number of clothes. They do not generally possess clothes for different occasions. Their expenditure on medicines, education and entertainment is very insignificant. Inadequacy of finance and lack of guidance prevent them from giving their children the benefits of higher education. However, the situation has improved much with the provision by government of free educational facilities, to boys and girls, the annual income of whose parents does not exceed Rs. 1,800. Gradually, the young generation from this group is availing itself of the various facilities provided to them. The increase in the number of educated persons among this group has certainly bettered its standard of living.

The houses of these people are not in a good and satisfactory condition and are mostly situated in poorly-maintained localities and are not properly ventilated. In most of the cases even minimum sanitary conditions are not maintained.

Almost all the families in this group live in rented premises. For most of the families, water for daily use has to be brought from a distance. Even in a town like Nanded, they have to depend on wells for supply of water. Their inability to pay higher rent compels them to live in such a locality, where proper drainage and sanitary facilities are not provided for. Their migration to a decent locality becomes possible only with a substantial increase in their income.

The possessions of these families are but limited and represent bare necessities of life. The utensils used for cooking or serving are of copper, brass and aluminium. Utensils of aluminium can be regarded as the characteristic of the household.

Out of the 68 families surveyed in this group, only 28 families were found to have saved to the tune of Rs. 3,000. Saving becomes difficult for this group with a slight increase in the cost of living. Their incomes cannot keep pace with the rise in prices. Indebtedness is found common among this group: 23 families were found to have incurred debt amounting to Rs. 7,000.

Rural.

The gap between the standard of living of the rural and urban population in the State is slowly diminishing with the efforts of the Government towards systematic regional development. Various facilities such as medical treatment, education and recreational centres have been provided for the rural populace which have helped them to reach a certain standard comparable to the urban areas. Yet the rural life can be easily distinguished from the urban life in the district in respect of clothing, dwellings, food, etc. The rural population spends less on food and rent or even clothes and in the rural areas social obligations, religious matters, ceremonies and repayment of debt account for the major portion of their expenditure. Their real income rises with the increase in the farm production, decrease in the prices of commodities, subsidies provided by the Government, free medical and educational facilities, etc., but the rise in the money income is only possible in the upper ladder of the rural society which is directly engaged in the production of food crops or cash crops.

In the rural economy, earnings of the people could be classified as under: (1) income from production, (2) income from craft, business and profession, (3) income from wages and salaries and (4) income from property and interest. Only farmers and landlords get income direct from farm production. The income depends on the nature of crops, (whether cash or food

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

Rural.

crops), qualitative and quantitative increase in production, availability of markets, waiting power and last but not the least, the price trends. This income fluctuates considerably, thus affecting their consumption pattern.

Difficulties arise in assessing the income of persons engaged in crafts and professions in rural areas. Various artisans at times get their income in kind. *Baluta* system, though not as wide spread as it used to be, is still prevalent in many parts of the district.

The earnings of the rural population from wages represent incomes from agricultural labour, village industrial labour, employment in village services, employment on construction services, etc. These incomes are characterised by seasonal fluctuations and by their nature are very irregular, both as regards the period of employment and the rate of wages. Agriculture provides employment during certain months in the year in almost all parts of the district. Certain types of manufacturing activity are highly seasonal and construction work is mostly confined to the months free from rains. Periodicity of payment varies enormously, from a day or a week to some months. The number of salaried jobs in the countryside is obviously limited. The salary earner may find employment in Government service or the teaching profession.

The rural houses are mostly occupied by the owners themselves and, therefore, rental income from tenants accounts for only a small part of the imputed rental value of the property.

Group I.

People belonging to this group represent well-to-do farmers, landlords and traders residing in rural area. The average annual income of the families in this group exceeds Rs. 3,000. The family, usually consisting of four units, depends on the head of the family who is assisted by his near relatives. It is very difficult to find out the individual contributions of the adult members of the family but only in a few cases it is found that any other profession is followed for additional income. About three-fourth of the families surveyed followed agriculture as their occupation and the only source of income. This group has in many cases an excess of income over expenditure.

The average monthly income of these families was Rs. 260 and expenses Rs. 210. About 40 per cent of their total expenditure was on food which comprised cereals 18 per cent, oils 6 per cent, vegetables 5 per cent, milk 8 per cent and other non-vegetarian items 3 per cent.

The houses of this group are generally solid constructions built in bricks or stone. Now-a-days the use of cement or lime is also common. The houses are spacious, properly ventilated and possess on an average 6 to 8 rooms. Most of them are terraced but some are roofed with tin sheets and tiles. The walls are white washed and often decorated with pictures of deities and

animals. The furniture in these dwellings is not of the same type as in those of the urban area. Few cots, one or two almirahs, three or four chairs, one swing are the items commonly found. At the time of meals, *pats* or mats are used. Modern facilities like the radio have made an entry into the rural life of the district. The people from this group can afford to use modern amenities like the radio, fans, etc. The purchases of clothes are not often undertaken but they spend considerably on these items. Clothing accounts for about 12 per cent of their total expenditure. Purchases for domestic purposes like cooking utensils, washing or grinding implements account for 12 per cent of the total expenditure. Religious obligations, social obligations and entertainment account for about 8 per cent of the total expenditure.

Though banking facilities are not properly availed of by this group, the saving habit exists among them. They are not forced to curtail or postpone their consumption for the purpose of saving. Any increase in real income automatically increases their saving potentialities. Investment is mostly done for land improvement, housing, plantations, etc. The land owners incur capital expenditures on different means of irrigation such as wells, pumping sets, etc. A few in this group are now turning towards investment in industrial ventures. A considerable amount of investment also takes place in livestock, bullock carts, bicycles, etc. The causes of obtaining loans are generally purchase of land or other property or in a few cases heavy social obligations.

Group II.

Farmers, rural medical practitioners, village artisans like goldsmiths and black-smiths, village officials, shop-keepers, etc., fall under this group whose annual income varies between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000. The main source of income for the persons in this group is agriculture. However, as the income from uneconomic agricultural holdings is meagre, members of the family, have to supplement the income by taking to other minor jobs. In 50 per cent of the families surveyed, two earners supported the entire family of five units while women in the families of cultivators and artisans worked side by side with their menfolk. The estimated average monthly income of the 134 families surveyed came to Rs. 157. The income remains more or less stationary and the standard only increases with the increase in the number of earners. Their real income has recently risen with the various subsidies and new facilities provided by the Government.

Often the expenditure exceeds income in the case of these households. An increase in the prices of necessities like cloth usually compels them to postpone their consumption. The food and clothes on which they spend is of poorer quality than those in group I. Vegetables account for 5 per cent of the total expenditure, cereals 28 per cent, oils 7 per cent and milk and milk products about 6 per cent. The class is less disease conscious than its urban counterpart. Education is also slowly creeping into the

CHAPTER 9.
Economic Trends.
STANDARD OF LIVING.
Rural.
Group II.

expenditure side of the family budget. The head of the household does not plan the family budget but roughly chalks out his consumption by preferences. Food, clothing and rent occupy the first three preferences followed by religious and social obligations and medical treatment. Expenditure on entertainment and travelling is insignificant.

The families in this group have less saving and have no profitable investment. Saving in the form of bank securities or insurance policies is now slowly being undertaken by this group. Housing, purchase of land or any durable consumer goods account for the major portion of the investment. The survey revealed that out of 134 families, 42 families incurred debt worth Rs. 42,000 averaging Rs. 1,000 per family. The common grounds for borrowing are the short-term requirements for land improvements or housing and social obligations including marriages and other ceremonies.

Group III.

A majority of the people in the rural part of the district belongs to this group whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,000. Agricultural labourers or village industrial and construction labourers are very lowly paid. In the district, it was found that the average daily earnings of these people ranged between 50 paise and Rs. 1.50 paise. The income of the household rises only with increase in the number of earners. The feature of this group is the existence of dependent earners, *i.e.*, families having earning members whose earnings are not sufficient to satisfy their own demands. However, recent Government legislation has gone a long way in improving the lot of this group. Many landless labourers are reclaiming lands which is sure to improve their economic position. Their standard of living is improving as their children are getting education and they themselves get assistance and guidance under various block development schemes.

The houses of the people in this group are constructed usually with clay. They are not properly maintained. Amenities regarding sanitation, ventilation, etc., do not exist. Every house has an *ola* or *padvi*. The flooring of houses is of mud and clay. Very few could afford to use tin sheets or tiles for the roofs. Most of them live in rented premises. In the rural part of the district rent is paid only annually.

The clothes and other possessions of this group often comprise 6 to 7 utensils for cooking, iron bucket, some earthen pots, few bed-sheets, etc., the total cost of which does not exceed Rs. 100. They do not possess any kind of furniture.

Only about ten per cent belonging to this group are literate. Of late, the position has been changing and children from this group are going to the schools in increasing numbers.

As the families are extremely poor, they cannot afford to save. Religious and social obligations and occasions such as marriages are the main reasons for their indebtedness.

Economic Trends.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

SECTION II—ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

Introduction.

Regional planning plays an important role in the all-round development of the nation. A region, however, small or big, has to share in or contribute towards, the national income. The tempo of development needs to be accelerated in order to provide a steady increase in the living standards of the population and at the same time leave sufficient margin of surplus for investment in the future growth of the economy. A high rate of growth is essential to avoid further aggravation of unemployment and uneconomic burdens. While the possibilities of increasing output in agriculture and allied activities are considerable in the district, effective solution to the problems of poverty and slow economic progress is possible through rapid industrialisation. With the rise of agricultural output, substantial expansion in the processing industries, particularly those using sugarcane and cotton as raw materials, can take place. The known resources of forest and minerals would sustain several large-scale industries, notably paper and fertilizers.

Though Nanded district now makes a substantial contribution towards the economic uplift of the region and can be called a developing district of the State, its position was far from satisfactory when it was a part of the *ex*-Hyderabad State. The root causes of the economic backwardness of this region were the lack of educational facilities, apathy of the then Government, political insecurity, etc. The economic structure of the district has witnessed various changes since the fifties of the 20th Century. The impact of regional planning through the Five-Year Plans has been considerable. Numerous aspects of the economy, which had been so far neglected, have now received the attention of the officials at village and State levels which in turn has provided proper economic incentives to the various types of entrepreneurs. Important problems like development of roads, agriculture, village industries were not touched which in turn reflected on the economic stagnation of the majority of the people.

Development of Agriculture.

The general set-up of the district is agrarian. Though industry is trying to acquire a place of prominence in the economy of the region, agriculture remains the chief and the most important economic activity in the district. In the process of economic development, the relationship between agriculture and industry is one of natural inter-dependence; while on the one hand, industrial growth is conditioned by developments in agriculture, agricultural growth is also conditioned by industrial prosperity. Proper planning and co-ordination can make the two sectors complementary to each other at various stages of development in a district like Nanded which can be self-sufficient during a short period in agricultural raw materials. The area sown in the district is about 66 per cent of the total area. Forests occupy about seven per cent, current fallows about

9 per cent and permanent pastures and grazing lands about 6 per cent of the total area of the district. Considering the low percentage of barren and cultivable waste land (four per cent), the high percentage of land under area sown and the other uses of land which are allied to agriculture, it can be concluded that Nanded district is predominantly an agricultural district.

The principal crops of the district are kharif crops, which depend on the monsoon and provide 80 per cent of the total crops. The rabi crops constitute 20 per cent. The principal food-grain crop of the district is jowar followed by wheat, bajra and rice. The principal cash crops are cotton and groundnut recently followed by sugarcane Some qualities of cotton are used locally by the textile mill and ginning factories but is capable of further exploitation Groundnut likewise is used for production of oil. The agricultural sector will have to play the main role in the development of the district economy during 1960 -70 Future cropping pattern should be oriented more towards high value industrial and commercial crops to ensure optimum utilisation of available agricultural resources—land, water, capital and labour In the implementation of such a programme the developing areas will experience acute shortage of labour and risk-capital. Most of the working and fixed capital requirements of the agriculturists should be met by co-operatives. For this the existing co-operatives should be re-organised and strengthened so as to enable the primary societies to meet the increasing credit needs of the farmers in the district. Credit policy should also cover medium and long-term loans. Moreover credit and marketing should be linked.

Agricultural production can be increased by adopting either intensive or extensive means of cultivation. As nearly 70 per cent of the total area is sown in the district, the necessity of intensive cultivation is felt more. Intensive cultivation practices need to be evolved and encouraged for all important crops as has been done for paddy by adoption of the Japanese method of cultivation. The land in the district is fertile and yields high production Hence, intensive cultivation will help the district to gain the stage of affluence in a very short time. The main lines on which the agricultural development has to proceed are proper irrigation, provision of better seeds and manures, agricultural research and measures for soil conservation.

The characteristic feature of the agricultural crops of the district is the recent lean of agriculturists from food crops to commercial crops. But this has not disturbed much the original pattern of the agrarian economy. Though the area under cash crops is increasing, it is yet negligible as compared to the total area under food crops and oil seeds. Cotton and sugarcane are the important cash crops. This change in the cropping pattern is commendable as it has infused economic incentive in the agriculturists of the district and has provided them with higher

CHAPTER 9. Economic Trends. ECONOMIC PROSPECTS. Development of Agriculture.

income resulting in increased purchasing capacity. Proportionately larger area can be brought under sugarcane or cotton if farmers get high returns. With the increasing income, more investment in some agro-industries like sugar will take place. It has been found recently that the present capital accumulation in the district for some co-operative industrial ventures has its origin in the agricultural stability and commercial development of the district. Irrigation facilities, which are totally inadequate in the district, should be augmented so as to facilitate such changes in the cropping pattern. The area under irrigation has increased during the Plan period as a result of the completion of minor irrigation works such as Kedarnath and Kirti tanks and Songhai, Managal, Lava and Dhanora projects. There was no major irrigation project in operation in the district prior to the Second Plan period. But, the Manar Project, which is the second major project next to Purna Project in Marathwada, is expected to irrigate a total area of about 66,000 acres by the end of the second phase of the project. Efforts may be made in the direction of introducing a crop insurance scheme and fixing minimum prices for important crops. Marketing societies and co-operative can play a stellar role in this respect.

The forests in the district are poorly developed. The major suggestions relate to large-scale artificial regeneration of teak and rosewood, cashew, eucalyptus, bamboo, etc.

As regards the seeds, eight farms have been established to provide improved seeds like wheat at Kenphad, bajra at Akola, paddy at Krishnasar etc. This effort combined with the bunding operations all over the district under the supervision of Zilla Parishad will improve the agricultural situation in the district.

Industrialisation.

While the possibilities of increasing output in agriculture and allied activities are substantial, it has been observed that an effective solution to the problems of economic backwardness and slow progress is possible through rapid industrialisation. The agro-industrial development of the district contemplates augmentation of agricultural productivity and in support of it the development of the processing industries dispersed throughout the district and organised generally on co-operative basis. It is through the process of such agro-industrial ventures that it is considered possible to expand the potential for industrial growth in rural areas.

Nanded district is considered as one of the industrially backward districts of the State. Apart from the absence of ready markets and resources, there are three main economic reasons for the industrial backwardness of this area. They are (1) insufficiency of economic overheads, (2) lack of local risk and promotional capital and entrepreneurship and (3) absence of any basic industries. To remove these deficiencies coupled with the inadequacy of a few external facilities like transport, power, technical training, etc., various steps have now been taken by the State Government and district authorities. Promotional capital

CHAPTER 7. — Economic Trends. ECONOMIC PROSPECTS. Industrialisation.

can be made available through Governmental and institutional agencies. Industrial profits should be ploughed back with the savings of the trading community and other individuals. It can be noted as a feature of the district that since 1950-51, an economically solid trading community is emerging in the district which is gaining a considerable profit by trading in important cash crops grown in the district. This community which was, until recently, apathetic towards industry is now slowly becoming industry conscious and it is found that people in the district are desirous of investing their savings in some new lucrative channels of production. New entrepreneurs are now coming forward to invest in some manufacturing units like light engineering works, soap production, etc.

The existence of any basic industry helps a region in more than one way. A number of ancillary industries or industries depending on these basic industries automatically spring up in the particular area.

Taking into consideration the available resources, one sugar factory, factories extracting oil and one textile mill were proposed to be established in Nanded district. The area under sugarcane which has already increased by 10 per cent is expected to increase by a little over 7,000 acres with the help of the Manar dam. Kalamber in Kandhar tahsil is the proposed venue of this co-operative venture. Nanded is an important cotton growing district in Maharashtra. Parbhani and Nanded districts produce about 60 per cent of the cotton grown in the Marathwada region. A substantial quantity of cotton seeds available locally are, at present, used as cattle fodder and the rest is exported to Gujarat and Bombay. This can be easily exploited locally and a cotton seed plant with a crushing capacity of 60 tons per day seems to be a feasible proposition. On the same lines considering the availability of sufficient cotton and the gap between present supplies and demand for cotton yarn, there is scope for the establishment of a spinning mill at Nanded on a co-operative basis.

In the small-scale industries sector, Nanded district, with the exception of a few cotton ginning and pressing mills, a few vegetable oil mills and a few light industries started at the Industrial estate, is considerably backward. There are no foundry units at Nanded except that of Osmanshahi mills, which is not adequate even to fulfil their own requirements. Ginning and pressing factories, textile mills and other engineering units require spare parts. Moreover, various types of agricultural implements and weights have inelastic demand. There is scope for a unit manufacturing these miscellaneous products. Steel re-rolling mills, to provide baling hoops to ginning presses in the district which are at present imported, can be established. The terminal position of Nanded for the goods traffic between Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh has developed it into a centre for dealing in auto parts chief among them being leaf springs. Considering

Economic Trends.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

Industrialisation.

the extent of demand in Nanded market as well as in other neighbouring districts, two or three small-scale manufacturing units can be established. Manufacturing of fertilisers can be achieved by establishing bone meal factories utilising the resources of the richest bovine population of the district. Nanded district is enclosed with forests wherefrom good quality teak wood is available. Several saw mills can be started on a sound basis in the district.

Limestone is abundantly available in Kinwat tahsil of the district. In view of the growing building activities in the district, there is scope for establishing a modern kiln at a place like Kinwat.

As regards cottage industries, tanning and steel products industries can be systematically developed. Considering the availability of hides, Nanded, Mukhed and Dharmabad are suitable venues for the tanning co-operatives. Modern methods and skill should be used in this profession to gain maximum profit.

Development of Banks.

Thus, economic exploitation of available resources, initiative, co-operative efforts and financial backing will change the agrarian face of the district in a few years. The ever-increasing trading and industrial activities have necessitated a well developed money market providing all types of banking and investment facilities. There are 34 banking offices in the district catering to the needs of merchants, traders and industrialists. Out of these 34 banking offices in 1961, 17 were scheduled banks, 3 were non-scheduled banks and 14 were co-operative banks. In 1963-64, the number increased to 46 of which 24 were scheduled banks, 19 were co-operative banks and 3 were other banks. Nanded tahsil is the foremost in banking activities and has more than half of the total number of banking offices in the district *i.e.* 22. The Central Co-operative Bank has a fine network of its branches throughout the district, which has emphasised the importance of banking services to the agriculturists. The money which was otherwise lying idle with the farmers and the other rural population is now being invested in various profitable businesses through these banks. But besides co-operative banks, other scheduled banks should also enter the rural sector and offer their services to the agriculturists. Some developed scheduled banks have their offices in towns like Nanded and Kandhar and they can utilise the financial resources available in the remote towns in the district. The demand for risk capital and additional investment will be prevalent in the district for years. Banking offices in the district must cope up with this demand, which in turn will carry the district to the goal of economic development.

Transport.

Insufficient development and poor maintenance of existing roads is a great handicap of this district. In 1951, the total road mileage was only 119. In the Second Five-Year Plan for Hyderabad State no financial allocation was made for road

CHAPTER 9. — Economic Trends. ECONOMIC PROSPECTS. Transport.

development in the district. But since the reorganisation of the States, the former Bombay Government prepared a plan to construct roads of a total length of 235.75 miles. According to the Nagpur Plan, this district should have a total mileage of 1876. There is thus a wide scope for road development in the district.

The district is served by Manmad-Kacheguda Railway line. In the absence of a well developed net-work of road transport, it serves the district as the major channel of transport.

Electricity.

The completion of Purna Project, which will cost Rs. 171 lakhs, will provide 15,000 k.w. electricity to the districts in Marathwada. Nanded district will be immensely benefited by this scheme. In 1957, the installed capacity of generating sets in Marathwada was only 1,400 k.w. and the number of consumers was only 1,400. The per head consumption of electricity was only 0.4 unit. By 1963, the installed capacity of these centres was increased to about 10,000 k.w. Consumption per head reached 1.5 k.w. In the district, before 1962, electricity was available only at Nanded, Deglur and Kinwat. In 1963, only Mukhed remained to be electrified.

Co-operation.

In every sphere of economic activity like banking industry and marketing, co-operation has entered and progressed in the district. Co-operative societies are playing an important role in the rural and urban finance as well. In the initial stages of the co-operative movement, only the credit aspect was touched but now marketing, industry and housing are also joining hands for co-operative efforts. In the manufacturing industry, a co-operative sugar factory is proposed at Kalamber. Community Development and National Extension Service Programmes have created favourable grounds for the expansion of the co-operative movement. Nanded district keeps space with the progress made in the rest of the State in the co-operative sector. Co-operative awakening should not only be in the producers' sector but in consumers' sector also. Nanded district has various plans for the commencement of sugar and textile mills which have definitely a bright future on the co-operative basis. Co-operation work in the rural sector is getting proper impetus through various devices adopted by district and State authorities. They are being helped not only by way of subsidies and finance but also in technical and organisational know how.

Price Trends.

The major problem which affects the distributive pattern of incomes and which determines the tempo and pattern of economic development is the movement of prices. Prices regulate the channels of production and control consumption. Movement in prices, in the first place, affects the real income and in the second, it creates divergence between incomes of different groups. This problem has two aspects: The first one is the inflationary tendencies generally prevailing throughout the economy and the second one is the monopoly price rise, which is the result of concentrated market power.

The table below shows the actual and percentage variations in the wholesale prices of the important agricultural commodities in the district for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

TABLE No. 1

AVERAGE PRICES OF IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES*

Agricultural Commodities (1)	Wholesale Prices (B. Mds.) 1957-58 (2)	Wholesale Prices (B. Mds.) 1958-59 (3)	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—) (4)
Rice	23·35	26·53	+13·5
Wheat	17·96	22·25	+23·3
Jowar	12·07	11·84	—1·9
Gram	11·84	17·75	+49·6
Tur	14·00	19·86	+41·8
Groundnut	16·61	19·15	+15·3
Chillis	49·42	72·52	+46·3
Cotton	28·84	31·77	+10·2

Livelihood Pattern.

The livelihood pattern of the district shows that 76 per cent of its population has its source of income from agriculture, 8.3 per cent from manufacturing activity other than cultivation, 4.6 per cent from commerce, about one per cent from transport and communications and 10 per cent from other services and miscellaneous occupations.

Wage Trends.

This shows the predominance of agriculture as an occupation in the district. Hence, the study of wage trends is mainly confined to the wages of agricultural labourers and village artisans.

Apart from the *baluta* system, payment of wages in kind is common in the rural parts of the district. Agricultural labour is paid either daily, weekly or monthly wages in cash, in kind or both. Some times it is found that annual payment is also done. Some are even paid on piece-rate basis. Generally, with the increase in the farm products the wages of agricultural labourer in kind also rise.

For the industrial workers and those employed in commercial establishments minimum wages are fixed by the Industrial Tribunals. The minimum wage, prevailing at Nanded for employees in commercial establishment is about Rs. 35 per month; while the maximum goes up to Rs. 3,600 per annum *i.e.* Rs. 300 per month for managers or *munims*. The following table shows the minimum rates of wages fixed in Nanded district in respect of scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act.

* *Source*: District Statistical Abstract: 1958-59.

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS,

Wage Trends.

TABLE No. 2

MINIMUM WAGES OF SCHEDULED EMPLOYMENT IN NANDED DISTRICT

Type of Industry	Period	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled (heavy)	Unskilled (light)	Clerical	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rice Mill	Month	80·00	65·00	55·00	45·00	80·00	
Flour/Dal Mill	Month	75·00	60·00	50·00	40·00	75·00	
Oil Mill	Month	85·00	65·00	55·00	45·00	85·00	Nanded city.
	Month	80·00	60·00	50·00	40·00	80·00	Other parts.
Stone crushing	Day	2·50	2·00	1·25	1·10	2·60	
Road construction	Day	2·75	1·75 to 2·00	1·35	0·93	80·00 (p.m.)	
State Transport	Month	130·00	112·50	85·00	..	..	
Tarning and leather works	Month	70·00 to 80·00	60·00 to 65·00	50·00 to 55·00	..	..	
Local Authority	Month	65·00	63·00	50·00	..	72·00	Local Board.
		45·00	40·00	35·00	..	50·00	Panchayat.

Pottery	Month	84·50 and 78·00	58·50	49·50	..	75·00	
Cotton Ginning or Pressing ..	Month	120·00 110·00	65·00 to 80·00	60·00 to 75·00	1·65 (day).	85·00	Nanded City.
			60·00 to 75·00	50·00 to 70·00	1·50 (day).	80·00	Other parts.
Printing press	Month	85·00 to 135·00	75·00	65·00	..	..	Nanded City.
		80·00 to 130·00	70·00	60·00	..	..	Other areas.

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment.

CHAPTER 10—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 10.

General Administration.

INTRODUCTION.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATE IN THE LAST CENTURY consisted mostly in providing security of person and property and raising the revenue necessary for the purpose. In other words, Police, Jails and Judiciary representing security and Land Revenue, Excise, Registration and Stamps representing revenue formed the most important departments of the State. The Public Works department was the only other branch of sufficient importance, but its activities of construction and maintenance were, apart from roads and irrigation works, confined to buildings required for the departments of Government. With the spread of Western education and the growth of political consciousness in the country coupled with the gradual association of a few Indians with some aspects of the work of Government, the demand arose for the expansion of Governmental activities into what were called 'nation-building' departments, *viz.*, Education, Health, Agriculture and Co-operation.

In the description that follows in this chapter and in chapters 11—17, the departments of the State Government at the district level are grouped as under:—

Chapter 11—Revenue Administration.
Chapter 12—Law, Order and Justice.
Chapter 13—Other Departments.
Chapter 14—Local Self-Government.
Chapter 15—Education and Culture.
Chapter 16—Medical and Public Health Services.
Chapter 17—Other Social Services.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

The reorganization of the boundaries of the various tahsils and mahals of the district was effected in 1949-50. While Rajura and Kinwat tahsils along with the Revenue Inspector's circle of Islampur tahsil of Adilabad district were merged in the Nanded district on November 1, 1956, at the same time Mudhol tahsil along with the Revenue Inspectors' circles of Dharmabad and Bichkounda and Jukal from Deglur tahsil were transferred to Adilabad and Nizamabad districts of Andhra Pradesh, respectively. However, on 1st April 1959 the tahsil was transferred to Chanda district. The district now covers an area of 10333.323

CHAPTER 10. General Administration. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

km² (3,989.7 sq. miles) and has according to the Census of 1961 a population of 1,079.674. It is divided into · two sub-divisions comprising 6 tahsils and two mahals as shown below:—

	Area in Km²*	Population (1961 Census)
(1) Nanded Sub-Division—		
(i) Nanded tahsil	1,022·791 (394·9)	1,96,307
(ii) Hadgaon tahsil	1,556·590 (601·9)	1,37,236
(iii) Kinwat tahsil	2,076·921 (801·9)	1,17,137
(iv) Bhokar mahal	1,034·446 (399·4)	88,137
(2) Deglur Sub-Division—		
(i) Deglur tahsil	678·580 (262·0)	89,913
(ii) Biloli tahsil	1,459·465 (563·5)	1,76,055
(iii) Kandhar tahsil	1,629·369 (629·1)	1.73,412
(iv) Mukhed mahal	875·161 (337·9)	1,01,477
Total ..	10,333·323 (3,989·7)	10,79,674

The headquarters of the two sub-divisions noted above are at Nanded and Deglur, respectively.

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER.

Nanded district is included in Aurangabad division which besides Nanded includes the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhir and Osmanabad. This entire division is in charge of a Divisional Commissioner with his headquarters at Aurangabad.

The Commissioner is the chief controlling authority of the division in all matters concerning land revenue and the administration of the Revenue department. He acts as a link between the Collector and Government. Appeals and revision applications against the orders of the Collector under the Hyderabad Land Revenue Code and Tenancy Law lie with him. Besides revenue matters he is also responsible for the supervision of the work of the Collectors in their capacity as District Magistrates. He is responsible for the development activities in the division and has to supervise the work of regional officers of all departments concerned with development. As the head of the administrative set-up of the division he has supervisory and co-ordinating powers in regard to the Zilla Parishads in the division.

*Figures in brackets are in sq. miles.

CHAPTER 10.

General Administration.

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER.

The following duties have been specifically laid down for the Commissioner:—

(*a*) Supervision of and control over the working of Revenue Officers throughout the division;

(*b*) Exercise of executive and administrative powers delegated by Government or conferred on him by law;

(*c*) General inspection of offices of all departments within the division;

(*d*) Inspection of local bodies on the lines done by the Director of Land Authorities in the pre-reorganisation State of Bombay;

(*e*) Co-ordination and supervision of the activities of all Divisional Heads of departments with particular reference to planning and development; and

(*f*) Integration of the administrative set-up in the incoming areas.

COLLECTOR.

The Collector is the pivot on which the district administration turns. Not only is he the head of the Revenue department in the district but, in so far as the needs and exigencies of the district administration are concerned, he is expected to superintend the working of the offices of other departments. He has to perform multifarious duties and functions.

Revenue.

The Collector is most intimately connected with the operation of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1317 F. He is the custodian of Government property in land (including trees and water) wherever situated, and at the same time the guardian of the interests of members of the public in land in so far as the interests of the Government in land have been conceded to them. All land, wherever situated, whether applied to agricultural or other purposes, is liable to payment of land revenue, except in so far as it may be expressly exempted by a special contract (vide Section 45, Land Revenue Code). Such land revenue is of three kinds *viz.*, agricultural assessment; non-agricultural assessment and miscellaneous revenue.

The Collector's duties are in respect of (a) fixation; (b) collection; and (c) accounting of all such land revenue.

The assessment is fixed on each piece of land roughly in proportion to its productivity. This assessment is revised after every thirty years tahsil by tahsil. A revision survey and settlement is carried out by the Land Records department and the settlement report is reviewed by the Collector. The assessment is usually guaranteed against increase for a period of thirty years. Government may, however, grant suspensions and remissions in bad seasons as a matter of grace, and the determination of the amount of these suspensions and remissions is left to the discretion of the Collector. Generally when the *annewari* is 4 annas and below full suspension is granted, while only half suspension is granted if it is between 4 annas and 6 annas. As

CHAPTER 10.

General Administration.

COLLECTOR.

Revenue.

regards non-agricultural assessment, it provides for alteration of the agricultural assessment when agriculturally assessed land is used for a non-agricultural purpose. In the same way, unassessed land used for a non-agricultural purpose is assessed at non-agricultural rates. All this is done by the Collector according to the provisions of the rules under the Land Revenue Code. Miscellaneous land revenue also is fixed by the Collector depending upon the circumstances of each case when Government land is temporarily leased. It is also realised by the sale of stone, earth, usufruct of trees and revenue fine, etc.

Land Revenue Collections.

The land revenue collections in Nanded district for the year 1961-62 were as under:—

Number of Villages—

(1) Khalsa—1,399.

(2) Inam—*Nil.*

	Rs.	Paise
Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural assessment and all other dues.	26,44,938	40
Deduct—		
Assessment assigned for special and public purposes including forests	Nil	Nil
Net alienation of total inams	17,954	..
Assessment of cultivable land—		
unoccupied	8,178	55
Free or specially reduced	Nil	Nil
Remaining fixed Revenue for collection—		
Agricultural—		
Government occupied land including specially reduced	26,05,657	35
Alienated lands	4,087	16
Building and other non-agricultural assessment including judicial.	9,060	53
Fluctuating Miscellaneous Revenue	73,382	47
Local Fund	3,35,364	02
Demand	30,27,551	53
Remission	37,280	57
Suspension	Nil	Nil
Collections	29,33,586	00
Unauthorised balance	46,684	04

The Collector is also responsible for the collection of fees and taxes under various other Acts, such as the Indian Income Tax Act: the Bombay Irrigation Act; the Bombay Tolls on Roads and Bridges Act (III of 1875); the Indian Court-fees Act (VII of 1870); the Bombay Prohibition Act (XXV of 1949); the Indian Forest Act; the Bombay Court-fees Act; the Indian Stamp Act; the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act; the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act (I of 1923); and the Education Cess on commercial crops. Other dues are recoverable as arrears of land revenue and the Collector has to undertake the recovery of such dues whenever necessary.

The ultimate responsibility in regard to the administration of the Forest Act lies with him and the Divisional Forest Officer is his assistant for that purpose except in matters relating to the technique of forestry.

Land Revenue Collections.

As regards the Prohibition Act, the Collector has to issue personal permits to liquor and drug addicts and recover the assessment fees from shops permitted to sell liquor and drugs. The Collector of Nanded is the Chairman of the Prohibition Committee of the district. In fact he is the agency through which the Director of Prohibition and Excise arranges to have the policy of the department implemented at the district level.

The Administration of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act rests with the Collector. He is also an appellate authority to hear appeals under the various sections of the Act.

Inams and Jagirs.

As a legacy of former Governments alienations of land revenue have taken place in regard to large areas of land in the district. There are also cash allowances settled under various Acts. It is the duty of the Collector to see that the conditions under which these are continuable are scrupulously observed and that they are continued only to persons entitled to hold them. Recently, however, the State Government have inaugurated the policy of abolishing these alienations, and within a few years almost all lands in the district are expected to be assessed to full land revenue. The Jagir and *Sarf-e-khas* have been abolished under Jagir Abolition Regulation of 1358 F. from September 15, 1949 (1358 F.). In 1955, the inams were also abolished under Abolition of Inams Act, which came into force from July 20, 1955. Under this Act all inams except inams held by or for the benefit of charitable and religious institutions and inams held for rendering services to village community including *Set-sindhis*, *Nirdies* and *Baluta* inams were abolished and the occupancy rights of the inam lands were vested in the Government.

In 1959, the Act (No. LXIV of 1959) was amended and it came into force from July 20, 1960 under which all inams except those mentioned above were abolished. Inamdars in actual possession, *Kabizekadim* tenants were confirmed with occupancy rights. Hereditary parwari watans were also abolished from 1st July 1960 under the same Act.

The system of revenue *patils* and *patil* watans was abolished with effect from January 1, 1963 under the Maharashtra Revenue Patils (Abolition of Office) Act, 1962 (XXV of 1962).

Public Utility.

The Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884) and the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) regulated the grant of loans to agriculturists at cheap rates for financing agricultural operations. The Collector has to estimate the needs of his district in accordance with the policy laid down by the Government and in the event of a bad season, to make further demands for as much money as can be usefully loaned for the purpose of

CHAPTER 10. — General Administration.

tiding over the scarcity. He has to see that the amount so placed at his disposal is most advantageously distributed and that recovery of such advances is made punctually.

COLLECTOR.

The Collector of Nanded is the Court of Wards for the estates taken over under the Hyderabad Court of Wards Act.

Accounts.

The Collector is in charge of the treasury and is personally responsible to the Government for its general administration, the due accounting of all moneys received and disbursed, the correctness of the treasury returns and the safe custody of valuables which it contains. In matters of accounts and audit, the Collector (with the Treasury Officer under him) is responsible to the Accountant General, whose instructions he has to obey. He does not, however, take part in the daily routine of treasury business. For that work the Treasury Officer is his delegate and representative.

Quasi judicial functions in revenue matters.

Among the quasi-judicial functions of the Collector on the revenue side, apart from hearing appeals from the Prant Officers under the Land Revenue Code and various other Acts, may be mentioned: (i) The revisional powers exercised under section 23 of the Bombay Mamlatdars' Courts Act (II of 1906), in respect of Mamlatdars' orders under the Act (this power is delegated to an Assistant or Deputy Collector); (ii) Appellate powers under section 53 of the Bombay Irrigation Act. in regard to fixation of betterment charges on lands under the irrigable command of a canal; (iii) The work which the Collector does in connection with the execution of Civil Courts' decrees; and (iv) Proceedings and awards under section 11 of the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894).

Local Self Government.

In all cases in which the power of passing orders in matters affecting local bodies rests with the Director of Municipal Administration. Bombay or Government. either the proposals are made by the Collector or they are received by the Director of Local Authorities with the Collector's remarks. There are, however, many matters in which the Collector can pass final orders. The control sections of the various Acts governing local bodies give authority to the Collector as the chief representative of Government to supervise the action of local bodies.

Municipality

The Collector has to determine the constitution and hold elections of members, president and vice-president of the municipality. He has to hear appeals for cases under Sections 265 and 266 of the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956 against the orders passed by the municipalities or town committees. He has also powers of supervision over the municipalities under Section 252 of the said Act.

Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis.

The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 came into force with effect from May 1, 1962. Before that the Hyderabad District Boards Act, 1955 was in force in the district. The Collector is empowered to hold elections of members

General Administration.
COLLECTOR.
Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis.

of Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis and those of President, Vice-President and Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen of Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis, respectively. He has also powers to call for information relating to the affairs of the Zilla Parishad under section 266 of the Act. He can suspend or prohibit the execution of any order or resolution of the Zilla Parishad if in his opinion, that order or resolution is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to lead to a breach of peace or is unlawful. In cases of emergency the Collector may provide for the execution of extraordinary works which the Zilla Parishad or Panchayat Samiti is empowered to execute for the health or safety of the public. He is appointed by the State Government as the Chairman of the District Selection Committee for appointment of personnel for District Technical Service (Class IV) and District Service (Class III and IV).

Under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, which came into force with effect from June 1959 the Collector is also empowered to hold the elections of the village panchayats.

Officers of Other Departments.

The Officers of other departments stationed at the district headquarters can be divided into two groups:—

A Group—

(i) the District and Sessions Judge;
(ii) the District Superintendent of Police;
(iii) the Divisional Forest Officer;
(iv) the Executive Engineer and
(v) the Civil Surgeon.

B Group—

(i) the Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise;
(ii) the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad;
(iii) the District Agricultural Officer; and
(iv) the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination.

A (i) The District Judge has a separate and independent sphere of work, and as Sessions Judge he exercises appellate powers over the decisions of all judicial magistrates in the district. The Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act (XXIII of 1951) has separated the magistracy into 'judicial magistrates', who are subordinates of the Sessions Judge and 'executive magistrates' who are subordinates of the District Magistrate. Before the enactment of this legislation, the Sessions Judge used to exercise appellate powers over the decisions, in criminal cases, of the District Magistrate and other First Class Magistrates, but the new legislation has withdrawn from the executive magistrates practically all powers of trial of criminal cases, and only in certain cases the Sessions Judge has to hear appeals over the decisions of executive magistrates.

(ii) The District Superintendent of Police and the police force of the district are under the control of the District Magistrate so far as their functions regarding the maintenance of law and

CHAPTER 10.

General Administration.

COLLECTOR.

Officers of Other Departments.

order are concerned. As regards discipline, training and other administrative matters they are under the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police.

(iii) The Divisional Forest Officer is regarded as the Collector's assistant in regard to forest administration.

(iv) The Executive Engineer stands a little apart. Since his work is of a technical nature he is not directly subordinate to the Collector, though in a sense he plays a part subsidiary to the general administration of the district, of which the Collector is the head. However he is expected to help the Collector whenever called upon to do so. The Collector can ask him to investigate the utility of minor irrigation works likely to be agriculturally beneficial to the district. According to Section 11 of the Bombay Famine Relief Code, the Executive Engineer arranges, in consultation with the Collector, for the inclusion, in the programme of expansion of public works, of the plans for special and current repairs to roads and other useful works suitable as scarcity works. The programme of famine relief works is also prepared annually by the Executive Engineer in consultation with the Collector. When the time for actual opening of any work comes, the Collector can requisition the services of the Executive Engineer of the Zilla Parishad for making immediate arrangement for procuring the necessary establishment, tools, plant, building materials, etc. (Famine Relief Code, Section 81).

(v) The Civil Surgeon has also a separate and independent sphere of his own, but must place his professional and technical advice and assistance at the disposal of the general district administration whenever required.

(B) The Collector is the subordinate of the Director of Prohibition and Excise in all matters pertaining to the Bombay Prohibition Act (XXV of 1949). The District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise is his subordinate, except in technical matters. Except the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad who is equal in rank to the Collector all other officers in this group are of subordinate status and their services, in their particular sphere, can be requisitioned by the Collector, either directly in case of necessity, if the matter is urgent or through their official superiors.

The following are some of the officers of the district who have more or less intimate contact with the Collector, in matters relating to their departments and have to carry out his general instructions:—

(i) the District Industries Officer;
(ii) the Divisional Veterinary Officer; and
(iii) the District Inspector of Land Records.

The Regional Transport Officer has to carry out his work in consultation with the Collector.

General Administration.

COLLECTOR.

District Magistrate.

The Collector's duties as District Magistrate are mostly executive. He is at the head of all other executive magistrates in the district. As District Magistrate, besides the ordinary powers of a Sub-divisional Magistrate, he has the following powers among others:—

(i) power to hear appeals from orders requiring security of keeping the peace or good behaviour (Section 406, Criminal Procedure Code);

(ii) power to call for records from any subordinate executive magistrate (Section 436);

(iii) power to issue commission for examination of witnesses (Sections 503 and 506);

(iv) power to hear appeals from or revise orders passed by subordinate executive magistrates under Section 514, procedure on forfeiture of bond (Section 515).

When authorised by the State Government, the District Magistrate may invest any magistrate subordinate to him with:—

(i) power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143);

(ii) power to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (Section 144); and

(iii) power to hold inquests (Section 174).

The District Magistrate, Nanded, is the Chairman of the Board of Visitors of the Nanded Central Prison. The executive management of the sub-jails in the district is subject to his orders.

Besides having control over the police in the district, the District Magistrate has extensive powers under the Criminal Procedure Code, the Bombay Police Act (XXII of 1951), and other Acts for the maintenance of law and order. It is his duty to examine the records of police stations and outposts, in order to gain an insight into the state of crime within their limits and satisfy himself that cases are being promptly disposed of.

In his executive capacity, the District Magistrate is concerned with the issue of licences and permits under the Arms Act (IV of 1878), the Petroleum Act (VII of 1899), the Explosives Act (IV of 1884), and the Poisons Act (I of 1904). He has also to supervise the general administration of these Acts, to inspect factories and magazines, and to perform various other supervisory functions.

District Registrar.

As District Registrar the Collector controls the administration of the Registration Department within his district.

CHAPTER 10.

General Administration.

COLLECTOR.

Sanitation and Public Health.

The duties of the Collector in the matters of sanitation and public health are: (*a*) to see that ordinary and special sanitary measures are initiated in cases of outbreaks of epidemic diseases; (*b*) to watch and stimulate the efficiency of the sanitary administration of municipalities and other sanitary authorities; and (*c*) to advise and encourage local bodies to improve the permanent sanitary conditions of the areas under them so far as the funds at their disposal will allow. He can requisition the advice and technical assistance of the District Health Officer in this regard.

District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board

The Collector is the President of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, the Vice-president of this board being a military officer nominated by the Recruiting Officer, Poona.

The board comprises—

(i) the District Superintendent of Police,

(ii) the Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Bombay (or his nominee).

(iii) representative of the Indian Navy,

(iv) non-officials nominated by the Collector with the concurrence of the State Board,

(v) the Prant Officers in the district,

(vi) the Administrator, Services Post-War Reconstruction Fund and other Allied Funds, and

(vii) the members of the State Board residing in the district. An ex-Junior Commissioned Officer serves as paid secretary.

The duties of the board are: (*a*) to promote and maintain a feeling of goodwill between the civil and military classes; (*b*) generally to watch over the family interests of the serving soldiers, etc: and (*c*) to implement in detail the work of the State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

The Collector's Office.

The Collector's office at Nanded is divided into many branches, such as Chitnis branch, Accounts branch, Endowment branch, etc.; each of which is usually in charge of a person in the grade of a Mamlatdar.

The Collector is also the Chairman of the Gurudwara Board.

PRANT OFFICERS.

Under the Collector are the Prant Officers who are either Assistant Collectors (Indian Administrative Service) or District Deputy Collectors (Maharashtra Civil Service). The two sub-

divisions of the Nanded district are under the charge of a Prant Officer each, with headquarters at Nanded and Deglur, respectively.

General Administration.

PRANT OFFICERS.

The Prant Officers form the connecting link between the Tahsildar and the Collector. A Prant Officer exercises all the powers conferred on the Collector by the Land Revenue Code and by any other law in force or by executive orders, in regard to the tahsil and mahals in his charge, except such powers as the Collector may specially reserve to himself. His principal functions in regard to his sub-division are:—

Revenue.

(1) Inspection and supervision of the work of Mamlatdars, Circle Officers, Circle Inspectors and village officers, including the inspection of tahsil offices.

(2) Appointments, transfers, etc., of stipendiary village officers and the appointment, etc., of hereditary village officers,

(3) Safeguarding Government property by constant inspection and dealing with encroachments, breaches of the conditions on which land is held on restricted tenure, etc.,

(4) Grant of waste land and disposal of alluvial land,

(5) Levy of non-agricultural assessment and passing of orders regarding miscellaneous land revenue,

(6) Hearing of appeals against Mamlatdars' decisions in assistance cases and supervising the execution of assistance decrees,

(7) Crop and boundary mark inspection and the checking of *annewaris* i.e., estimates of crop yields for purposes of suspensions and remissions of revenue, and the Record of Rights,

(8) Supervision over the realisation of Government revenue.

(9) Successions to watans and other properties, and

(10) Land acquisition.

Magisterial.

The Prant Officer is the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of his charge and as such exercises the powers specified in Part IV of Schedule III of the Criminal Procedure Code. These include the ordinary powers of a Taluka Magistrate and also the power to maintain peace (Section 107); power to require security for good behaviour (Sections 108, 109 and 110); power to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (Section 144); power to record statements and confessions during a police investigation (Section 164) and power to hold inquests (Section 174). The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, when empowered by the State Government, has also the power to call for and forward to the District Mgistrate records and proceedings of subordinate executive magistrates.

As Sub-Divisional Magistrate the Prant Officer is required to inspect Police Sub-Inspector's office from much the same point of view from which the District Magistrate inspects them.

CHAPTER 10.

General Administration.

PRANT OFFICERS.

Other duties.

Among the other duties of the Prant Officer may be mentioned: (*a*) keeping the Collector informed of the happenings in his sub-division not only from the revenue point of view but also in matters connected with law and order; (*b*) bringing to the notice of the Collector slackness or laxity on the part of the Tahsildar, Circle Inspectors, etc., in his sub-division; (*c*) forest settlement work; and (*d*) grant of *tagai* loans. Each Prant Officer is assisted in his work by a *Shirastedar* and about five clerks.

TAHSILDARS AND NAIB-TAHSILDARS.

The Tahsildar is the officer in executive charge of a tahsil and the Naib Tahsildar has the executive charge of a mahal. There is a sub-treasury in every tahsil or mahal, and there is practically no difference of kind between the functions and duties of a Tahsildar and those of a Naib-Tahsildar. A Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar are assisted by the head clerks (*awal karkuns*) and his assistants in the office and the Circle Officer and Circle Inspectors in the field. The duties of Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars fall under various heads.

Revenue.

[1]The Tahsildar keeps the papers ready for the inspection by the Prant Officer and the Collector. He has to execute orders passed on by them.

In regard to the annual demand of land revenue he has to get ready all the statements necessary for what is called the making of the *jamabandi* of the tahsil. The *jamabandi* is partly an audit of the previous year's accounts and partly an inspection of the accounts of the current year. The demand for fixed agricultural revenue is settled, but there are remissions and suspensions to be calculated upon that fixed demand in lean years. Remissions and suspensions are given in accordance with the crop *annewaris*, with the determination of which the Tahsildar is most intimately concerned. To the demand of fixed revenue is added the amount of non-agricultural assessment and of fluctuating land revenue, such as that arising from the sale of trees, stone or sand, fixed when individuals apply for them. The brunt of the work of collection of revenue lies on the Tahsildar. He can issue notices, inflict fines for delay in payment, destrain and sell moveable property and issue notices of forfeiture of the land, though he has to take the Prant Officer's or Collector's order for actual forfeiture.

He has to collect, in addition to land revenue, *tagai* loans, *pot hissa* measurement fees, boundary marks advances and irrigation revenue, education cess, and the dues of other departments like Sales Tax, Income Tax and Forest at the request of these departments as arrears of land revenue.

[1]The duties and functions of a Naib-Tahsildar are not different from those of Tahsildar and hence whatever is said of a Tahsildar in the following pages also applies to a Naib-Tahsildar.

TAHSILDARS AND NAIB-TAHSILDARS, Revenue.

It is also his duty to see that there is no breach of any of the conditions under which inams are held, and whenever there is any breach, to bring it to the notice of the Collector through the Prant Officer.

He has to make enquiries and get ready the material on which the Prant Officer has to pass orders upon under the Bombay Hereditary Officers Act (III of 1874). He can himself pass orders as to the appointment, remuneration, period of service, suspensions and fines to be imposed on inferior village servants, the grant of leave of absence to them and the like.

Applications for grant of *tagai* are generally received by the Tahsildar, who has to institute enquiries to be made by Circle Inspector, see the sites for the improvement of which *tagai* is sought, ascertain whether the security offered is sufficient, determine instalments for repayment, etc. He can grant *tagai* up to Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 200 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agricultural Loans Act respectively. A Tahsildar who has been specially empowered can grant *tagai* up to Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 500 under the said Acts, respectively. In other cases he has to obtain orders from the Prant Officer or the Collector.

The Tahsildar's duties regarding *tagai* do not end with the giving of it; he has to see that it is properly utilised, inspect the works undertaken by its means, watch the repayment, and make recoveries from defaulters. He is primarily responsible for the administration of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act (LXVII of 1948) within the area of his charge. His powers under the Act have been delegated to the Naib-Tahsildar.

Quasi-judicial.

The *quasi*-judicial duties which the Tahsildar performs include: (i) enquiries and orders under the Mamlatdars Courts Act (II of 1906); (ii) the execution of Civil Court decrees; (iii) the disposal of applications from superior holders for assistance in recovering land revenue from inferior holders; and (iv) enquiry in respect of disputed cases in connection with the Record of Rights in each village. The last two are summary enquiries under the Land Revenue Code.

The Tahsildar is assisted in his work generally by two Naib-Tahsildars and three or more *awal karkuns*. Naib-Tahsildars and Tahsildar are touring officers. In the absence of the Tahsildar, Naib-Tahsildar (Revenue) looks after the regular work of the office.

Magisterial.

Every Tahsildar is *ex-officio* the Tahsil Magistrate of his tahsil. As Tahsil Magistrate, First Class, he has the following powers among others under the Criminal Procedure Code:—

(i) Power to command unlawful assembly to disperse (Section 127),

(ii) Power to use civil force to disperse unlawful assembly (Section 128),

CHAPTER 10.

General Administration.

TAHSILDARS AND NAIB-TAHSILDARS. Magisterial.

(iii) Power to require military force to be used to disperse unlawful assembly (Section 130),

(iv) Power to apply to the District Magistrate to issue commission for examination of witness (Section 506),

(v) Power to recover penalty on forfeited bond (Section 514) and to require fresh security (Section 514-A),

(vi) Power to make order as to the disposal of property regarding which an offence is committed (Section 517),

(vii) Power to sell property of a suspected character (Section 525).

The Tahsildar is also in charge of the management of the sub-jail. He has to keep the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate informed of all criminal activities taking place within the tahsil in his charge, taking steps incidental to the maintenance of law and order. In case of serious disturbance of public peace the Tahsildar carries great responsibility, for, as the senior executive magistrate on the spot, he must issue orders and carry on till his superiors arrive.

Treasury and Accounts.

As Sub-Treasury Officer, the Tahsildar is in charge of the tahsil treasury, which is called 'sub-treasury' in relation to the district treasury. Into this treasury all money due to Government in the tahsil—land revenue, forest, public works and other receipts —are paid and from it nearly the whole of the money expended for Government in the tahsil is secured. The sub-post offices in the tahsil receive their cash for postal transactions from the sub-treasury and remit their receipts to it. The Sub-Treasury Officer pays department officers on cash orders or demand drafts issued by Treasury Officers and on cheques, except where certain departments are allowed to present bills direct at the sub-treasury The Sub-Treasury Officer also issues Government and bank drafts.

When the Tahsildar is away from his headquarters the Treasury *Awal Karkun* is *ex-officio* in charge of the sub-treasury and the account business, and is held personally responsible for it. During the Tahsildar's presence also he is authorised to sign receipts irrespective of the amount.

The tahsil sub-treasury is also the local depot for stamps—general, court-fee and postal—of all denominations and for the stock of opium held there for sale to permit holders. A few sub-treasuries have been specially authorised to discontinue the maintenance of a stock of postal stamps. In such cases, the sub-post office at the tahsil headquarters is supplied with postal stamps from the post offices at the district headquarters.

A currency chest is maintained at almost all sub-treasuries in which surplus cash balances are deposited. From it withdrawals are made to replenish sub-treasury balances whenever necessary. Sub-treasuries are treated as agencies of the Reserve Bank for remittance of funds.

General Administration.

TAHSILDARS AND NAIB-TAHSILDARS.

Treasury and Accounts.

The Tahsildar has to verify the balance in the sub-treasury, including those of stamps and opium, on the closing day of each month, which for the convenience of the district treasury is fixed on the 25th of all months, except February when it is the 23rd, and March when it is the 31st, the latter being the closing day of the financial year. The report of the verification, together with the monthly returns of receipts under different heads, has to be submitted by the Tahsildar to the Treasury Officer at Nanded. The sub-treasuries are annually inspected either by the Collector or the Prant Officer.

Other Administrative Duties.

The Tahsildar's main duty lies towards the Collector and the Prant Officer whom he must implicitly obey and keep constantly informed of all political happenings, outbreaks of epidemics and other matters affecting the well-being of the people such as serious maladministration in any department or any hitch in the working of the administrative machinery.

He must help officers of all departments in the execution of their respective duties in so far as his tahsil is concerned. In fact, he is at the service of all of them and is also the connecting link between the officers and the public whom they are all meant to serve. This is particularly so in departments which do not have a local tahsil officer of their own. The Tahsildar is also responsible for the cattle census, which comes under the purview of the Agriculture Department. The Co-operative Department expects the Tahsildar to propagate co-operative principles in his tahsil. He has to execute the awards and decrees of societies in the tahsil, unless there is a special officer appointed for the purpose. He has to take prompt action in respect of epidemics and to render to the Assistant Director of Public Health and his assistants every help in preventing outbreaks of epidemic diseases and suppressing them when they occur.

Under executive orders the Tahsildar has to provide the Military Department with the necessary provisions and conveyances when any detachment marches through the tahsil.

The Tahsildar's position in relation to other tahsil officers, such as the Range Forest Officer, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Sub Inspector of Police is not well defined. They are not subordinate to him except perhaps in a very limited sense but are grouped round him and are expected to help and co-operate with him in their spheres.

CIRCLE OFFICERS AND CIRCLE INSPECTORS.

In order to assist the Tahsildar in exercising proper supervision over the village officers and village servants and to make local enquiries of every kind promptly, Circle Officers in the grade of *awal karkuns* and Circle Inspectors in the grade of *karkuns* are appointed. The Circle Officer certifies the Record-of-Rights, and thus relieves the Tahsildar of a good deal of routine work. There are from 30 to 50 villages in charge of a Circle Officer or Circle Inspector. These officers form a link between the Tahsildar and

CHAPTER 10. — General Administration.

CIRCLE OFFICERS AND CIRCLE INSPECTORS.

the village officers. There are generally one Circle Officer and about four Circle Inspectors in each tahsil. Their duties relate to—

(i) boundary mark inspection. inspection of crops including their *annewari*, the inspection of *tagai* works and detection of illegal occupation of land ;

(ii) preparation of agricultural and other statistical returns, *viz.*, crop statistics, cattle census and water supply ;

(iii) supervision of the village officers in the preparation and maintenance of the Record-of-Rights, the mutation register and the tenancy register ;

(iv) examination of a rayat's receipt books and supervision of the revenue collection ; and

(v) such other miscellaneous work as the Tahsildar may from time to time entrust them with *e.g.*, enquiry into any alleged encroachments, etc.

PATILS.

The patil is the principal official in a village. The duties of the patil fall under the following heads: (i) revenue ; (ii) quasi-magisterial ; (iii) administrative.

His revenue duties are:—

(i) to collect the revenue due to Government from the rayats, in conjunction with the talathi (village accountant) ;

(ii) to detect encroachments on Government land and protect trees and other property of the Government ;

(iii) to execute the orders received from the tahsil office in connection with the recovery of revenue and other matters ;

(iv) to see that the talathi maintains properly the Record-of-Rights and village accounts and submits the periodical returns punctually ; and

(v) to render assistance to high officials visiting the village for inspection work and other purposes.

However, with the abolition of revenue patil watans, these duties have now been transferred to village panchayat.

There are quasi-magisterial functions appertaining to the police patil. In a majority of the villages the same person is both the police and the revenue patil. The police patil is responsible for the maintenance of the birth and death register and for the care of unclaimed property found in the village. Several duties have been imposed on the police patil by the Bombay Village Police Act (VIII of 1867). The village police is under his charge, and he has authority to require all village servants to aid him in performing the duties entrusted to him. He has to dispose of the village establishment so as to afford the utmost possible security against robbery, breach of peace and acts injurious to the public and to the village community. It is the police patil's

PATILS.

duty to furnish the Tahsil Magistrate with any returns or information called for and keep him constantly informed of the state of crime and health and general condition of the community in his village. He has to afford every assistance in his power to the police officers whenever called upon by them to do so. Further, he has to obey and execute all orders and warrants issued to him by an executive magistrate or a police officer, collect and communicate to the district police intelligence affecting public peace; prevent within the limits of his village the commission of offences and public nuisance; and detect and bring offenders therein to justice. If a crime is committed within the limits of the village and the perpetrator of the crime escapes or is not known, he has to forward immediate information to the police officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which his village is situated, and himself proceed to investigate the matter and obtain all procurable evidence and forward it to the police officer. If any unnatural or sudden death occurs, or any corpse is found, the police patil is bound to assemble an inquest, to be composed of two or more intelligent persons belonging to the village or the neighbourhood. The report of the inquest has then to be forwarded by him to the police officer concerned. He has also to apprehend any person in the village whom he has reason to believe has committed any serious offence and send him, together with all articles to be useful in evidence, to the police officer.

As regards the patil's administrative duties, he is expected to look to the sanitation and public health of the village. He must also report promptly the outbreak of any epidemic disease to the tahsil office. He is expected to render every assistance to travellers, provided payment is duly tendered.

TALATHI AND ASSISTANT GRAMSEVAKS.

The office of the village accountant used generally to be held by hereditary *Kulkarnis*. From 1914 onwards hereditary *kulkarnis* were allowed, subject to certain conditions, to commute the right of service attached, to the *kulkarni watan*. With effect from July 1, 1960 all *kulkarni watans* along with the right of service were abolished, under the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants Act, 1954 amended by the Bombay (Amendment) Act No. LXIV of 1959. Now stipendiary *talathis* are appointed. If the villages are small one *talathi* is appointed for two or more villages, which are called his charge or *saza*. With effect from January 1, 1963 the establishment of *talathis* was transferred to the Zilla Parishad consequent upon the abolition of *watan* of revenue patils and transfer of the functions of collection of land revenue and maintenance of agricultural statistics in the village panchayats. However, their services have been retransferred to Government. As far as Record of Rights is concerned, he is directly under the control of the revenue officers. His main duties are:—

(i) to maintain the village accounts relating to demand, collection and arrears of land revenue, etc., the Record of Rights and all other village forms prescribed by Government.

CHAPTER 10.

General Administration.

TALATHI AND ASSISTANT GRAMSEVAKS.

(ii) to inspect crops and boundary marks and prepare agricultural statistics and levy lists, and .

(iii) to help the patil in the collection of land revenue, write the combined day and receipt books and other accounts and do other clerical work, including that of the police patil if the latter is illiterate.

VILLAGE SERVANTS.

In addition to the village officers mentioned above there were hereditary village servants such as *ramoshi, jagalyas, set sindhis,* etc. The watans of these hereditary village servants were abolished under the Bombay Inferior Village Watans Abolition Act, 1958.

After the abolition of the hereditary village servants, the system of stipendiary *kotwals* and recruitment and employments of *kotwals* was regulated. Now there is one *kotwal* for a village having a population of not more than 500, two if the population is between 501 and 2,000 and three in case the population exceeds 2,000. The first category of *kotwals* get a monthly payment of Rs. 20 while the next two receive Rs. 30 per month.

CHAPTER 11—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS.

CHAPTER 11.

Revenue Administration.

LAND RECORDS.

Introduction.

THE MAIN TYPE OF TENURE PREVALENT IN MARATHWADA was *rayatwari*. *Rayatwari* tenure, in theory, does not envisage the landholder as a non-cultivating owner and a mere rent receiver. Owing to the unrestricted transferable character of rights in land and other factors such as the security of investment therein, and social and economic status attached to it, a class of non-cultivating landholders came into existence in the latter part of the 19th century. People from all walks of life with no background of agricultural practice began to acquire land, more as a source of income and commercial investment rather than for purpose of cultivation. Thus, the disassociation between the *rayat* ownership and actual cultivation became more and more pronounced, and out of this was born the tenancy system.

Tenant-Landlord. Relations.

Fresh problems of adjustment between the tenant-landlord relations arose in the wake of this change. The increase in the number of tenancies and concentration of large areas of agricultural land in the hands of non-cultivating owners led to a competition among the tenants to get land on lease and to insecurity of tenure. A situation was slowly created in which the rents of lands began to increase, standards of cultivation deteriorated and agricultural production showed a marked decline. This was similar to the conditions in the other non-*rayatwari* areas and demanded an immediate solution.

Broadly speaking, the land tenure policies of the Government govern the way in which economic opportunities, managerial responsibilities and farm incomes are shared by the people interested in land and hence play a pivotal role in any scheme of rural uplift. The Planning Commission has broadly laid down these policies as under:—

(i) increased production through a better system of land management,

(ii) reduction in the inequalities of income and opportunities,

(iii) provision for security of tenure to tenants and helping them to become landholders.

CHAPTER 11.

Revenue Administration.

LAND RECORDS.

Tenant-Landlord Relations.

The Commission has, therefore, advocated a land policy, which is aimed at improving the status of the tenant by giving him a stake in the land, and enabling him to purchase the land cultivated by him. It also aims at reducing the inequalities in opportunities and income by advocating a ceiling on all agricultural holdings, both present and future. It further envisages economy of peasant proprietors, everyone of whom would be a cultivator of his own land. It seeks to merge ownership with cultivation by forcing absentee landlords to make a choice between personal cultivation or transfer of land to tenants (*i.e.* actual cultivators).

Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act

The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 was substantially modified in 1954 and in 1957, in order to implement the recommendations of the Planning Commission. It adopted the concept of a family holding as a yardstick for enforcing the provisions for ceilings on landholdings. The area of a family holdings was so determined for various classes of soils in different local areas that a family of five persons was assured of a net annual income of Rs. 800.

In giving the tenant a stake in the land cultivated by him, the Act provides him with security of tenure. A tenant cannot be evicted at the sweet will of the landholder. He can be evicted only for certain specified categories of defaults or due to his own voluntary surrender. The landholder was required to make up his mind if he desired to cultivate his lands personally. He had to exercise the option before March 31st, 1959. His right of resumption is also subject to a maximum of three family holdings.

The tenant has also been given security in respect of payment of rent. The act has statutorily fixed the maximum quantum of rent payable to a landholder and has provided machinery to get the reasonable rent fixed.

The Act also provides for a more rational basis for distribution of agricultural land to the cultivators. The process of transferring the ownership of agricultural lands to the actual tillers of the land is sought to be achieved in two ways, *viz*,—

(1) by fixing a ceiling on future acquisition of land, whether it be by way of gift, permanent alienation, sale or any other transfer, and

(2) by fixing a ceiling on the present holdings and distributing the surplus land amongst the co-operative farming societies, landless persons etc.

The Tenancy Act seeks to achieve the first objective by making all rights of sales, transfers, or permanent alienations, subject to prior permission of the Collector. Permission can be granted under certain conditions so that the rentees or transferee's total holding does not exceed three family holdings. Similarly, the

Tenancy Act prescribes that all existing holdings would be subject to a maximum of 4½ family holdings. Any land in excess of the ceiling would be taken over by Government for distribution to the landless agriculturists.

Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act.

The Tenancy Act provides a mechanism to enable the tenants to be full landholders of the lands cultivated by them. They are entitled to purchase at concessional prices so much of land as would make their holdings equal to one family holding. However, the landholders are protected by ensuring that the land left with them after such a purchase would not be less than a family holding. The tenant may make the payment of reasonable price in easy instalments. In case the tenant desires to purchase more land than he is entitled to, he can do so at the market price, but subject to a maximum of three family holdings.

Although transfers of lands were subject to prior permission of the Collector, it was noted that a number of transactions, had taken place, contravening this provision. In a way these transfers met with the objectives of the Planning Commission inasmuch as the land was thereby distributed. If the law were to be rigidly enforced all transfers would have been rendered illegal and would have caused hardship to the purchasers who were usually small landholders. In order to avoid such hardship, the Government prescribed a scale of penalties for the validation of these transfers. However, transfers made after June 8th, 1958 *i.e.*, after the commencement of the amendment Act of 1957 are not covered by this concession. Stringent steps would be taken against parties to such illegal transfers made after June 8th, 1958. They would forfeit both their land and the price paid therefor.

In Nanded district an area of 700.71 hectares (1,731 acres, 20 *gunthas*) has been donated under the *Bhoodan yajnya*. Of this, an area of 161.87 hectares (400 acres) has been re-distributed among 79 landless persons, who belong to the backward class families.

Survey.

Prior to the re-organisation of States, Nanded district formed a part of the *ex*-Hyderabad State. The survey and classification system which was then followed was more or less similar and on the lines of that followed in other areas of the State, and hence the existing system was allowed to continue with a few minor changes, to suit the local needs and requirements. The *rayatwari* system of land revenue prevails in the district.

On the spot field-to-field survey is undertaken as per the actual possession of the holders. Survey operations are taken only after they are sanctioned by the Government under section 7 of the Land Revenue Act. The survey operations are undertaken between the beginning of November and the middle of June. In survey, classification settlement and revision matters the scale

CHAPTER 11. Revenue Administration. LAND RECORDS. Survey.

of work is fixed for the technical staff. An Assistant Commissioner, directly responsible to the Settlement Commissioner supervises the survey and classification operations. The work is listed partly by the Assistant Commissioner and partly by the Neemtandars. The Neemtandars as well as the Assistant Commissioner have to submit the inspection plots for scrutiny to the higher authorities. Usually the inspection is conducted by means of theodolite. It is also conducted with the help of cross staff. Before the commencement of the survey by surveyors, north is fixed with theodolite and the base lines and the perpendiculars formed by the surveyors are checked by theodolite as the villages are not traversed.

The measurement is conducted with the help of cross staff and a chain of 10.05 metres (33 ft.). Field to field survey is then conducted. A base line is taken and perpendiculars are formed, offsets being taken for each bend or curve that exists in the survey numbers. Following this process right angles are formed and the area is worked out as per the formula (½ base × height).

Classification.

Classification is conducted field-wise. As the soil is black cotton type, the factors, determining classification, are held to be the depth and texture which is denominated in the soil values giving due weightage to its defects. One gradation of the soil values is reduced depending upon the soil defects. The soil is classified into two categories *viz.*, the black cotton soil (*pavi-bhag*) and the soil which is slightly brown in colour (*davi-bhag*). The second category of soil is considered to be inferior to the first by one gradation. Hence while the highest classification value fixed for the second category is 15 annas while that for the first is 16 annas. For the first category seven grades are fixed (16, 15, 14, 11, 8, 5, 3 annas respectively) while for the second type there are only six grades (15, 14, 11, 8, 5, 3 annas respectively). The scale of depth, however, varies as per classification values. For the classification value at 16 annas, a depth of 1 1/5 *hath* is essential. The depth is reduced by ¼ *hath* per grade. In black cotton soil, generally the seventh grade of classification is eliminated in respect of the first order of soil. It is allowed only in exceptional cases. In the case of second order of soil the highest *bhag* annas are 15 and hence the scale of the depth commences from 0.46 metres (1½').

In case of garden and wet lands (rice), in addition to the soil factor, the water factor is also classified after taking into consideration the duration of water supply and its sources in case of wet lands only. As regards wells the quality of water *i.e.*, whether sweet or brackish and the distance between the garden and the well is also taken into consideration in fixing the value. If the distance is over 10 chains, 6 pies are reduced. For every subsequent 20 chains, 6 pies are reduced. If additional labour is required for lifting water the value is reduced correspondingly. Thus, if water is lifted by *mot* system the value is reduced by one anna and if by manual labour, by 6 pies only.

If the land irrigated is less than 30 acres (12.14 hectares) the rate applied is *kunta* or small tank and if it exceeds it is tank rate.

Different water rates are applied for different *pani* classes as indicated below: —

Water class		*Rate in Rs.*
(1) Lifted by *Guda* or *Pakota*	...	0.12
(2) Spring flowing	...	0.06
(3) (*a*) *Budki* (well) on the river	...	0.06
(*b*) *Budki* on a *nallah*	...	0.12
(4) Sluice at a lower level	...	0.06
(5) Canal of the *kunta*	...	0.12
(6) Canal of the tank	...	0.06

Further, the period for which the water is utilised by flow is accounted for. If the flow is available for a period of eight months, the water classification is one anna and for every month for which the flow is not available, the water classification is reduced by 6 pies. Water class is further reduced by one anna if the water is brackish and hence less useful for crops. Where the water flows over *kard* land, the water value is still further reduced by half an anna.

The classification of water under wells is done in the following manner: —

(1) When the depth of the water is from 1 to 6 yards (0.91 to 5.49 metres), water classification is 3 annas.

(2) Between 6 and 8 yards (5.49 and 7.32 metres), 3 annas 6 pies.

(3) Between 8 and 10 yards (7.32 and 9.14 metres), 4 annas.

(4) Between 10 and 12 yards (9.14 and 10.97 metres), 4 annas 6 pies.

(5) Deeper than 12 yards (10.97 metres), 5 annas.

Thus the depth of the water is the most important factor in case of wells. Accordingly, the classification values are enhanced. Wells within Ayacut are treated as tanks for the purposes of classification. All the garden lands under wells are to be treated as dry lands.

The minimum number of acres fixed for dry numbers is 12 in the case of the lands of the first order and 10 in the case of the lands of the second order. The maximum that is fixed for the first order is 14.51 hectares (36 acres) while in the case of the other it is fixed at 12.14 hectares (30 acres). The sub-division below 3.24 hectares (8 acres) is not permitted in dry lands. Pot numbers are to be formed of 1.62 hectares (4 acres) each. Not more than 4 Pot numbers are allowed within one Survey number. No Survey number is given to land below 0.10 hectares (10 *gunthas*). *Bagayat* numbers are formed on the basis of the number of

CHAPTER 11. Revenue Administration. LAND RECORDS. Classification.

lifts and bullocks. A survey number is to be formed of 1.21 hectares (three acres) if there is one lift and two bullocks and of 1.62 hectares (four acres) if there is one lift and four bullocks. For sugarcane and betel gardens a survey number can be formed of 0.10 hectares (ten *gunthas*). There are no wet lands in the district as per the past settlement.

Map.

Maps are drawn to the scale of (0.20 metres—1.61 km.) 8"—1 mile. Separate maps for wet and dry lands are prepared. For wet numbers measuring 1.21 hectares (3 acres) or less, map to the scale of (0.41 metres—1.61 km.) 16"—1 mile is drawn. Thus, two separate copies of maps are preserved in the village records. The Settlement department had its own press where village, tahsil and district maps were printed and supplied as per the requirement of the State.

Settlement and Assessment.

This work is entrusted to the *Jamabandi* section which functions under the direct supervision of the Settlement Commissioner. The rates are proposed for the whole tahsil. Due consideration is given to factors like climate, facilities of markets, agricultural skill, the actual condition of the cultivators, the water sources and the general prosperity of the farmers. Added to this, the capacity of the soil and income of the majority of persons dependent upon agricultural profession is also taken into consideration. Thus, the whole tahsil is divided into two or three groups as the case may be and maximum rates are proposed for dry lands as also for *bagayat* and wet lands. A uniform fixed rate is proposed after taking into account the sources of water facilities.

After formation of group, Collector's views are obtained over reshuffling of groups. If his suggestions are found practical, they are accepted.

After the preliminary work of *Akar* is completed by the survey parties, papers such as Classer Register, *Wasulbaqui*, *Sar Naksha*, *Bagayat Takta* and Classer *Darvai* are sent to *Jamabandi* section for further action.

The following miscellaneous papers, obtained by the classers during classification from the patwari and the tahsil, are also sent to the *Jamabandi* section. They consist of the statements pertaining to sources of irrigation, census figures for each village, places of fairs and *urus*, schools, post offices, railway facilities, figures of rainfall for 10 preceding years, varieties of crops grown, movement of prices of grains and other articles, value of lands (local price), number of holders of different groups, strength of the cattle and mortgages.

On receipt of the above papers, the *Jamabandi* section prepares 'A' statement showing different categories of lands, *viz.*, Government, Inam, *Maqta* and *Kharij Khata* together with the area of cultivable and uncultivable lands and the assessment in respect of cultivable lands. Another statement 'B' is prepared based on *wasulbaqui* statement giving details of area and assessment prior to settlement.

An additional statement of irrigation and water sources is prepared showing the strength of the total number of tanks, wells and canals. Thereafter, three different statements of *natija mali* (financial implications) for dry, *bagayat* and wet lands are prepared showing the difference in area and assessment, current as well as proposed. After this 'Q' statement is prepared on the basis of *natija mali* which indicates for each village the group in which it falls together with area and assessment to be revised. The figures are shown separately for dry, *bagayat* and wet lands which give the Government a broad idea for sanctioning the rates. The Settlement Commissioner has to submit his proposals to the Government for sanctioning the rates proposed by him along with the map of the different groups in which the tahsil is sub-divided. On receipt of the sanction from the Government, the Settlement Commissioner prepares the following statements for fixation of final assessment:—

(a) A *jantri* or sliding scale of rates to be applied to in respect of the different classes of soils and different water sources, (b) the group class and *jantri* class noted in the classer register, (c) *akarband* consisting of area and assessment for each survey number, (d) entries of the *akarband* in the *wasulbaqui*, (e) *khatedar* slips (*shunawai parchas*) which are distributed amongst the *khatedars* or registered holders either by the Deputy Collector or the Assistant Settlement Commissioner.

Copies of the *wasulbaqui*, *shetwar* and two printed maps are sent to the tahsil for reference of which one copy is handed over to the village official.

These settlement papers are retained by the Settlement Commissioner after the date of announcement for hearing appeals under section 87 of the Land Revenue Act. After a lapse of two years the papers are sent to the District Land Records Office for safe custody. After receipt of the record in the District Land Records Office, the Collector is empowered to effect corrections in settlement papers. He is authorised to hear appeals for errors in the settlement papers under section 87 of Land Revenue Act for two years from the date of announcement in case of wrong entry of *pattedars*' name. In respect of other matters corrections can be effected at any time.

The following limitations are enforced while proposing rates for settlement:—

(a) Increase of revenue in the case of tahsil brought under the same maximum rate should not exceed 30 per cent.

(b) No increase exceeding 66 per cent should be imposed on a single village.

(c) No increase exceeding 100 per cent should be imposed on individual holding.

CHAPTER 11.

Revenue Administration.

LAND RECORDS.

Settlement and Assessment.

(d) Whenever the rates are higher than prescribed, concession is given to the *ryots* which is known as *Igatpuri* concession. The proposed increase is spread over a period of seven years.

Settlement details for the whole tahsil are preserved in a book called *Jamabandi* report. copies of which are sent to the office of the District Inspector of Land Records.

Generally, 30 years is the guarantee period assigned for revision after the first settlement.

The following rules are applied[1] to re-check every number (*pahani*), to inspect boundary marks of each number and prepare a list accordingly, to check the area of each survey number by tale-square, to check the *pot-kharab*, to rectify survey number if they are not according to the maximum and minimum fixed, to check source of water classification, to convert wet lands into dry if water sources have failed for the past 10 years, to convert the dry land into wet land if it is irrigated for three years continuously, to treat the land as dry if new wells are constructed and old ones restored, to bring to the notice of the officer if life grants are passed to the unauthorised persons, to carry out sub-division in case of *inams* granted permanently without any conditions, to undertake *phondi* works in case of construction of railways, roads and canals coming under Buildings and Communications department and the Irrigation and Power department of the State Government, and to form sub-divisions accordingly on the spot, to form separate numbers on either side of the cart-tracks or nallas if they are found in one chain, and to form separate numbers for land from which gravel is taken to be spread over the roads.

If more than four *pot*-numbers are seen within a survey number, their strength is reduced by amalgamating the same in the portion of the land belonging to the same person in case of continuity of lands; if not separate survey numbers are formed.

The boundaries fixed during original survey are strictly adhered to. In case of any encroachment on Government lands the same is removed with the help of the Tahsildar.

Sub-divisions are made if sanctioned by the revenue authorities. Due care is always taken to maintain the minimum acreage permissible [sub-division of land below 3.24 hectares (8 acres) in dry lands is not permissible]. Big *kharab* numbers may be sub-divided on application by the *ryots* but care is taken to see that they do not fall below the fixed acreage and also that there is sufficient land for cattle grazing. Generally, 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the total land of the village is reserved as *gairan*. All rain fed lands are treated as dry. Lands irrigated by head load are also treated as dry lands. Rivers, trees and big out crops of rocks are noted in the map. Lands given on *lavani* out of uncultivated fallow lands are reconverted into *gut* numbers. Separate numbers are formed for salt pans. If any difference is noted between the past and the present measurements such numbers are remeasured.

[1]. Under letter, Revenue Secretariat No. 2138, dated 25th *Khurdad*, 1320 *Fasli*.

Classification is revised and appropriate soil value is worked out if sand is found existing out of proportion in the clay in *chalka* lands. Revised *bhag* annas or soil values are applied even to the numbers not involved in resurvey during revision operations. Any mistake of an obvious nature is rectified when there is an increase or a decrease in land by alluvion and deluvion, due to the inroads of a river or a nallah. Addition or subtraction is made if the increase or decrease extends over 0.02 hectares (2 *gunthas*) in wet and garden lands and over 0.405 hectares (one acre) in dry lands. If survey figures and traverse do not tally the whole village is resurveyed, provided the extent of variations in the traversed village comes to 25 per cent. In case the shape and the area varies from the shape and the area recorded in the settlement done in past, such numbers are remeasured with the permission of the officer-in-charge of the revision operations. In case the Party Officer thinks that measurement and classification done previously is totally wrong, in all such cases he has to obtain the permission of the Settlement Commissioner for resurvey and re-classification. The procedure of announcement and issuing slips remains the same as in the case of the first settlement.

Record-of-Rights.

The Act pertaining to Record-of-Rights was enacted by the *ex*-Hyderabad Government in the year 1346 *Fasli, i.e.*, in the year 1936 A.D. Under this Act Record of Rights (*pot-hissa* measurements) is completed in Nanded, Biloli and Bhokar tahsils. The work is in progress in the remaining tahsils.

The intention of the Government in introducing this Act was to give relief to the co-partners of the registered holders who were at the mercy of the *pattedars*, as they could neither sale nor mortgage their holdings without the consent of the *pattedar*, to protect the rights of the protected tenants and to stop the malpractice of their eviction at will and pleasure of the owners of the field. In the revenue accounts only the name of the *pattedar* was to be found. Further, when a survey number was sold or partitioned among the heirs, the recorded area and the spot possession differed leading to confusion. In order to control this, the Government introduced the Record of Rights.

The register contains survey number, total area, total assessment, the name of occupant, the number of beats, its area, its assessment worked out by the patwari dividing the area and assessment in equal parts as per the share of the beat holder, the nature of right of holding, details of encumbrances if any, the number of the trees and the share in wells if there is any. After completion of this register the surveyors are sent for measurement. In case of increase and/or decrease the assessment and area are changed. This is accounted for during recess work. The patwaris fix the area and assessment as per the *annewari* (share particulars) furnished to them by the holder in the Record of Rights register. In case of increase and/or decrease the assessment is fixed by the 'rule of three'. During *pot-hissa* measurement, *gut* plot for each survey number is drawn showing the beats in red ink in clockwise serial

CHAPTER 11. Revenue Administration. LAND RECORDS. Record-of-Rights.

order. After completion of the recess work the announcement slips are prepared for each beat containing the name of the holder along with area and assessment. The expenses which are incurred by the Government for this scheme are collected at the following rates: if the assessment of the beat is less than Rs. 5, Rs. 2 are collected towards survey operations and if the assessment is Rs. 5 or more, Rs. 4 are collected. In addition to the above amount, a sum of Re. 0.50 is collected extra for the announcement slip (stationery). The collection is made by the tahsil office on supply of the information to them under village form No. 12.

Mutation registers are maintained by the patwaris to record changes in respect of the beat. This work is entrusted to the tahsil. Demarcation of beat by the Land Records offices is forbidden as per the orders of the *ex*-Hyderabad Government detailed in the Settlement Manual.

City Survey.

The scheme of introduction of city survey in Marathwada had been taken up in the Third Five-Year Plan based on the proposals submitted by the District Inspector of Land Records, Nanded. This scheme has not yet been introduced in the district.

Functions.

District Land Records Office, Nanded, started functioning independently from 1958. Prior to this there was only one Land Records Officer jointly for the districts of Nanded and Parbhani. The district is constituted of eight tahsils with a total of 1,400 villages including 398 *ex-jagir* villages. All these villages have been surveyed partly by the Government and partly by the recognised agencies of the *jagir* authorities. Of the 398 *jagir* villages only 41 have been surveyed by the Government and the rest by the *jagir* authorities.

Of the total area of 25,53,013 acres and 28 *gunthas* (10,33,168.73 hectares) of the district, cultivated area is 20,04,245 acres and seven *gunthas* (8,11,090.17 hectares) while the remaining is uncultivable. The total revenue assessment for the whole of the district stood at Rs. 30,73,846.15 in 1963. The district is now due for a revision survey. An Agro-economic survey of all the tahsils in the district was conducted during 1954 and 1956.

The main functions of the Land Records office are:

(i) to maintain and look after the up-keep of the village records pertaining to original survey and revision survey;

(ii) to attend to sub-division work, if sanctioned by the Revenue and Court authorities;

(iii) to conduct demarcation of survey numbers on receipt of application from rayats with the necessary fees;

(iv) to issue copies of *shetwar* and *wasulbaquis* on payment of the fixed charges;

(v) to issue copies of *panchnama* done on the spot during demarcation of inspection by the District Inspector of Land Records;

Functions.

(vi) to issue copy of the report of damarcation conducted by the District Inspector of Land Records ;

(vii) to sell cloth maps at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per square ft. and paper maps at the rate of Re. 1 per square ft. ;

(viii) to charge a levy of Re. 0.50 per hour for the perusal of the record ;

(ix) to charge a levy of Re. 0-90 for the correction of technical records ;

(x) to attend to land acquisition cases and sub-division work in case of allotment of lands under *laoni ;*

(xi) to prepare *kami-jasti patraks* if changes have occurred in area and assessments ; and

(xii) to supply copies of *shetwars* after settlement to the tahsil.

A monthly statement regarding the receipts of Land Records is called for by the Superintendent of Land Records containing fees for field work, copying charges and the sale of maps.

A fee of Rs. 4 per day is paid to the Measuring Circle Inspector (Cadastral Surveyor) ; Rs. 6 per day for the G. D. Inspector (District Surveyor) ; Rs. 10 for the Land Records Officer (District Inspector of Land Records), provided the village where demarcation is conducted lies within five miles of the district headquarters. If the village falls outside the five miles limit, charges for three days are collected. Besides fees of field work Re. 0.62 are charged for a copy of the *tippan* for each survey number. Demarcation is done chronologically according to the date of receipt of the application and fees for field work.

Duties and Functions of District Inspector of Land Records.

The District Inspector of Land Records, Nanded, is the principal officer-in-charge of the Land Records department in the district. In the performance of his functions and duties he is assisted by one headquarter assistant, one District Surveyor, nine cadastral surveyors and other ministerial staff.

The main duties of the District Inspector of Land Records are—

(*a*) to provide technical guidance to the Collector and revenue authorities ;

(*b*) to supervise and inspect the technical work done in the district ;

(*c*) to settle boundary disputes ;

(*d*) to correct the maps if errors are detected.

(*e*) to inspect crop-cutting experiments ;

(*f*) to make arrangements for re-printing of the maps ;

(*g*) to supply maps to the tahsils ;

(*h*) to impart settlement training to village officials ;

(*i*) to supervise and control the subordinate staff ;

(*j*) to look after the up-keep of the technical records ; and

(*k*) to inspect tahsil offices and to solve all the technical difficulties faced by the tahsils.

CHAPTER 11.

Revenue Administration.

REGISTRATION. Organisation.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

The Inspector-General of Registration is the head of the department at the State level. At the district level there is a Disrict Registrar to supervise the registration work in the district. The Collector of Nanded is *ex-officio* District Registrar of the district. Under the District Registrar there are Sub-Registrars. The District Registrar supervises the day-to-day administration and guides the Sub-Registrars whenever necessary. He keeps the Inspector General of Registration informed about the registration system and its efficient working and carries out the instructions of the Inspector General of Registration in all departmental matters. He is empowered* to inspect the sub-registry offices at the time of taluka office inspection and to condone delays in presentation of documents and appearance of executants provided the delay does not exceed four months and to direct the documents concerned be registered on the payment of fine not exceeding ten times the proper registration fee. The District Registrar hears appeals and applications preferred to him under sections 72 and 73 of Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908) against refusal to register documents by the Sub-Registrars under him. He is also competent to order refunds and grant full or partial remissions of safe custody fees in suitable cases. A will or codicil may be deposited with him under a sealed cover and it may be got registered at the cost of the party desiring it, after the depositor's death.

Senior-Sub-Registrars are appointed as Inspectors of Registration. Their work is to inspect the work of all sub-registry offices under their charge. Nanded district is under the charge of Inspector of Registration, Aurangabad division.

Functions.

The main functions performed by the Registration Department are—

(i) registration of documents under the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908);

(ii) registration of marriages under the Bombay Registration of Marriages Act, 1954, the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act (III of 1936), and the Special Marriage Act, 1954;

(iii) registration of births and deaths under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Act (VI of 1886).

Registration of Documents.

Under the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908) compulsory registration is required in the case of certain documents and optional registration is provided for certain other documents. Documents which fulfil the prescribed requirements and for which the required stamp duty and registration fees are paid are registered. A record of such registered documents is kept and extracts of documents affecting immoveable property in respect of which Record of Rights is maintained are sent to the offices

*Under sections 25 and 34.

concerned for making mutations. Certified copies from the preserved records or registered documents are also issued to parties who apply for them.

REGISTRATION. Registration of Documents.

Fees are levied for registration, according to the prescribed scale, but the State Government have exempted or partially exempted levy of registration fees in respect of documents pertaining to societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act.

Photo-Copying System.

The photo-copying system has not been extended to the offices in Marathwada region. As such all offices in the district follow the hand copying system.

Registration of Marriages.

The Bombay Registration of Marriage Act, 1954 is not in operation in Marathwada region.

The Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, the Special Marriages Act, 1954 and the Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1886 are not administered through Registration Department in Marathwada region as is done in the case of other areas of the State.

Income and Expenditure.

The average annual income of Registration department in the district was Rs. 63,836 and the average annual expenditure was Rs. 30,798 during 1959—1961.

During the year 1962, 2,572 documents were registered the details of which are given below:—

	No. of Documents	Aggregate Value (in Rs.)
(1) Documents falling under compulsory registration	2,347	45,91,288
(2) Documents falling under optional registration ..	176	28,894
(3) Wills	49	..

In Nanded district, there are six registration offices located at Nanded, Deglur, Biloli, Kandhar, Kinwat and Hadgaon and each office is in charge of a Sub-Registrar.

SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

SALES TAX.

Sales Tax has now become an important source of revenue to the State. It contributes to the exchequer more than any other head of revenue and in 1962-63 yielded Rs. 30.38 crores.

Before the passing of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, different systems of sales tax were in operation in different parts of the State. This Act, which came into operation on January 1st 1959, replaced the earlier Act in force. Under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, a uniform system which combined the two point levy in respect of certain goods with a single point levy at the first stage in respect of the same goods and single

CHAPTER 11.

Revenue Administration.

SALES TAX.

point levy at the penultimate stage of sale by the licensed dealer without a licence was introduced. For the ordinary registered dealer holding neither authorisation, licence, recognition nor permit, who obtained his requirements on payment of tax to other registered dealers, retail sales tax on sales of certain goods at ¼ per cent of the turnover of sales of such goods was introduced.

The turnover for registration in the case of a manufacturer or importer of goods into the State of Maharashtra for liability to register and pay tax is fixed at Rs. 10,000 while the turnover for other dealers is fixed at Rs. 30,000. A dealer dealing purely in non-taxable goods is not liable to pay tax and is not liable to obtain a certificate of registration.

Besides registration certificate, the Act provides for the issue of other privileged documents, namely, licence, authorisation, recognition and permit. A dealer holding a licence can purchase goods free of general sales tax for resale subject to certain conditions. An authorisation enables a dealer holding it to purchase goods free of both the sales tax and general sales tax for sale in the course of inter-State trade and commerce or in the course of export subject to prescribed conditions. A recognition enables a manufacturer to purchase free of both the sales tax and the general sales tax certain goods required by him for use in the manufacture of goods for sale and for use in the packing of goods so manufactured. A permit enables a registered dealer who *bona fide* buys, for an agreed commission, any goods on behalf of a principal mentioned in his books of accounts to purchase such goods free of tax under prescribed conditions.

A dealer registered under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, but who is not liable to pay tax under section 3 of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, shall nevertheless be liable to pay tax—

(*a*) on sales of goods in respect of the purchase of which he has furnished a declaration under sub-section (4) of section 8 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, and

(*b*) on sales of goods in the manufacture of which the goods so purchased have been used, and accordingly, the provisions of sections 7 to 12 shall apply to such sales, as they apply to the sales made by a dealer liable to pay tax under section 3 of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959.

Every dealer who is liable to pay tax under sub-section (1) shall, for the purposes of Sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 46 47 and 48 be deemed to be a registered dealer.

The Act contains 5 Schedules, namely:

(1) Schedule A. 51 classes of goods included in the Schedule are free from all taxes.

(2) Schedule B: This Schedule is in two parts. It lists declared goods. Part I lists the declared goods which are subjected to sales tax and Part II lists the goods which are subjected to general sales tax. Part I contains 3 classes of goods and Part II 6 classes of goods.

(3) Schedule C: This Schedule lists 71 classes of goods liable only to sales tax at the first stage of sale.

(4) Schedule D: This Schedule lists 10 classes of goods subjected to general sales tax.

(5) Schedule E: This Schedule lists 21 classes of goods of which the last is a residuary class of classification. These goods are liable both to sales tax and to general sales tax. As mentioned earlier, the ordinary registered dealer is liable to pay retail turnover tax of ¼ per cent on the turnover of goods in this Schedule.

The sale of a large number of goods consisting mostly of articles of consumption of comparatively poorer section of the community is exempted from tax altogether. The rates of tax on sale of goods liable to tax vary according to (1) the cost of goods, (2) the economic conditions of the population which mainly consumes the goods, and (3) other factors such as the goods being already subjected to duty under some other State law concerning cloth, sugar, etc.

Organisation.

One Sales Tax Officer has been appointed for the purpose of the administration of the Sales Tax Act in Nanded district. He has under him four Sales Tax Inspectors. The Sales Tax Officer exercises the powers delegated to him under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959. He registers the dealers liable to pay tax and grants privileged documents such as licence, authorisation, recognition and permit to such of them who are eligible for the same. The Sales Tax Officer receives periodical returns from the dealers, verifies the returns and passes the orders of assessment and demands and takes steps to recover the tax assessed.

The Sales Tax Officer, Nanded comes under the jurisdiction of Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax (Administration-*cum*-Appeals), Eastern Division, Range III, Aurangabad. The Sales Tax Officer seeks clarification and advice from him. He also hears appeals filed by the assessees who are aggrieved against the orders of assessment passed by the Sales Tax Officer, Nanded. The officer next above the rank of Assistant Commissioner is the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Eastern Division, Nagpur. He exercises both administrative and appellate authority over the Assistant Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Sales Tax, Maharashtra State, Bombay, with headquarters at Bombay, is the chief controlling, inspecting, co-operating, executive and administrative authority, regarding Sales Tax and is directly responsible to Government.

CHAPTER 11. Revenue Administration. SALES TAX. Organisation.

The Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal hears appeals/revisions from assessees aggrieved against the orders of the Commissioner of Sales Tax, Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax and Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, as the case may be. Reference application can be filed to the High Court on a question of law arising out of orders of the Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal.

The following statement shows the sales tax receipts for the period from 1960-61 to 1962-63 in Nanded district.

Year	Amount collected (in Rs.)
1960-61	9,03,169
1961-62	12,30,578
1962-63	11,35,046

STAMPS DEPARTMENT

STAMPS Organisation.

The Superintendent of Satmps, Maharashtra State, Bombay, is the authority which controls the supply and sale of service stamps in the State. In Nanded district, the Collector is incharge of the administration of the Stamps Department. The work is done by a head clerk who works under the direct supervision of the Treasury Officer of the district. The Treasury Officer is responsible for the maintenance of the stock of stamps and their distribution to sub-treasuries in the district. The Collector is empowered to grant refunds against unused, spoiled and obsolete stamps presented to him within the prescribed period.

The stamps are sold at the District Treasury and sub-treasuries and also by stamp vendors. Licences are granted to the vendors by the Tahsildars who are also Sub-Treasury Officers of the Tahsil Treasury in their jurisdiction. Licences at the district headquarters are granted to the vendors by the Collector.

The following statement shows the total income realised from the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps during the years from 1960-61 to 1962-63:

Description of Stamps	1960-61	1962-63	1963-64
Judicial stamps	1,39,728·31	1,55,794·82	1,73,572·91
Non-Judicial stamps ..	1,68,864·95	1,95,567·73	2,70,264·86
Discount paid to stamp vendors	6,583·09	6,684·31	8,231·22

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

MOTOR VEHICLES. Motor Vehicles Act.

The Motor Vehicles Department deals with the administration of the Motor Vehicles Tax and the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act (XV of 1956), the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act (LXV of 1958), Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958 and the Maharashtra Tax on Goods (carried by road) Act, 1962. Under the first Act, all motor vehicles have to be registered; all drivers have to take out a licence which is given only on their passing the prescribed test of competence; the hours of work of

Revenue Administration.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

Motor Vehicles Act.

drivers of transport vehicles have to be restricted; and third party insurance of all vehicles plying in public places has to be effected. It gives power to the State Government to subject vehicles to strict mechanical tests and to control the number of vehicles to be licenced for public hire, specifying their routes and also the freight rates. Fees are leviable for registration and issue of licences and permits.

State Transport Authority.

There is a State Transport Authority for each State and Regional Transport Authorities have been set up for convenient regions of the State. The State Transport Authority co-ordinates the activities of the Regional Transport Authorities. The Regional Transport Authority controls the motor transport in the region and deals with the issue of permits to different categories of transport vehicles according to the policy laid down by the State Transport Authority and the State Government from time to time. It also performs such other duties as grant of authorisations to drive public service vehicles and conductors' licences, taking departmental action against those permit holders who contravene any condition of the permit etc., and prescribing policy in certain important matters relating to motor transport in the region.

Regional Transport Authority.

The Regional Transport Authority for the Aurangabad Region with its headquarters at Aurangabad, has jurisdiction over the Nanded district along with the districts of Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani and Osmanabad. It consists of six members, including the Secretary. They are nominated by the State Government under sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act.

Regional Transport Officer.

The Regional Transport Officer functions as the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Authority. In his capacity as Regional Transport Officer he is the licensing authority for licensing drivers and registering authority for registering vehicles. He is also invested with powers for prosecuting offenders in cases of offences committed under the Motor Vehicles Act. Acting under the authority of the Regional Transport Authority he is responsible for all the duties connected with the issue of and countersignature of authorisations to drive public service vehicles and conductors' licences, and with the grant, revocation, suspension and cancellation of permits for public carriers, private carriers, stage carriages and taxi cabs.

The immediate subordinate to the Regional Transport Officer is the Regional Supervisor. He assists the Regional Transport Officer in executing his duties and looks after the office administration. Whenever, the Regional Transport Officer is out of headquarters the Regional Supervisor acts for him. He supervises the work of Inspectors and the Assistant Inspectors.

CHAPTER 11.

Revenue Administration.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

Motor Vehicles Inspectors.

There are five Motor Vehicles Inspectors and three Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors working under the Regional Transport Officer. The Inspectors carry out the work of registration, inspection of motor vehicles, testing of drivers and conductors, checking of motor vehicles and detecting of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act. The Assistant Inspectors carry out the routine office work, assist the Inspectors in carrying out inspections of vehicles and also do the work of the Inspectors when the latter are on tour or on special duty.

Liaison with Police Department.

This department has liaison with police department. The police department carries out periodical checks of motor vehicles and detects offences under the Motor Vehicles Act. It also attends to references from the Motor Vehicles Department regarding verification of character of applicants for public service vehicle authorisations, conductors' licences, taxi cab permits, etc. It also helps in the verification of non-use of vehicles and recoveries of arrears of taxes and in specifying particular places for bus stops, etc. The District Magistrate comes into relation with this department in connection with imposition of restrictions on road transport, fixation of speed limits, and location of motor stands at various places, etc.

Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act.

Under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, taxes are levied on all motor vehicles except those designated and used solely for carrying out agricultural operations on farms and farm lands. The taxes are imposed according to the type of vehicle (*e.g.*, motor cycles, tricycles, goods vehicles, passengers vehicles, etc.) and their laden or unladen weight. The Act has removed all municipal and State tolls on motor vehicles. The rules made under this Act lay down that when a vehicle is to be registered within the State, the registering authority (*i.e.*, Regional Transport Officer/Assistant Regional Transport Officer) shall verify the particulars furnished in the application for registration (*e.g.*, the make of the vehicle, its capacity, etc.) and determine the rate of the tax for which the vehicle is liable. Every registered owner who wants to use or keep for use any vehicle in the State has to pay the tax determined. In respect of transport vehicles the limits within which he intends to use the vehicles *i.e.*, whether only within the limits of particular municipality or cantonment or throughout the State have also to be stated. A token for the payment of the tax is issued by the taxation authority which is to be attached to and carried on the vehicle at all times when the vehicle is in use in a public place. A fresh declaration has to be made annually, or every time the tax has to be paid (*i.e.*, quarterly, half-yearly or annually). The taxation authority before issuing the token in respect of the payment of the taxes has to satisfy itself that every declaration is complete in all respects and the proper amount of tax has been paid. Every owner of a vehicle has to give an advance intimation of his intention of keeping his vehicle in non-use during any period for which he desires to be exempted from payment of tax, and declare the place of garage while in non-use.

Revenue Administration.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958.

The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958 envisages levy and payment to the State Government of tax on all passengers carried by stage carriages (including stage carriages used as contract carriages) at the rate of 15 per cent of the fares payable to the operation of the stage carriage except where such stage carriages ply exclusively within a municipal area or exclusively on such routes serving municipal and adjacent areas as may be approved by the State Government.

Maharashtra Tax on Goods (carried by road) Act, 1962.

The Maharashtra Tax on Goods (carried by road) Act, 1962 came into force with effect from October 1962. The tax in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder is leviable on goods carried in public goods vehicles and recoverable from the operators of public goods vehicles at the rate of 3 per cent of the freight charged for the carriage of the goods.

The said Act also provides for the payment of tax on goods by lump-sum payments. The rates of lump-sum payments are notified by Government*. The Director of Transport, Maharashtra State, Bombay, is the Taxation Authority to receive returns or the lump-sum payment.

* By their notification No. T.G.A—1062 (v) XII, dated 13-9-1962.

CHAPTER 12 — LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Police Department

POLICE.

Organisation.

For the purpose of Police Administration, Nanded District comes under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Nanded. The district is divided into two sub-divisions *viz.*, Nanded Sub-Division and Deglur Sub-Division, each in charge of a Sub-Divisional Police Officer (Assistant Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police). These two sub-divisions comprise 14 and 13 police stations respectively. While Nanded Sub-Division has 3 outposts, the Deglur Sub-Division has 5. The headquarters of the Sub-Divisional Police Officer of Nanded Sub-Division is at Nanded and that of Deglur Sub-Division at Deglur. Each of these Sub-Divisional Police Officers is assisted in his work by an Inspector who is designated as the Circle Police Inspector. One Police Inspector designated as Home Police Inspector supervises the work pertaining to crime for Nanded Town Police Station and acts as a personal assistant to the District Superintendent of Police in office matters.

For political and allied work, there is an intelligence branch, called the Local Intelligence Branch for the whole of the district. It is in charge of a Police Inspector who is assisted by one Sub-Inspector.

There is also a crime branch called the Local Crime Branch for the district placed in charge of a Sub-Inspector. His work is supervised by the Inspector in charge of the Local Intelligence Branch.

For recruitment and training of policemen there is an officer called the Reserve Sub-Inspector who is in charge of the headquarters. Arms, ammunition and other equipment are distributed from district headquarters by the Reserve Police Sub-Inspector whose work is supervised by the Home Police Inspector.

CHAPTER 12. Law, Order and Justice. POLICE. Strength.

The total sanctioned strength of the police in the district in 1962 was as under:

	Permanent	Temporary
District Superintendent of Police ..	1	..
Sub-Divisional Police Officers ..	..	2
Police Inspectors	..	4
Sub-Inspectors of Police	33	12
Unarmed Head Constables (foot) ..	83	67
Armed Head Constables (foot) ..	20	53
Unarmed Constables (foot) ..	382	103
Armed Constables (foot)	379	55
Wireless Operators	73	..
Head Wireless Operator	..	..
Total ..	971	296

The total expenditure on the Police for the year 1962 was Rs. 19,50,367.48. The sanctioned strength of police works out to one policeman per 9.07 km² (3.5 square miles) and 945 persons.

Officers.

The District Superintendent of Police, who is in charge of the district force, is expected to keep the force under his control in proper trim and to ensure, by constant supervision, that the duty of prevention and detection of crime is properly performed by the police force. He has to maintain intimate contact with the public with a view to making such changes in the police administration as become necessary from time to time. He has to tour extensively and inspect every police station and out-post in the district once in a year. Sometimes he visits the scenes of offences when a spate of crime is reported, and gives suitable instructions to his subordinates to check it.

The Assistant Superintendent of Police or the Deputy Superintendent of Police, *i.e.*, officer in charge of a sub-division is primarily responsible for all crime work in his charge. Under the general supervision of the District Superintendent of Police, he is responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the officers and men in his divisions and holds detailed inspections of police stations and out-posts in his charge at regular intervals. He is assisted by one Sub-Divisional Police Inspector.

The Sub-Inspector of Police is the officer in charge of a police station. He is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime in his charge. He is assisted by a number of Head Constables and Constables.

In the absence of the Sub-Inspector, the Head Constable holds charge of the police station as Police Station Officer and looks to all routine work including investigation of crime.

Recruitment.

Prior to 15th August 1947, Assistant Superintendents of Police were recruited in England and India, by the Secretary of State for India in accordance with the rules made by him from

time to time. Since then the power to recruit them for appointment in connection with affairs of the Union or of any State has been vested by Article 309 of the Constitution of India in the President or such other person as he may direct. Accordingly the Indian Police Service has been constituted.

Not more than 25 per cent of the superior posts in the total number of posts allotted to the State are filled in by the State Government by promotion from lower ranks of the Maharashtra Police Service. The remaining posts are filled in by direct recruitment of persons selected on the results of a competitive examination held by or under the authority of the Union Public Service Commission and appointed to the service by the State Government.

On recruitment to the Indian Police Service, candidates have to undergo training at the Central Police Training College at Mount Abu. On passing out from the College, the candidates are required to pass a test in Police Regulations, Accounts and certain other subjects in their relation to the working of the Police Department in the State.

Recruitment to the cadre of Deputy Superintendents of Police is made partly by nomination and partly by promotion. Of the permanent posts 70 per cent are filled in by promotion of deserving officers from amongst the lower ranks and the remaining 30 per cent by direct recruitment of candidates recommended by the Maharashtra Public Service Commission. Candidates directly recruited are kept on probation for three years. In the first year, they are attached to the Police Training College, Nasik, for training and for the remaining two years, they are posted in the districts for practical training.

Inspectors of Police are appointed by promotion from the lower rank. No candidate is ordinarily recruited directly. The power to make direct recruitment for the post of Police Inspector has however been delegated to the Inspector-General of Police, the selection being made by a Board consisting of the Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Public Instructions, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, nominated by the Inspector-General of Police, and a member of the Maharashtra Public Service Commission.

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors is made by the Inspector-General of Police both by promotion from the lower ranks and by direct recruitment. Candidates for direct recruitment may be either from outside or from within the Police Department. The selected candidates are required to undergo training in the Police Training College before their appointment as Sub-Inspectors. The selection is made by a Selection Board consisting of the Inspector-General of Police, assisted by a committee comprising the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Principal, Police Training College, Nasik.

CHAPTER 12.

Law, Order and Justice.

POLICE.

Recruitment.

Appointments of Head Constables are made by the District Superintendent of Police by promotion from amongst constables. Direct appointments to one-third of the vacancies as Head Constables are also made with the sanction of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the range so as to attract better men.

Selection of candidates for appointment as Constables is made by the District Superintendent of Police. Men from the district are generally preferred as they are more likely to have local knowledge. Recruits for the armed branch are posted to district headquarters where they receive training in drill, musketry, etc., under the direct personal control and supervision of the Reserve Sub-Inspector, before being posted to police stations.

Recruits for unarmed branch are sent to the Regional Training School, Jalna where they receive training in drill, musketry, law and other police duties under the direct personal control and supervision of the Principal, Regional Training School, Jalna. On completion of the training they are posted to the police stations.

Armed and Unarmed Police.

There are two sections of the Police force, *viz.*, armed and unarmed. The armed section in 1962 consisted of 73 Head Constables and 434 Constables, *i.e.*, a total of 507 men. The armed force is mainly allotted the duties of guarding jails and lock-ups and escorting prisoners and treasures. The unarmed police are taught squad drill with and without arms, rifle and firing exercises, bayonet fighting, riot drill, dacoit operations, guard and sentry duty, skirmishing, ceremonial drill, etc.

Armament

The armament of the Nanded District Police in 1962 consisted of 284 rifles of .303 bore, 529 muskets of .410 bore, 47 revolvers, 46 rifles of .455 bore, and 1 rifle of .38 bore. There were also four carbine machines (Thompson) The district had in 1962 a fleet of 11 motor vehicles including one motor-cycle.

There are Wireless Stations at the district headquarters as well as at Deglur and Kandhar with one Wireless Operator in charge. In all there are 11 Wireless Operators and one mechanic (Electrical) working at these stations.

Other Duties

A skeleton staff consisting of three Sub-Inspectors, 20 Head Constables and 59 Police Constables (Unarmed) has been sanctioned for the district for prohibition work. In 1962 the Police had to deal with 1,187 cases under the prohibition law, as against 995 in 1967, 885 in 1960 and 646 in 1959. The number of persons convicted in 1962 was 49 per 1,00,000 of population as against 40 in 1961, and 56 in 1960. Of the convicted persons per one lakh of population 46 had committed offences relating to liquor in 1962 as against 34 in 1967 and 48 in 1960. In 1962, 535 persons were convicted as against 647 in 1967 and 707 in 1960. Of these 535 persons convicted, 507 had committed offences relating to liquor and the remaining 28 were concerned in dope offences.

One juvenile offender was convicted during the year under report (1962) as against three in 1961 and three in 1960.

POLICE.

Figures of Crime.

The total number of cases of crime reported to the Police during the years 1959 to 1962 is given below:—

1959	1960	1961	1962
2,069	2,503	2,246	2,754

Real and serious crime including (1) riots, (2) murder, (3) attempts at murder, (4) culpable homicide, (5) grievous hurts, (6) dacoities, (7) robberies, (8) house breakings and thefts and (9) thefts varied as follows during 1959—1962 :

Year	*No. of thefts*
1959	974
1960	1,088
1961	735
1962	951

Prosecuting staff and Prosecution.

In 1962 there were 8 Police Prosecutors in the district. Of the 4,999 cases conducted by prosecuting staff (including non-cognizable cases) 3,559 ended in conviction.

Housing.

Government quarters have been provided to 409 members of the police force in the district.

Village Police.

The Village Police Organization is constituted under the Bombay Village Police Act (VIII of 1867). The administration of the village police is vested in the District Magistrate who may delegate any portion of it to an Assistant or a Deputy Collector, who is a Magistrate of First Class. A police patil has been appointed either for a village or a group of them. The police patil is required to collect information regarding suspicious looking strangers and to send it to the police station. He has to keep a strict watch over the movements of bad characters under surveillance of the police. When the patrolling police goes to the village, he has to give all the information he possesses about events in the village. It is the duty of the village police patil to maintain law and order in the village. He is assisted in his work by the village watchmen.

Home Guards.

Home Guards Unit was started at Nanded in 1962, with a view to supplementing the police force for the protection of persons and property and public safety and for such other services to the public as it may be called upon to render.

The Commandant-General is in charge of the Home Guards Organization and under him are Commandants in each district, who control the district staff. The appointments of the Commandants, are made by the Government from the public and the posts are purely honorary.

CHAPTER 12.

Law, Order and Justice.

POLICE.

Home Guards.

The Home Guards are trained in squad drill, lathi drill, use of arms, control of traffic, elementary law, mob fighting, unarmed combat and guard and escort drill. They are also trained in first aid and fire fighting. They are encouraged to take up social work. When called on duty they enjoy the same powers, privileges and protection as an officer of the police force appointed under any Act for the time being in force. Their functions consist mainly of guarding public buildings, patrolling for the prevention of crime and assisting the police in their ordinary duties. They are issued with uniforms and are paid duty allowance at prescribed rates whenever they are called out on duty.

JAIL DEPARTMENT

JAILS.

Organisation.

The Inspector-General of Prisons is the head of all prisons and sub-jails in the State. He exercises general control and superintendence over all prisons and sub-jails in the State. In respect of Nanded district a Jailor-*cum*-Superintendent is placed in charge of the District Prison. He is vested with the executive management of the prison in all matters relating to discipline, labour, punishment, internal economy, etc., subject to the orders and authority of the Regional Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons, Eastern Region, Nagpur and the Inspector-General of Prisons, Maharashtra State, Poona. He is assisted by the requisite clerical and guarding personnel. Armed guards are provided by the Police Department Convict Officers, *i.e.*, prisoners promoted to the ranks of convict overseers and night watchmen under the jail rules to assist the guards in their executive duties.

Nanded District Prison and Magisterial Lock-up.

The prison at Nanded has been classified as District Prison class III and is mainly meant for the confinement of local under-trial prisoners and convicts whose sentence does not exceed six months. In Nanded district besides the District Prison which is located at Nanded there are six magisterial lock-ups located at Deglur, Biloli, Kandhar, Hadgaon, Rajura and Kinwat respectively. These Lock-ups are used to confine prisoners sentenced up to one week.

Recruitment.

The post of the Inspector-General of Prisons is generally filled in by the appointment of an officer from the I.C.S. or I.A.S. cadre or by promotion from amongst those who are borne on the cadre of Superintendent of Central Prisons or by transfer of an officer in the Maharashtra Medical Service, Class I, or by direct recruitment. The recruitment to the post of Superintendent and other staff under him is governed under the rules of the department.

Training.

Theoretical as also practical training to the prison officers on various aspects relating to correctional administration and prison management is imparted in Jail Officers Training School at Yervada, Poona. This school was set up in 1955. It also trains newly recruited guards and non-commissioned officers.

An accounts test has been prescribed for both gazetted and non-gazetted staff of the Prison Department. The ministerial staff is deputed for training in accounts, arranged by the Deputy Director of Accounts and Treasuries, at Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur.

Work and Wages.

On admission the prisoner is examined by the medical officer who classifies him as fit for light, medium or hard labour depending upon his physical condition. Prisoners are employed in prison maintenance services and on the prison farm measuring 0.030 hectares (three gunthas). Wages are paid to them as per the rules laid down in that behalf.

Remission of Sentences.

Remissions are granted to prisoners as per the rules. They also enjoy State remission awarded by the Government on occasions of public rejoicing. It is granted unconditional and can be forfeited under no circumstances.

Parole and Furlough.

A prisoner is eligible for release on parole in the event of serious illness or death of any of the members of his family or nearest relative or on any other reasonable ground. This authority is vested in the Divisional Commissioner. The period spent on parole is not counted as part of the sentence.

A prisoner who is sentenced to imprisonment of over one year and up to five years and who has actually served one year of sentence is eligible for release on furlough for a period of two weeks. This period is counted as part of the sentence. A prisoner sentenced to more than five years of incarceration is also eligible for furlough on completion of two years of actual imprisonment.

Board of Visitors.

A Board of Visitors comprising official and non-official members is appointed for District Prisons and every tahsil sub-jail. The Chairman of the Board who is usually the District Magistrate arranges for a weekly visit to the prison by one of the members of the Board. Non-official members are also allowed to visit the prison on any day at any time besides the weekly visit arranged by the Chairman. The Board convenes quarterly meetings. After a detailed inspection of jails and prisons, the Board records its observations and impressions in the visitors' book. Any remark at the quarterly meeting or during the weekly visit requiring prompt and special attention is immediately forwarded by the Superintendent to the Inspector-General of Prisons for necessary orders, with such remarks as the former may desire to offer.

Jail Reforms.

Rules in respect of letters and interviews granted to the prisoners have been liberalised. Emphasis is laid on the maintenance of good discipline in the prison. Positive and constructive discipline is treated as the basic foundation for wholesome changes in the attitudes of prisoners and hence every effort is made to cultivate it amongst the prisoners.

CHAPTER 12. Law, Order and Justice. JAILS. Welfare Activities for Prisoners.

A lecturer to deliver lectures in morals and ethics on Sundays and prison holidays has been appointed. Besides, physical training and literacy classes are also arranged for the benefit of prisoners. Towards their recreation, the Publicity Department of the Nanded Zilla Parishad arranges documentary and full length films once a month. The prisoners are also provided with books and newspapers.

Directorate of Social Welfare (Correctional Administration Wing and Non-Correctional Wing)

Social Welfare. (Correctional Administration Wing and Non-Correctional Wing).

The aim of social legislation in Maharashtra is to protect children and to prevent juveniles, adolescents and young adults from becoming habitual criminals. The three of which are, namely, (1) The Bombay Children Act, 1948, (2) The Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929, and (3) The Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938. The two others the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 and the Bombay Habitual Offenders Act, 1959, deal with prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, while the Children Act deals with children below 15 years of age, the Borstal Schools Act is applied to adolescents between 16 and 21 and the Probation of Offenders Act, provides for offenders of any age especially those between 21 and 25 and those who have not committed offences punishable with death or transportation for life. The licencing Act is also being implemented. Under the provisions of this Act, every social welfare institution is required to obtain licence for safeguarding the interests of children, young girls, women, etc.

Children Act.

The Bombay Children Act, consolidates all previous laws relating to the custody, protection, treatment and rehabilitation of children and youthful offenders and also relating to the trial of youthful offenders. It gives protection to four principal classes of children, *viz*., (i) those who are neglected, destitutes or living in immoral surroundings, and those in moral danger; (2) uncontrollable children who have been reported as such by their parents; (3) children, who have been used for begging and other purposes by mercenary persons; and (4) young delinquents who either in the company or at the instigation of older persons or by themselves have committed offences under the various laws of the land. Such children are taken charge of either by the police or by officers known as "Probation Officer" and in most cases are kept in "Remand Home". A remand home is primarily meant as a place where a child can be safely accommodated during the period its case is being considered and it is also meant to be a centre where a child's character and behaviour can be minutely observed and its needs fully provided for by wise and careful consideration. After enquiries regarding their home conditions and antecedents have been completed, they are placed before special courts known as Juvenile Courts and dealt with according to the provisions of the Children Act. If the home conditions are found to be satisfactory and if what is needed is only friendly guidance and supervision, then the children are

Children Act.

restored to their parents and placed under the supervision of a trained Probation Officer. If the home conditions are unwholesome and uncongenial, the children are committed to institutions known as "Certified School or Fit Person Institution". "Fit Person Institution" includes a fit person institution which in relations to the care of any child means any association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not established for or having for its object the reception or protection of children or the prevention of cruelty to children and which undertakes to bring up or to give facilities for bringing up any child entrusted to its care in conformity with the relation of its birth. In the institutions the children receive formal education and training according to their individual aptitudes, in carpentry, smithy, book binding, tailoring, agriculture, poultry farming, gardening, cane work, knitting, etc. Youthful offenders, when implicated in any offence along with adult offenders, have to be tried separately in Juvenile Courts. The techniques employed in Juvenile Courts are entirely different from those in other Courts. Juvenile Courts are held in Remand Homes. Penal terms such as "commitment", "punishment", etc., are avoided. The children are regarded as innocent and victims of circumstances or of the wrong treatment received from adults.

Adolescent offenders coming under the Borstal Schools Act are sent for detention and training in the Borstal School, Kolhapur. The work in factory and on agricultural farms forms the two main heads of vocational training. Weaving, manufacture of furniture and stationery, and smithy are some of the other vocations taught. The adolescents sent to this school are given such individual training and formal education and are subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences as will be conducive to their reformation. However, boys found to be too incorrigible or unsociable to be kept in the Borstal School are transferred to the juvenile section of the Yeravda Prison. Similarly, if the Inspector General of Prisons thinks that any prisoner in the juvenile section can be better treated to his advantage if he is sent to the Borstal School, he is accordingly transferred. Both juvenile and adolescents, when they have finished a certain period of residence in the institutions to which they are sent and have acquired some proficiency in a trade, are released.

For the proper enforcement of the legislative enactment mentioned above, machinery, both official and non-official, is provided. The non-official machinery is provided by the Maharashtra State Probation and After-Care Association, Poona, with a net-work of affiliated bodies called the District Probation and After-Care Associations. These Associations provide "Remand Homes" and "After-Care Hostels" and also direct Probation Officers to make enquiries regarding the home conditions and antecedents of children and also to supervise the young persons released either directly by Courts or on licence from Certified Schools and the Borstal School, Kolhapur.

CHAPTER 12.

Law, Order and Justice.

SOCIAL WELFARE. (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION WING AND NON-CORRECTIONAL WING) Children Act

The official agency is the Directorate of Social Welfare (Correctional and Non-Correctional Administration Wings), Poona. The Directorate works under the Education and Social Welfare Department. There are now six wings of the Directorate of Social Welfare under the control of the Director of Social Welfare, as follows:—

(1) Backward Class Wing—for all backward class welfare activities.

(2) Correctional Administration Wing—Children Act Juvenile Branch and State Association Branch.

(3) Beggars Act work—Habitual Offenders Restriction work, Bombay, Probation of Offenders Act work and Moral and Social Hygiene and After Care Programme.

(4) Education and Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped Wing.

(5) Tribal Research Unit.

(6) Planning, Education and Research.

So far as the Nanded district is concerned the Bombay Children (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1963, has been applied fully to the whole of the Nanded district since 26th October, 1964. A Probation Officer is deputed by the Director of Social Welfare to the District Probation and After-Care Association, Nanded. He carries on the day-to-day work of the Association and is under the dual control of the Director of Social Welfare and the Secretary of the State Association. He is mainly responsible to the Juvenile Court for the work in his capacity as the Probation Officer.

The Remand Home for Nanded has started functioning from May 5, 1960. It is run by the District Probation and After-Care Association, Nanded. The Remand Home is housed in a rented building of the Maharashtra Housing Board. On an average 30 to 35 children are sheltered in the Remand Home.

Other Acts like the Prevention of Begging Act, the Bombay Probation and Offenders Act, have not been applied to the district. There is a District Shelter at Nanded which started functioning during the Second Five Year Plan. It is meant for helping *ex*-court committed, *ex*-prisoners, *ex*-inmates of beggar homes, old and infirm males. It forms a part of after-care programme for correctional institutions. Efforts are made to rehabilitate the needy people, released from the said institution by finding suitable employment for them.

The District Shelter, Nanded, has been started from 8th February, 1958, and accommodates 25 inmates.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

The following extract reproduced from the Imperial Gazetteer of India-Provincial Series-Hyderabad State published in 1909 gives the system of judiciary as it then existed in Hyderabad State of which Nanded district formed part.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

"For the administration of justice there are 123 civil and 271 criminal courts, including the High Court. Tahsildars can try suits up to a limit of Rs. 100, but only seventy-nine tahsildars and five naib-tahsildars exercise these powers; where Munsifs are appointed, the tahsildars have no civil jurisdiction. There are fifteen Munsifs who try suits up to Rs. 500, while the Nazim-i-Diwani or District Civil Judge and the Judicial Assistants to the First Talukdars can try suits up to Rs. 5,000, except in the Medak Subah (Division), where the limit is up to Rs. 10,000. Only five First Talukdars exercise civil powers, and they can try suits without any limit to the amount involved. The Nazim-i-Subah or Divisional Judge tries suits of Rs. 5,000 and upwards. Appeals from the tahsildars or Munsifs lie to the Nazim-i-Diwani, or to the First Talukdars wherever they have civil jurisdiction; and those from the Nazim-i-Diwani or First Talukdars lie to the Nazim-i-Subah. There being no Divisional court in the Medak Subah (Division), the appeals from the District Civil Courts lie to the divisional bench of the High Court. In the city of Hyderabad, the Small Cause Court tries suits up to Rs. 5,000 and hears appeals from the Subordinate Judges of the same court up to Rs. 500. All appeals from the City Small Cause Court and from the Nazim-i-Subah or Divisional Judge lie to the divisional bench of the High Court. In civil cases up to a value of Rs. 300, in which the District Court agrees with the decision of the subordinate court, there is no appeal and the decision is considered final, but revision is permissible on points of law. Similarly, in suits up to Rs. 500 decided by the Subordinate Judges of the Small Cause Court, and upheld by the Judge of that court, there is no appeal, but the judgments are subject to revision on the original side of the High Court.

In criminal cases the tahsildars and the Second and Third Talukdars exercise, respectively, third and second class magisterial powers, and the First Talukdars, being the chief magistrates of the District, are first class magistrates. Appeals from the tahsildars and the subordinate talukdars lie to the First Talukdar, and from his decision to the Nazim-i-Subah or Divisional Judge. In criminal cases, except trials for murder, if the fines inflicted do not exceed Rs. 500, the decision of the Nazim-i-Subah is considered final, but revision on points of law is allowed. In all other cases appeals lie to the divisional bench of the High Court, and its decision is final. Appeals from cases in which subordinate magistrates in the city have given sentences not exceeding three month's imprisonment or a fine up to Rs. 100 are heard by the Chief City Magistrate; but appeals from cases in which imprisonment or fine above those limits have been inflicted are heard by

CHAPTER 12.

Law, Order and Justice.

JUDICIAL.

Historical Background.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

the High Court. On its original side the High Court exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge. The divisional bench has power to sentence up to fourteen years, but sentences of imprisonment for life are sent by the High Court to the Minister for confirmation. Sentences of death are submitted to the Nizam. Many of the holders of large *jagirs* and *samasthans* exercise judicial powers, both civil and criminal, within their respective domains, and are required to submit periodical returns regarding their judicial work to the judicial department of the State.

No extraordinary increase has been observed in civil suits, but in years of famine and scarcity their numbers decrease. On the other hand, criminal cases increase in proportion to the severity of the season. Regular statistics began to be collected in 1885, and judicial reports were published from that year.

The increase in the number of offences against special and local laws is due to the fact that, almost up to the close of 1890, municipal cases were not heard by the criminal courts.

The District Civil Court is presided over by a Civil Judge, styled the Nazim-i-Diwani, while three subordinate civil courts are under Munsifs. The First Talukdar is the chief magistrate, and the District Civil Judge is also a joint-magistrate, who exercises magisterial powers during the absence of the First Talukdar from head-quarters. The two Second Talukdars, as a special case, exercise first class powers and the Third Talukdar second class powers within their respective sub-divisions, while the tahsildars have third class powers. In ordinary times serious crime is not heavy, but adverse seasons cause an increase in dacoities and cattle-thefts."

Present Position*.

Administration of Justice : The District and Sessions Judge is the head of the Judicial Department in the district. The judiciary is entirely separated from the executive. The Collector continues to be the District Magistrate and the Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars are vested with magisterial powers. But those powers are limited to Schedule 3/3-A-4-5 of the Criminal Procedure Code in its application to Maharashtra State and none of them ever tries any criminal case. The District Magistrate does not have any administrative control over the other magistrates who try criminal cases in the district. This separation of the judiciary from the executive had been brought about in the district in the year 1921.

The District and Sessions Judge is assisted by one Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge. He has jurisdiction over the entire district. He attends to civil and criminal work both original and appellate.

The Civil Judge (Senior Division) attends to civil matters of unlimited value over the entire district.

* Taken from District Census Hand-book, Nanded, 1961 Census.

Law, Order and Justice.

JUDICIAL.

Present Position.

There are also six Civil Judges (Junior Division) with head-quarters at different tahsil places in the district. They deal with regular civil suits of value of subject-matter below Rs. 10,000. They also try ordinary criminal cases.

The Civil Judges (Junior Division) at Nanded and Deglur have extended jurisdiction over Bhokar and Mukhed mahals, respectively.

The following table gives the statistics of criminal and civil cases decided in the courts in the district for the years 1950, 1955 and 1960.

TABLE No. 1

CASES DECIDED IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS

Year	Civil				Criminal			
	Original		Appellate		Original		Appellate	
	Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950..	1,965	1,070	97	81	1,248	1,319	..	..
1955..	1,913	1,010	274	192	1,557	1,711	105	241
1960..	887	253	250	46	1 555	1,582	178	93

CHAPTER 13—OTHER DEPARTMENTS

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Organisation.

THE BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT IN THE DISTRICT is under the dual control, *viz.*, the Buildings and Communications department of the State Government in the State sector and the Works Department of the Zilla Parishad in the district sector. While all the activities concerning construction and maintenance of major district roads and the buildings required in the district sector are carried out by the Works department of the Zilla Parishad, the construction and maintenance of State highways and buildings in the State sector are looked after by the department in the State sector. The repairs and maintenance of irrigation tanks irrigating less than 101.25 hectares (250 acres) is also the responsibility of the Zilla Parishad.

The Chief Engineer who is the Joint Secretary to the Government is the head of the department at the State level. Under him are the Superintending Engineers of the department and Electrical Engineer to the Government.

The Superintending Engineer, Buildings and Communications Circle, Aurangabad, is responsible for administration and general professional control of public works within his Circle. His jurisdiction extends over the districts of Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Bhir, Parbhani and Nanded alongwith the special Buildings Division at Aurangabad and the Road Project Division at Jalna. It is his duty to inspect the state of various works within his circle and to satisfy himself that the works are carried out economically and efficiently.

In the district sector, the department is headed by the Parishad Executive Engineer. He is assisted in his work by the Deputy Engineers, Overseers, etc. When the Zilla Parishad came into existence the staff of the Division alongwith two Sub-Divisions at Nanded was transferred to the Zilla Parishad. The Zilla Parishad has to look after and maintain the major district roads and roads belonging to other categories. It also looks after the tanks that irrigate up to 101.250 hectares (250 acres) of land.

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

IRRIGATION AND POWER.

Organisation.

IRRIGATION AND POWER DEPARTMENT

The Irrigation and Power department deals with major and medium irrigation works, hydro-electric projects, minor irrigation works, water supply and drainage works and flood control works. The department is headed by the Secretary to the Government who is assisted by two Chief Engineers one in charge of major and medium irrigation works and hydro-electric projects and the other in charge of minor irrigation projects and public health *i.e.*, water supply and drainage schemes under the State sector. Under them are Superintending Engineers each in charge of a Circle composed of four to five Divisions. The Executive Engineers who are responsible to the Superintending Engineers are in charge of Divisions comprising four to five Sub-divisions. The Sub-divisions are headed by the Sub-Divisional Officers. The Sub-divisions are further divided into sections each in charge of an Overseer.

Set-up in the District.

The Manar Project Division, No. I, the Manar Project Division, No. II and the Marathwada Minor Irrigation Division are the three irrigation divisions in the district, each in charge of an Executive Engineer with headquarters at Nanded. The Manar Project Division, No. I and the Manar Project Division, No. II look after the construction of Manar Project under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Marathwada Project Circle I. The Marathwada Minor Irrigation Division looks after the construction, survey, etc., of minor irrigation works in the district under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Marathwada Project Circle II.

There are nine Sub-divisions under the Manar Project Divisions No. I and II. Of these Sub-divisions, three are located at Barul, two at Kowtha, one at Ratoli and three others at Naigaon. The Marathwada Minor Irrigation Division has three Sub-divisions in the district. They are in charge of the Deputy Engineers, Marathwada Minor Irrigation Construction Sub-Division No. I with headquarters at Nanded, the Marathwada Minor Irrigation Construction Sub-Division No. II with headquarters at Bhokar and the Minor Irrigation Sub-Division with headquarters at Nanded. Of these Sub-divisions, construction Sub-Divisions No. I and II deal with the construction of minor irrigation works and the M.I.S. Sub-division, Nanded, deals with survey and investigation of new minor irrigation works in the district.

Set-up for Water-Supply and Drainage Schemes.

One Public Health Works Division at Nanded under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Aurangabad Public Health Circle, Aurangabad, is entrusted with implementation of water supply and drainage schemes in Nanded, Parbhani and Osmanabad districts. The Division has been divided into four Sub-divisions *viz.*, Nanded Sanitary Sub-division; Nanded; Parbhani Sanitary Sub-division, Parbhani;

Other Departments.

IRRIGATION AND POWER.

Organisation.

Set-up for Water-Supply and Drainage Schemes.

Osmanabad Sanitary Sub-division, Latur and Udgir Water Supply Sub-division, Udgir. In addition to these sub-divisions, the Public Health Project Sub-division, Nanded, prepares plans and estimates of the scheme. It is placed under the Public Health Project Division, Aurangabad. Some of the water supply and drainage schemes in Nanded, Parbhani and Osmanabad districts are also worked out by the Executive Engineer, Public Health Works Division, Nanded, for the present as the Public Health Project Division, Aurangabad, has been opened recently.

Major Irrigation. Projects.

The Purna Project and the Manar Project under construction in the Marathwada region of the State, will, on completion benefit some parts of Nanded district.

Purna Project.

The Project utilises the water of the Purna, a tributary of the Godavari. The project consists of main storage at Teldari in Jintur tahsil of Parbhani district where, 965,850,700 cu. metres (34,129 Mcft.) of water will be stored for irrigation and generation of power. The power house at the toe of dam will have an installed capacity of 22,500 K.W. The water after generating power is expected to flow into Siddheshwar lake from where it will be diverted into the left bank canal for irrigating lands in Parbhani and Nanded districts. The tail areas of the command of Purna canals lie in Nanded district. About 19,950.3 hectares (49,260 acres) of land from Nanded tahsil will benefit from the irrigation canals. One Sub-Division for the maintenance and management will be located at Nanded.

Manar Project.

The Manar Project envisages a storage on the river Manar near the village Warwant and the canal takes off on the left bank and runs a distance of 72.420 kms. The branch takes off in kms. No. 32.187 (miles No. 20) towards north and enters the Godavari valley to irrigate an area of 17,820 hectares (44,000 acres). The irrigation in the Manar valley will be about 10,125 hectares (25,000 acres). A right bank canal with a length of 16.093 kms. (10 miles) is also envisaged. The overall cost of the project is about Rs. 4 crores. The construction of storage at Warwant is practically completed. Raising of waste weir level by about 3,048 metres (10 ft.) was proposed to be done in 1965-66.

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

IRRIGATION AND POWER.

Major Irrigation Projects.

Manar Project.

The work of the branch canal which irrigates areas in the Godavari valley has commenced and is expected to be spread over a period of three years. The proposed crop pattern and estimated cost of the project is given below:—

Crop Pattern	Stage I		Stage II	
(1)	(2)		(3)	
	Acres	Hectares	Acres	Hectares
Sugarcane	1,510	611·550	..	..
Other Perennials ..	670	271·350	..	..
Kharif Rice	2,220	899·100	6,900	2,794·500
Cotton L. S.	3,000	1,215	4,880	1,976·400
Kharif Seasonals ..	5,080	2,057·400	12,600	5,103
Rabi Seasonals ..	8,320	3,369·600	15,020	6,083·100
Hot Weather Seasonals	1,800	729·00	..	..
Two Seasonals ..	2,400	972·00	1,600	648·00
Total ..	25,000	10,125·00	41,000	16,605·00

Cost of the project	(Rs. in lakhs)
Stage I	279·584
Stage II	200·00

Irrigation commenced in the summer of 1964 in the first 12.875 kms. (8 miles) of the canal.

There are two Executive Engineers one in charge of the head works and left bank canals and the other in charge of the canals in Godavari valley.

New Major Projects.

It is also proposed to construct two major irrigation projects, *viz.*, Kayadhu and Manar Stage II in this region which will benefit the district. Work on these projects will be started shortly.

Minor Irrigation Works.

Following minor irrigation works are under construction in the district: —

Name of the Work	*Cost in lakhs of Rupees*	*Irrigation Proposed*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
		Hectares	Acres
1. Kedarnath	23·20	1,810·350	4,470
2. Kini	12·12	688·500	1,700
3. Gorta Tank	9·09	526·500	1,300
4. Amthana Tank	6·72	344·250	850
5. Semboli Anicut	2·16	238 950	590
6. Mukhed Tank	8·33	437·400	1,080

In Nanded district the following new schemes were proposed to be taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan :

Nanded District	*Cost in lakhs of Rupees*	*Proposed irrigation*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
		Hectares	Acres
1. Karla Tank	11·82	510·300	1,260
2. Deglur Tank	3·50	222·750	550
3. Koshtiwadi Tank	5·06	190·350	470
4. Bedrali Tank	10·00	449·550	1,110
Total ..	30·38	1,372·950	3,390

All minor irrigation works irrigating less than 101.250 hectares (250 acres) are looked after by the Zilla Parishad.

Hydro Electric Projects.

Sahasrakund Hydro Electric Project. Stage I.

The Sahasrakund Hydro-Electric Project envisages construction of a storage of 34.5 T.M.C. near Takli village in Hadgaon tahsil of the district and two power stations with total installed capacity of 60,000 K.W. (2 units of 25,000 K.W. each) at Power House 1 and (2 units of 10,000 K.W. each) at Power House 2. The tail water will be utilised by means of pick up weir at Chanak with canals on both banks to irrigate nearly 85,455 hectares (211,000 acres) of mixed crops in Vidarbha area. The project has been administratively approved for Rs. 15.75 crores

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

IRRIGATION AND POWER.

Miscellaneous Schemes.

Umri water-supply scheme has recently been completed. The work of remodelling of Nanded water-supply scheme is under execution.

The Nanded Drainage Scheme, The Loha Water-Supply Scheme and Dharmabad Water-Supply Scheme are under preparation. There are no Government owned and maintained water-supply and drainage schemes in the district.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE. Organisation.

Agricultural Development Officer, Nanded, is responsible for all the activities pertaining to agriculture. He works under the technical guidance of the Superintending Agricultural Officer, Aurangabad Division and under the administrative control of the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Nanded. The Superintending Agricultural Officer is in charge of the districts of Aurangabad, Nanded, Bhir, Parbhani and Osmanabad. He works under the direct control of the Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Poona, who is assisted by four Joint Directors. The Joint Directors help in matters relating to establishment, extension, agricultural engineering and research and education.

The specialists in different agricultural fields such as agronomy plant pathology, soil conservation, etc., advise the District Agricultural Officer. The Agricultural Development Officer is assisted by the Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Supervisors in office administration and general technical matters. The Agricultural Supervisor is in charge of plant protection schemes and is assisted by the District Agricultural Officer and agricultural assistants. The soil conservation programme is implemented by the Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer stationed at the district headquarters.

Besides these officers, various statutory and non-statutory bodies, such as the District Farmers Union, the District Land Improvement Board, the Agriculture Committee of the Nanded Zilla Parishad are mainly responsible for agricultural development in the district.

Research, Education and Development

The activities of the Agriculture department in the district are divided into three main groups *viz.*, (1) research, (2) education and (3) development. The following is the account of the progress made under these activities.

Seed Multiplication Plant

There are 8 tahsil seed farms which multiply the improved strains of wheat, jowar at various places. All the 8 centres have acquired 206.795 hectares (511 acres) for farms and have a capacity of producing 977 quintals of improved varieties.

Fertiliser Schemes.

The scheme which came into force in 1961 has the aim of studying differential responses of strains with fertilisers and of various fertilisers in different parts of the State as also to study the relationship between the soil nutrients and crop-responses. Trials are executed by using sampling plans which are based on

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

AGRICULTURE. Research, Education and Development.

random sampling. Soil samples are selected by Agricultural Chemist. Field is supervised at pre-harvest and harvest times. So far, trials for fertilisers have been conducted for *kharif* and *rabi* jowar, wheat and cotton. There are further schemes to increase the production of compost and green manures. To implement these schemes an Assistant Compost Development Officer has been appointed. He is assisted in his work by the Compost Inspectors.

Free Fertiliser Demonstrations.

The purpose of this scheme is to popularise the effectiveness of different fertilisers on crops. This scheme is wholly financed by the Central Government and is controlled by the State Government.

Vegetable Development Scheme.

To boost the production of vegetables, this scheme was introduced in 1963. In 1963-64, 673,150 seedlings were distributed to vegetable growers covering an area of 239.169 hectares (591 acres).

Sugarcane Development Scheme.

The object of the scheme is to increase per acre production of sugarcane. Every year sugarcane sets received from Padegaon Research Station are distributed to cultivators. In 1964, 36,000 sugarcane sets and 5,367.56 quintals (14,381 maunds) of fertilisers were distributed. Field demonstration plots are arranged in order to impress the effects of scientific cultivation on the cultivators.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Animal Husbandry Department

The animal husbandry activities in the district are looked after by the Animal Husbandry Officer who is responsible to the Agricultural Development Officer. He has to seek technical advise from the Director of Animal Husbandry to whom he is subordinate for the purpose.

The Animal Husbandry Officer is in charge of these activities and is assisted by subordinates. There are eight veterinary dispensaries and veterinary aid centres in the district. Under district premium bull scheme, 15 breeding bulls on half cost subsidy had been posted in 1962-63.

Organisation.

Since the formation of the Zilla Parishad, all the animal husbandry activities at the district level are looked after by the Zilla Parishad. Animal husbandry now forms a section of the Agriculture department of the Zilla Parishad. Its main functions are treatment of sick animals, control of cattle and other epidemics, improvement of live-stock by employing improved methods of cattle breeding, castration of animals and the like. It also participates in the various cattle fairs held in the State by opening veterinary stalls for propaganda purposes.

The District Animal Husbandry Officer of class II rank controls and co-ordinates the animal husbandry activities at the district level. He is subordinate to the Regional Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, Aurangabad Division, Aurangabad, and in technical matters the latter's advice prevails.

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Veterinary Dispensaries and Aid Centres.

In 1962-63, Nanded district had 10 veterinary dispensaries, one each at *tahsil/mahal* level and two at Kalambar and Dharmabad, respectively. In the same year there were a total of 34 veterinary aid centres of which 24 are looked after by the Zilla Parishad and 10 by the Panchayat Samitis. There are two poultry-keeping centres located at Nanded and Deglur, respectively. Whereas the veterinary dispensaries are placed in charge of either Veterinary Officer or Extension Officers, for animal husbandry, the aid centres are manned by stockmen. The Veterinary Officers are also required to pay periodical visits to the various aid centres coming within their respective spheres.

Live-Stock Development.

Rendering of prompt veterinary aid and disease control mark the first step towards the development of live-stock. In 1962-63, 46,566 animals were treated throughout the district. During the same year inoculations or/and vaccinations against various diseases were carried out as follows:—

Name of the disease	No. of animals and birds vaccinated or/ and inoculated
Diphtheria	63,436
Farya	51,632
African Horse Disease	622
Sheep and Goat Pox	200
Poultry Pox	1,894
Ranikhet (Poultry)	20,459

Breeding of healthy cattles in the natural course is done by providing premium bulls. Under this scheme 94 bulls and 60 cows were supplied throughout the district. Similarly, the work of artificial insemination has been taken up by each block by setting up artificial insemination centres at the headquarters of each block. As regards improvement in the breeding of sheep, small sheep development units are being opened from the block funds. Besides the two poultry centres noted above, six more small poultry units have been established.

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIES. Organisation.

The Department of Industries at the State level is headed by the Secretary, Industries and Labour Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay. However the actual working of the department is looked after by the Directorate of Industries headed by the Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries who belongs to the I.A.S. cadre. He is also the Central Stores Purchasing Officer, the Controller of Weights and Measures, the State Coal Controller and the State Textile Controller. The Assistant Director of Industries, Aurangabad, whose jurisdiction extends over the district of Nanded is responsible to the Industries Commissioner. The Collector of the district is the *ex-officio* Deputy Commissioner of Industries to whose office the Industries Officer

Other Departments.

INDUSTRIES.

Organisation.

of the district is attached. The normal work is attended to by the Deputy Commissioners assited by the Industries Officers. The Regional head acts as the Technical Adviser and pays greater attention to development aspect and advise to the prospective entrepreneurs. Two Industries Inspectors, one each at Nanded and Deglur, are appointed in the district. They are assisted by the requisite staff.

Functions.

The main function of the Directorate of Industries is to foster the growth of industries *viz.*, large scale, cottage and small scale industries.

To foster the growth of large scale industries, the Directorate has to process applications for industrial licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, as amended and to make suitable recommendations to the Government of India, to advise parties on formalities and technical matters, to assist parties in securing land, water, power, transport facilities, etc., offer laboratory facilities for analysing raw materials, finished products, etc., and to promote industrial research by giving research grants.

To help the growth of small scale industries, the Directorate has to assist parties in securing land, water, power, transport facilities, etc., to develop suitable sites in the industrial estates so as to offer the small entrepreneurs readily built work-sheds with power and other facilities like post offices, canteen, etc., as far as possible on co-operative basis, to grant financial assistance by way of loans under the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Act, 1960 and the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Rules, 1961 and subsidy on power supply and to sponsor grant of such assistance by institutions like the State Bank of India, the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation and the National Small Industries Corporation for hire purchase of machinery, to assist parties in securing imported raw material and controlled indigenous materials, to assist parties in marketing products by registration with the Central Stores Purchase Organisation, Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, National Small Industries Corporation and by persuading them to join the Quality Marketing Scheme, to collect quarterly statistics of production and labour and to advise parties on formalities and technical matters.

Towards the promotion of cottage industries, the Directorate has to grant financial assistance exceeding Rs. 3,000 and up to Rs. 5,000 under the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Act, 1960 and Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Rules, 1961, to artisans and to encourage the formation of their industrial co-operatives and to encourage the industries by marginal preferences in State Purchase Programme.

The miscellaneous duties of the Directorate pertain to the central purchase of stores required by Government departments and institutions and the enforcement of the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958.

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

INDUSTRIES.

Functions.

The responsibility of granting financial assistance up to Rs. 3,000 under the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Act, 1960, and the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Rules, 1961, and the schemes for *bona fide* craftsmen and backward class artisans and educated unemployed also vests in the department.

The Directorate granted loans to the tune of Rs. 26,000 to 43 units in the district in 1962-63 as against Rs. 4,950 to 14 units in 1961-62. It has also granted a loan of Rs. 2,00,000 to the Nanded Co-operative Industrial Estate Society and has contributed Rs. 1,00,000 towards the share capital of the same.

CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

CO-OPERATION.

The beginning of the co-operative movement was marked by the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act in 1913 which was in force till 1952. The further progress in this direction was achieved by the establishment of the District Central Co-operative Bank in 1923. In 1952, the Co-operative Societies Act was repealed and from 1960 the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act was made applicable to the district.

Organisation.

With the formation of the Zilla Parishad, the Co-operative Department came under the dual control of the Zilla Parishad and the State Government. The Registrar of Societies is the head of the department at the State level and is assisted by Divisional Joint Registrars, Divisional Deputy Registrar and Divisional Assistant Registrar. In 1960, new legislation with adequate amendments to the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act was enacted. Under the amendment Act, the audit wing was considerably expanded. The Divisional Auditor was appointed at the State level and was to be assisted by Special Auditors who are class II officers at the district level.

The District Deputy Registrar is placed under the control of Co-operative department at the district level and belongs to Maharashtra State Co-operative Service. He is in charge of the functioning of the department in the State sector. He is authorised to register societies with capital between Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 5 lakhs. He is assisted by three Assistant Registrars who are class II officers with headquarters at Hadgaon, Deglur and Nanded. They are authorised to register the societies with capital of less than Rs. 1 lakh. The Assistant Registrars enjoy all powers under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1961, except those under sections 64 and 64-A of the Act of 1925. They also look after the administration of Money Lender's Act under their jurisdiction. The Assistant Registrar is assisted by Inspectors and Supervisors at the district and tahsil levels, respectively. At present there are 32 Supervisors in the district.

Under the new set up of the department audit wing was considerably expanded and separated from administration at the divisional level. A Divisional Special Auditor was appointed and was delegated with special administrative powers. The

Chief Auditor who assists the District Deputy Registrar, is assisted by Assistant Chief Auditor (Banking) and Assistant Chief Auditor (Commerce). The Assistant Chief Auditors are assisted by Audit Inspectors at the district level and Auditor at the tahsil level.

One of the three Assistant Registrars has been transferred to the Zilla Parishad and has been designated as the Co-operation and Industries Officer. He is the head of the Co-operative department of the Zilla Parishad and is directly responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad.

The Co-operation and Industries Officer is responsible for the promotion and extension of all types of societies, supervision and control of all agricultural produce markets and giving grants-in-aids and loans to co-operative societies and individual crafts-men. Besides, he also looks after the regulatory functions and implementation of schemes under Five-Year Plans. He is responsible for the execution of the provisions under the Money-lenders Act. He is assisted by Block Development Officers and Extension Officers.

At the district level there are Co-operative Officers and Assistant Co-operative Officers who are in charge of the activities of the department under the State sector and working under the Assistant Registrar. The jurisdictions of both the Co-operative Officers and the Assistant Co-operative Officers are fixed on territorial basis as in the case of Assistant Registrar.

The appointments of the Co-operative Officers are made by the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies while those of Assistant Co-operative Officers are made by the Divisional Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Aurangabad Division, Aurangabad.

The then Hyderabad Government formed a federal society which was known as the Central Co-operative Union. The Union was entrusted with propaganda, education and supervision. In 1945, the supervisory function of the Union was taken over by the Co-operative Department. The Central Co-operative Union carries out propaganda through magic lanterns, lectures, training classes, dramas for the benefit of the members of the societies, etc.

At present there are 32 supervisors working in the district whose services are placed at the disposal of Tahsil Supervising Unions for supervision over the affiliated units and particularly large sized multipurpose societies, small sized multipurpose societies, agricultural credit societies, *seva* societies and grain banks. These Supervisors visit and inspect every society in their charge at least once in three months after the quarterly inspection programme is approved by the Assistant Registrars. They ensure the submission of the normal credit statements of the

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

CO-OPERATION.

Organisation.

societies and make arrangement for crop finance. One of the senior supervisors works as the Secretary of the Tahsil Supervising Union. The central financing agency also has its staff of inspectors, assistant inspectors and departmental officers and supervisors. As the district is underdeveloped, they also shoulder the responsibilities of preparing assets register, normal credit statements and attend to the recoveries of co-operative societies alongwith the bank inspectorial staff.

At the district level, the District Supervising Committee comprising the District Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Nanded, the Chairman of the District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Nanded; the Chairman of the District Co-operative Board Ltd., Nanded, two representatives of the tahsil supervising unions; one representative from agricultural non-credit societies and Co-operative Officer, Nanded, who works as an *ex officio* Secretary of the Committee review the working of the supervising unions and work done by the supervisors periodically. It is an *ad hoc* body created under administrative orders of the Government and it works as a link between tahsil/supervising unions and the State Board of Supervision. It has recommendatory powers.

Education and training in co-operation and propaganda for the spread of co-operative movement are carried on by the District Co-operative Board under the guidance of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union Ltd., Bombay. The membership of the Board is of two classes, *viz*., ordinary, consisting of all co-operative societies in the district, and associate, consisting of individuals. A nominee of the financing agency (the Nanded District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Nanded), the District Deputy Registrar and the Executive Officer of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union are *ex officio* members of the Board.

The Board of Management consists of one nominee of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union, one nominee of the central financing agency, eight representatives of the eight tahsil/co-operative unions, two representatives of the societies not affiliated to the supervising unions, two representatives of the co-operative institutions which have jurisdiction over the district, one representative of the Divisional Co-operative Board for Maharashtra, one or two representatives of individual members according to the membership at the ratio of one representative for 50 members and one representative of the department.

Section 81 of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1961, provides for statutory audit of every society at least once in a year by the Registrar or by some person authorised by him. The audit staff of the district consists of one Special Auditor, a class II officer and is assisted by district inspecting auditors and one or two sub-auditors when necessary in every tahsil.

CO-OPERATION.

The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act was extended to the districts in Marathwada region from February 29, 1960. It provides for referring disputes relating to the constitution and working of co-operative societies to arbitration.

Arbitrators.

There are at present 25 arbitrators in the district. The panel is approved every year by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. However, the power is now delegated to the Divisional Joint Registrar at Aurangabad.

Industrial Co-operatives.

The work of organization of industrial co-operatives has, since the formation of the Zilla Parishad, been transferred to it and the Block Development Officers and the Extension Officers look after this work. Two supervisors, one of grade I and the other of grade III, help the Block Development Officers and Extension Officers. They attend to the work relating to organization, supervision and development of the industrial co-operatives and visit and inspect every society in their charge.

Money-lenders.

The Bombay Money-lenders Act was extended to the district from February 1, 1960. The salient features of this Act are licensing of money-lenders, maintenance of accounts by money-lenders in prescribed forms and restrictions on rates of interests.

The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Aurangabad, works as the Divisional Joint Registrar of Money-lenders. The Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies work as Assistant Registrars of Money-lenders in their respective jurisdictions while the District Deputy Registrar works as the Registrar of Money-lenders in the district and issues licences to money-lenders and is responsible for the administration of the Bombay Money-lender's Act in the district. The Co-operative Officers have to work in a dual capacity both as Co-operative Officers and Inspectors of Money-lenders.

Progress.

The first co-operative credit society in the district was promulgated in 1913. The societies then existing were registered under unlimited liability. In 1923, the first District Central Co-operative Credit Society started functioning. In the initial period the movement received setbacks because of the non-recovery of dues from the agriculturists. The Nanded District Central Co-operative Bank was given accommodation by the apex banks to advance loans to agriculturists. Four agricultural produce markets were provided with four inspectors. In 1957-58, a District Co-operative Board was established to supervise the working of industrial weavers societies.

The total number of societies was 1,040 in 1957-58 in Nanded district. There were 416 agricultural credit societies; 521 grain banks; 8 weavers co-operative societies and 7 rural reconstruction societies. The total number of members was 75,568 in

CHAPTER 13. — Other Departments. CO-OPERATION. Progress.

1957-58. The total amount of loans disbursed was Rs. 35,04,352. The total share capital of all societies amounted to Rs. 16,83,194. In 1965, the number of societies rose to 1,505. In January 1966, there were 8 marketing societies in the district one each in every tahsil, besides the district marketing society. The total number of processing societies was five. There is a proposal to establish co-operative spinning mill and co-operative sugar factory in the district. Besides there are 13 regulated markets in the district.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

FISHERIES. CO-OPERATION.

The office of the Assistant Biochemist, a Prawn Research Station, was converted on April 1, 1955 into a piscicultural unit headed by the Pisciculturist. He is assisted by one fieldman, four fishermen and the necessary ministerial staff. Prior to 1959, the jurisdiction of the Pisciculturist, Nanded extended over the districts of Parbhani and Osmanabad alongwith Nanded. However, a separate pisciculturist unit was opened at Parbhani with a view to implementing the scheme of "stocking of inland water with carps fry" in Parbhani and Osmanabad districts in 1959.

The Pisciculturist has to perform the following duties:—

(1) to conduct survey of various water sheets and to ascertain its suitability for fish culture,

(2) to make annual order of baby fish required for the stocking programme of the district from other districts,

(3) to rear the baby fish brought from Calcutta in nursery tanks up to fingerling stage and transplant the stock in perennial tanks and reservoirs,

(4) to encourage and persuade the fishermen and other organizations like the village panchayats and the municipalities to undertake the piscicultural activity on scientific basis and to explain the merits and advantages of undertaking the carp culture,

(5) to assist and to encourage the fishermen in organising co-operatives of fishermen among themselves,

(6) to give technical guidance in securing loan and subsidy from the Government and in purchasing fishery requisites such as nylon twine, boats, fishhooks, various types of floats, etc.,

(7) to conduct auction of fishing rights of tanks and rivers giving preference to the fishing community and registered fisherman's co-operative societies,

(8) to conduct netting in departmental tanks and to arrange to sell fish in the market at the rates stipulated by the Government,

(9) to carry out induced breeding experiments on major carps in getting baby fish so as to avoid any need of importing baby fish from Calcutta, and

(10) to co-ordinate the work with other departments so as to carry out the departmental programme smoothly.

The fieldman who assists the pisciculturist has to (1) supervise the work of the fishermen appointed by the department, (2) look after the management of carp fry and the management of nurseries, (3) carry out transplantation of fingerlings from nurseries to various tanks and to conduct netting in departmental tanks and arrange for the marketing of fish, (4) collect information about fish and fisheries in the district, (5) collect the lease arrears from the lease holders, (6) collect statistical data regarding fish in the market, (7) allot new varieties of fish to the aquarium maintained by the department, and (8) give wide publicity of the auction of the tanks to the villages in the vicinity of those tanks.

The departmental fishermen have to knit nets required by the department, carry out netting in nurseries and transplantation and exploitation work in department tanks, sell fish in the market and supervise nurseries and tanks maintained for demonstration and experimental purposes.

The survey of the Godavari was undertaken by the department in 1955 with a view to finding out spawning grounds of economical varieties of fish like major carp, etc. All the Government tanks, ponds, *nallahs* and the Godavari have been acquired from the Revenue department and tanks measuring about 10,117 hectares (25,000 acres) have been surveyed. The scheme has already been extended to irrigation tanks. Fishery activities like stocking have been started in Kedarnath tank. All the tanks are auctioned by the department every year. The fishing rights in the portion of the Godavari are given on lease to the Fishermen's Co-operative Society, Nanded. Fishing rights on the river Penganga have been given to the Fishermen's Co-operative Society, Gondwadga. The revenue realised by way of auctioning the fishing rights during 1956-57 to 1961-62 was as follows:—

Year	Rs.	Year	Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1956-57	1,992	1960-61	5,323
1957-58	3,271	1961-62	3,282
1959-60	2,640	..	..

CHAPTER 13. Other Departments. Fisheries. Organisation.

The following are the figures of the departmental netting during 1956-57 to 1961-62:—

Year		Departmental netting in Lbs.	Kg.	Year		Departmental netting in Lbs.	Kg.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(1)		(2)	(3)
1956-57 ..	..	Nil	..	1959-60	..	3,131	1,420·197
1957-58 ..	..	999	453·139	1960-61	..	2,324	1,054·148
1958-59 ..	..	1,280	580·598	1961-62	..	2,121	962·069

The revenue realised by sale of fish during 1959-60 was Rs. 441.21. The same went up to Rs. 1,112.10 in 1961-62 and Rs. 1,272.75 in 1962-63.

In monsoon season all the suitable sheets of water are stocked with fingerlings of fast growing varieties of fishes, such as major carps. Formerly, they were being stocked with fingerlings of local varieties of fishes like *labeo fimbriatus, Barbus sarama*, etc. During the years 1956—58 about 11,000 fingerlings of *labeo fimbriatus* were collected from Godavari river and stocked in various tanks of Nanded district. In addition to this 10,000 *Murrel* fingerlings were also collected and stocked in tanks as the *Murrel* culture was very prominent in these areas.

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation.

State Transport. Historical Background

The passenger transport services in Hyderabad were nationalised by the ex-Nizam State in 1932. The State Transport (Marathwada), Aurangabad came into existence as a result of the trifurcation of the erstwhile Hyderabad State, which was one of the pioneers in the field of public road transport, first in collaboration with the Railways and then as a separate Government department. After the reorganisation of States in November 1956, the operations in the Marathwada region were looked after by a separate department under the erstwhile Government of Bombay, called the "Transferred Road Transport Undertakings Department". With effect from July 1, 1961, the Transferred Road Transport Undertakings Department was abolished and the State Transport (Marathwada), Aurangabad, alongwith the State Transport Services in the Vidarbha region, were amalgamated with the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation and the reorganised corporation was named as the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation.

Organisation

For the sake of administrative convenience the State is divided into various divisions. The officer-in-charge of Aurangabad division is designated as the Divisional Controller and is an officer belonging to the cadre of class I service. He is immediately

Other Departments.

STATE TRANSPORT. Organisation.

under the control of the General Manager who is the administrative head of Central Office and is assisted by the following departments and branches, *viz.*, (1) Administration, (2) Traffic, (3) Mechanical Engineering, (4) Accounts and Audit, (5) Statistics, (6) Security, (7) Stores, (8) Civil Engineering, (9) Secretarial, (10) Legal, and (11) Central workshop.

The head of the division is responsible for the operations in Aurangabad division and is assisted by 13 Class II Officers who are charged with the following functional responsibilities:—

Administration and Traffic.—The Divisional Traffic Officer is in charge of all matters relating to the traffic and operation and the Labour Officer, looks after all matters relating to labour relations with the administration. Matters relating to publicity in the division are also looked after by the Labour Officer.

Accounts and Statistics.—These branches have three officers, namely, the Accounts Officer, the Divisional Auditor and the Divisional Statistician.

Technical.—The Divisional Mechanical Engineer is in charge of mechanical engineering activities and is assisted by the Divisional Works Superintendent. Besides, the Depot Managers look after the working of the respectivedepots in their jurisdiction in the division.

Operations.

By the end of December 1962, the Nanded Depot had 52 vehicles operating on 33 routes. The Aurangabad Division of which Nanded district forms a part was holding 289 vehicles plying on 166 routes. The vehicles put on road have, on an average, a seating capacity of 43.6, excluding the seats for the driver and the conductor. The average daily mileage operated by these vehicles during December 1962 was 36,309, carrying, on an average, 52,557 passengers per day.

The light and heavy repairs of the buses are carried out at the Divisional Workshop situated at Aurangabad. Further, after the operation of every 12,000 miles the vehicles are routed by the depots to the Divisional Workshop for preventive maintenance, In addition a number of depot workshops are situated at each of the following places for daily maintenance of vehicles, *viz.*, Aurangabad (62)* Latur (31), Nanded (52). Bhir (29), Jalna (25), Jintur (20), Osmanabad (25) and Purli (21). Regular daily and weekly servicing, weekly and 4,000 miles docking for maintenance are carried out in these depots.

Amenities.

The Corporation has provided the following amenities in the district so far. A temporary bus-station is provided at Nanded. The bus-station is also provided with a refreshment room, bookstall and pan-shops. A number of wayside shelters are also provided at Ardhapur, Balapur, Kandhar, Naigaon, Killari, Khallat.

*The number of vehicles attached to each of these depots is given in brackets.

CHAPTER 13.
Other Departments.
STATE TRANSPORT.
Amenities.

Janapuri, Sonkhed, Loha, Malegaon, Warranga, Mahalgaon, Kanergaon, Hadgaon and Barar-Sivda in the district for the convenience of the travelling public.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

FOREST.
Organisation.

The Chief Conservator of Forests is the head of the Forest department of the State and has his headquarters at Poona. For administrative convenience the State has been divided into six circles, each placed in charge of a Conservator of Forests. The Divisional Forest Officer, Nanded, with his headquarters at Nanded exercises administrative control over the forests in the district. His jurisdiction also extends over the forests in Parbhani district. The Divisional Forest Officer has under him Range Forest Officers who are in charge of small executive charge called Ranges. Ranges are sub-divided into Rounds in charge of Round Officers or Foresters and Rounds into Beats in charge of Beat Guards.

Prior to the reorganisation of States in 1956, Nanded Forest Division was included in the Northern Circle of Hyderabad State. After the merger of the Marathwada region consisting of the five districts of Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad in the then Bombay State, this division was attached to Amravati Circle, but was subsequently transferred to Poona Circle when the circles in the Bombay State were reconstituted in 1958.

The Divisional Forest Officer is directly responsible for the exploitation and regeneration of forests according to sanctioned working plans and other orders. It is his duty to conduct sales, enter into contracts, supply materials to departments and the public, realise revenue and control expenditure under instructions from the Conservator of Forests. He has also to deal with forest offence cases and has powers to compound the same. In short, he is responsible for the over all administration and management of forests within his jurisdiction.

The Range Forest Officer is in executive charge of his Range. With the assistance of the Round Officers and Beat Guards he carries on the work prescribed by the Divisional Forest Officer. Marking of trees, sowing, planting and other silvicultural operations of forest trees, investigation of forest offences, supervision over removal of forest produce by purchasers, right holders and issue of transit passes and permits constitute his main duties.

Round Forest Officer's duties include protection of forests in their rounds, investigation of forest offences, issue of forest transit passes and permits, collection of revenue in the form of grazing fees and compensation in forest offence cases and supervision over Forest Guards. He is the agent through whom the Range Forest Officer gets his work done in the Round.

FOREST.

Organisation.

In 1960-61, in Nanded district, forests occupied an area of 1,22,858.218 hectares (3,03,589 acres). Of these reserved forests comprised 67,871,912 hectares (1,67,715 acres), protected forests 5,387.180 hectares (13,312 acres) and unclassified forest 49,599.126 hectares (1,22,562 acres). The tahsils of Kinwat, Bhokar and Hadgaon are the most thickly forested areas and account for 95 per cent of the forests of the district.

Functions.

The main functions of the Forest department are exploitation, regeneration and protection of forests according to sanctioned working plans, conduct of sale, entering into contracts and supply of material to Government departments and public.

Regeneration and Maintenance.

As the trees are felled and area cleared of forest growth, it is regenerated with fresh crops. Great care is required to be taken against damages caused by man, animal, insects and other pests, against adverse climatic influences asd other inanimate agencies.

Fires cause wholesale destruction of forests and to protect forests against the danger of fires, co-operation of the public is required. This is generally secured through the influence and the authority of the village headman. To avert the fires spreading in the forests shrubbery growth along road sides and paths is cleared and other precautionary measures like fire tracing and early burning are taken by the department in good time. Rigid patrolling and vigilant watch against unauthorised felling and removal of forest produce by villagers are resorted to. The offenders are appropriately dealt with under the law. Prompt measures are also taken to protect the forests against pests and other insects.

Exploitation.

Forests are exploited according to working plans. The produce is mainly divided into two classes, major forest produce and minor forest produce. The former class includes timber, firewood and charcoal whereas the latter includes timbru leaves, gums, moha seeds, fodder grass, rosha grass, charoli and *biba* fruits, etc.

In case of major forest produce coupes are formed and exploited annually. These are advertised and sold by public auction. The minor forest products are also sold in auction. During the period from 1957-58 to 1960-61 the average annual receipts from the sale of minor and major forest produce were Rs. 7,49,000.

CHAPTER 14—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government

INTRODUCTION.

THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT vests in various statutory bodies such as the Zilla Parishad, the panchayat samitis, the municipalities and the village panchayats. These institutions have progressed in three directions. Firstly, from partially elected and nominated bodies they have become fully elective. Secondly, their franchise has gone on widening from restricted franchise based on property and other qualifications, to universal adult franchise, which is the widest possible limit. Thirdly, wider and wider powers have come to be conferred on these institutions.

The power to control and supervise these institutions is vested in the Divisional Commissioner, under the Bombay Village Sanitation Act (I of 1892); the Bombay District Vaccination Act; the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956; the Bombay Local Fund Audit Act, 1930; the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958; the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, and various other orders of Government promulgated from time to time.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The Hyderabad District Municipalities Act (XVII of 1956) which embodied all the provisions of the enactment regarding city and town municipalities came into effect from August 11, 1956[1]. There are 11 municipalities in the district at Nanded, Mudkhed, Kundalwadi, Kandhar, Kinwat, Deglur, Dharmabad, Umri, Hadgaon, Mukhed and Biloli. The Government is empowered under the Act to declare any town with a population of 15,000 and above to be a city municipality and a town with population between 5,000 and 15,000 to be a town municipality. All the municipalities in the district were governed under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956 up to the implementation of the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965.

The State Government have powers to include any local area adjacent thereto within the limits of the municipality or exclude any local area included in a municipality by issue of notification in the official gazette which is generally done in consultation with the municipal committee concerned. The term of office of

---

[1]. The date of the publication of the Act, in the *ex*-Hyderabad Gazette No. 182, dated August 1956.

a municipality is for three years and could be extended by Government to four years under special circumstances. Each city municipality has to establish a municipal committee having authority over the municipality and each town municipality has to form a town committee having control over the town municipality. A few seats are reserved for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, their precise number being determined by Government on considering the population of such castes or tribes in the municipal area.

Councillors from among themselves elect a President and a Vice-President for every municipality. The President presides over the meetings of the Committee, keeps watch over the executive administration of the Committee and directs the stoppage or execution of the work or act which is necessary for the service or safety of the public and orders incurring of such expenditure on such work from the municipal fund subject to the approval of the Committee.

The Vice-President of the Committee presides over the meetings of the Committee in the absence of the President, exercises powers and performs the duties of the President pending the latter's election or in the case of President's continuous absence from office for more than 15 days.

Each municipality is headed by an executive officer appointed by the competent authority and discharges his duties according to the provisions of the Act. He has to carry out instructions issued by Government from time to time.

The principal duties of the executive officer are—

(1) to maintain and supervise registers and accounts of the Committee;

(2) to carry out decisions and resolutions of the Committee;

(3) to advise the Committee regarding the laws applicable to any particular case;

(4) to prepare budget estimates and to submit them to the Committee, to make requisition by written notice or give such written consent or permission, grant such licences, issue such orders and exercise all such powers as may vest in a municipal committee under any provision of the Act;

(5) to suspend, withhold or withdraw any licenses so granted;

(6) to receive, recover and credit fees payable for such licenses and permissions granted by him to the municipal fund; and

(7) to make appointments to the posts, the monthly salary of which does not exceed Rs. 30.

The functions of the Committee are divided into two categories, *viz*., obligatory and optional. All matters essential for the health, safety, convenience and well-being of the people fall under the former category, while those which are not considered absolutely essential fall under the latter category.

Obligatory duties of the municipality are—

(a) lighting public streets, public places and public buildings;

(b) watering public places and streets;

(c) extinguishing fires and protecting life and property when fires occur;

(d) cleansing public streets and places;

(e) regulating and abating offensive or dangerous trades or practices;

(f) securing or removing dangerous buildings and places and reclaiming unhealthy localities;

(g) acquiring, maintaining, changing and regulating places for the disposal of the dead;

(h) constructing, altering and maintaining public streets, culverts, municipal boundary marks, markets, slaughter-houses, latrines, privies, urinals, drain sewers, drainage works, sewage works, baths, washing places, drinking water tanks, fountains, wells, dams and the like;

(i) obtaining adequate supply of water for preventing danger to the health of inhabitants and domestic animals;

(j) naming the streets and numbering of the houses;

(k) registering births and deaths;

(l) carrying out public vaccinations;

(m) providing suitable accommodation for calves, cows or buffaloes required within the municipality for the supply of animal lymph;

(n) taking such measures as may be required to prevent the outbreak, spread or recurrence of any infectious disease;

(o) establishing and maintaining public hospitals and dispensaries and providing medical relief;

(p) providing special medical aid and accommodation for the sick at the time of outbreak of any infectious disease;

(q) destruction of vermins causing danger and destruction of stray dogs;

(r) giving relief and establishing relief works at the time of scarcity; and

(s) establishing and maintaining homes and child welfare centres.

Optional functions of the municipality are as under:—

(a) constructing houses for persons belonging to lower income group and for any class of servants employed by the committee;

(b) constructing and maintaining houses for orphans, beggars, cripples and destitutes;

(c) regulating lodging houses, camping grounds and rest houses;

(d) organising, maintaining or managing transport facilities for the conveyance of the public or goods;

(e) establishing and maintaining public libraries, museums and art galleries;

(f) laying out new public streets;

(g) furthering educational objects;

(h) constructing, establishing and maintaining public parks, gardens, *dharmashalas* etc., for the public;

(i) planting and maintaining road-side and other trees; and

(j) establishing and maintaining a farm or a factory for the disposal of the sewage.

Municipal taxation may consist of the following items—

(1) rate on buildings and lands;

(2) tax on all or any vehicles, boats or animals used for riding, draught or burden;

(3) toll on vehicles other than motor vehicles;

(4) octroi on animals and goods;

(5) tax on dogs;

(6) general or special water rate or both;

(7) lighting tax;

(8) tax on pilgrims;

(9) tax on entertainment;

(10) tax on transfer of immovable property; and

(11) tax on professions, trades, etc.

The rules regarding levy of such taxes prescribing the maximum and minimum rates therefore have been framed. Although many taxes are framed by the municipalities yet in case they face deficit, their incomes are supplemented by Government grants of both recurring and non-recurring nature. The Collector, the Director of Municipal Administration, and the State Government exercise control over the municipalities. The Government and any other competent authority authorised by Government have powers to suspend the execution of any resolution passed by the Committee or prohibit the doing of any act by it which is considered to be in contravention of or in excess of powers conferred upon by the Act or is likely to lead to the breach of

public peace, provided that a reasonable time and opportunities are afforded to the Committee to show cause why action should not be taken to suspend the resolution.

If the Government is satisfied that a Committee has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under the Act, it may direct the Director to fix a period for the performance of that duty. If such an order is now complied with within the stipulated time the Government may direct its performance and require the Committee to pay the expenses incurred for the same. If in the opinion of Government, a Committee persistently makes default or is not competent to perform its duties or exceeds or abuses its powers, it may either dissolve the Committee or supersede it for a specific period.

The following table gives the information regarding the municipalities in Nanded district.

TABLE No. 1

LIST OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES IN NANDED DISTRICT

Name of Municipality	Date of Establishment	Area	Total elected members	Number of Councillors		Population
				Reserved seats for women	Reserved seats for Scheduled Castes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) Nanded ..	1935 ..	6·5	34	3	4	81,087
(2) Mudkhed ..	1945 ..	5·0	11	1	2	6,601
(3) Kundalwadi ..	1356(F). ..	0·58	15	2	1	8,761
(4) Kandhar ..	1350(F.) ..	2·0	12	1	1	6,630
(5) Dharmabad ..	1948 ..	3·0	15	1	1	9,917
(6) Umri ..	1951 ..	3·2	10	1	2	4,443
(7) Deglur ..	1345(F.) ..	2·0	15	2	1	14,636
(8) Hadgaon ..	1354 (F.) ..	1·0	10	1	2	5,522
(9) Biloli ..	1954 ..	1·0	10	1	1	4,440
(10) Mukhed ..	1938 ..	N.A.	12	1	1	6,610
(11) Kinwat ..	1946 ..	..	10	1	1	7,221

ZILLA PARISHAD.
Historical Background.

In ancient India, it was a tradition to establish self-governing bodies in villages. These bodies had freedom and autonomy in governing the village institutions. The British rule revived this system by giving people representation in local bodies.

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

After the reorganisation of the erstwhile Bombay State, the Village Panchayats Act was passed in 1958 under the provisions of which a village panchayat mandal was set up for every district.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

Historical Background.

With the achievement of Independence, social advancement and adherence to planned economy, community development programmes and national extension service schemes were introduced with a view to improving the lot of rural populace. But the Government soon realised that the progress of the rural development was not commensurate with their expectations and it was mainly ascribed to the non-participation of the villagers in the implementation of developmental schemes although the trend could be noticed among the masses for more developmental activities. To investigate into the causes of such a state of affairs, the Government appointed a Committee called, the "Balwantrai Mehta Committee". The Committee was of the view that the Government was not successful in attracting the leadership of masses into developmental programmes because self-governing institutions did not take particular interest in such work. The Committee hence recommended the decentralisation of power and responsibility at the lower level. It, therefore, suggested that responsibility for such regional and local development work should be assigned to such local bodies at the district level with the Government accepting the role of guiding, supervising and planning from the higher level and making available the required resources and so on. It recommended the formation of local bodies on par with the Block Development Committees to be named as Panchayat Samitis and at district level a District Committee, to be called as Zilla Parishad. Thus the Village Panchayat, the Panchayat Samiti and the Zilla Parishad became the three responsible functionaries in the decentralisation of power. These bodies are entrusted with the implementation of developmental schemes.

Accordingly, the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act was passed in 1961. The Act provides for the establishment of the Zilla Parishad at a district level and Panchayat Samitis in rural areas and to assign them the functioning of local government. The Act also envisages to entrust the execution of certain works and schemes in the State Five-Year Plans to such local bodies. It also provides for the decentralisation of powers and functions with the definite object of promoting the development of democratic institutions. Under section 100 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, it shall be the duty of the Zilla Parishad so far as the district fund at its disposal will allow, to make regional provision within the district with respect to all or any of the subjects enumerated in the first schedule as amended from time to time under sub-section (2) (in the Act referred to as District List), and to execute or maintain works of developmental schemes in the district relating to any such subjects.

Among other things, the Zilla Parishad has been empowered under the same section 100—

(1) to make provision for carrying out within the district any other work or measure which is likely to promote the health, safety, education, comfort, convenience, social or economic, or cultural well-being of the inhabitants of the district;

(2) to endeavour to develop planned development of the district by utilising to the maximum extent local resources and for that purpose, prepare annual and long-term plans, regard being had to the plans already prepared by the Panchayat Samitis;

(3) to make provisions for any public reception, ceremony or entertainment within the district or to contribute towards gathering sponsored by it in the district subject to the rules, made by the State Government in this behalf;

(4) to carry out the directions given or orders issued from time to time by the State Government and to provide adequate funds for purposes or measures to be undertaken for the amelioration of the conditions of the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and any socially and educationally backward classes and in particular, in the removal of untouchability;

(5) to perform such duties and functions as are entrusted to it under any other law for the time being in force;

(6) to incur expenditure outside the district on any matter in relation to any of the purposes of this Act, such matters being of interest to the residents of the district;

(7) to make adequate arrangements and provisions for payment to its councillors, members of the Panchayat Samitis, members of Standing Committee, Subjects Committees and any other Committee, expenses incurred in travelling for the purpose of business of the Zilla Parishad in accordance with the rules made by the State Government in this behalf;

(8) to contribute to any fund sponsored by Government to meet any calamity affecting the public in any part of India;

(9) to exercise general supervision and control over the work of the Chief Executive Officer subject to the provisions of this Act;

(10) to undertake upon such terms and conditions, as may be agreed upon, the construction, the maintenance or repairs of any work, or the management of any institution on behalf of the Central or State Government, or any other local authority, or any Court-of-Wards under the provisions of section 102 of the Act;

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

Historical Background.

(11) to compromise (vide section 105), in respect of any suit instituted by or against it, or in respect of any claim arising out of any contract entered into by or on behalf of it under this Act, for such sum of money or other compensation as it shall deem sufficient;

(12) to pay compensation out of the District Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise, in good faith, of any of the powers vested in it, in its Committees or in Panchayat Samitis and in the presiding authorities, officers and servants by or under this Act.

Duties during Famine.

Where the State Government, during any year, has declared any area as a famine stricken or an area of acute scarcity, and has granted suspension or remission of land revenue, according to the scale prescribed by the State Government in this behalf, under the relevant code or where distress is caused by flood or other natural calamity in any area, it shall be the duty of the Zilla Parishad having jurisdiction over the area to undertake relief operations in such area either by grant of gratuitous relief in the form of doles of money or through expenditure on such public works or such preventive or remedial measures as may be specified by the State Government in the directive (vide rule 107 of the Act).

Powers and Functions.

In what follows are described in brief the powers and functions of the President, the Vice President and other official and non-official authorities of the Zilla Parishad.

President.

The President shall—

(*a*) convene, preside at, and conduct meetings of the Zilla Parishad;

(*b*) have access to the records of the Zilla Parishad;

(*c*) discharge all duties imposed, and exercise all the powers conferred on him by or under this Act;

(*d*) watch over the financial and executive administration of the Zilla Parishad and submit to the Zilla Parishad all questions connected therewith which shall appear to him to require its orders: and

(*e*) exercise administrative supervision and control over the Chief Executive Officer for securing implementation of resolutions or decisions of the Zilla Parishad or of the Standing Committee, or of any Subjects Committee, or of any Panchayat Samiti.

The President may in cases of emergency direct the execution or suspension or stoppage of any work or the doing of any act which requires the sanction of the Zilla Parishad or any authority thereof, and immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing such work or doing such act shall be paid from the District fund:

Provided that, he shall report forthwith the action taken under this section, and the full reasons thereof to the Zilla Parishad, the Standing Committee and the appropriate Subjects Committee at their next meetings and the Zilla Parishad, or the Committee may amend or annul the direction made by the President.

Vice-President.

The Vice-President shall—

(*a*) in the absence of the President, preside at the meetings of the Zilla Parishad ;

(*b*) exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of the President as the President from time to time may, subject to the rules made by the State Government in this behalf, delegates to him by an order in writing ; and

(*c*) pending the election of a President, or during the absence of the President, exercise the powers and perform the duties of the President.

The Zilla Parishad has appointed one Standing Committee and six Subjects Committees, *viz.*, (i) Finance Committee, (ii) Works Committee, (iii) Agriculture Committee, (iv) Co-operation Committee, (v) Education Committee and (vi) Health Committee.

Chairman of Standing Committee or Subjects Committees.

1. Subject to the provisions of the Act, and the rules made thereunder by the State Government:—

(*a*) the Chairman of the Standing Committee or a Subjects Committee shall—

(i) convene, preside at and conduct meetings of the Committee ; and

(ii) have access to the records of the Committee ;

(*b*) the Chairman of any such Committee may, in relation to subjects allotted to the Committee—

(i) call for any information, return, statement, account, or report from any officer employed by or holding office under the Zilla Parishad or any servant thereof ; and

(ii) enter on and inspect any immoveable property occupied by the Zilla Parishad or any institution under the control and management of the Zilla Parishad or any work or development scheme in progress undertaken by the Zilla Parishad or under its direction:

Provided that, the Chairman of the Standing Committee in relation to any subject allotted to any Subjects Committee, also exercise the powers under this clause.

2. The Chairman of the Standing Committee may grant leave of absence for any period exceeding two months, but not exceeding four months, to any officer of Class I Service (other than the Chief Executive Officer) or Class II Service holding office under the Zilla Parishad.

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

Officials.

The Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer, seven Block Development Officers and the heads of the various departments of the Zilla Parishad are the Executive Officers of the Parishad. They are all gazetted officers and their services are transferable by the State Government to other districts. The Chief Executive Officer belongs to the cadre of the Indian Administrative Service and his rank is equal to that of the Collector. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer, is an officer of the rank of the Deputy Collector. The Block Development Officers are Class II officers while the heads of the departments are either Class I or Class II officers.

Chief Executive Officer.

The Chief Executive Officer—

(i) shall lay down the duties of all the officers and servants of or holding office under the Zilla Parishad in accordance with the rules made by the State Government;

(ii) shall be entitled to call for any information, return, statement, account or report from any officer or servant of, or holding office under the Zilla Parishad;

(iii) shall supervise and control the execution of all activities of the Zilla Parishad;

(iv) shall have custody of all papers and documents connected with the proceedings of meetings of the Zilla Parishad and of its committees (excluding Panchayat Samitis);

(v) shall draw and disburse money out of the District Fund;

(vi) shall exercise supervision and control over the acts of officers and servants holding office under the Zilla Parishad in matters of executive administration and those relating to accounts and records of the Zilla Parishad;

(vii) shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Zilla Parishad or any of its Committee (including any Panchayat Samiti);

(viii) any of the powers conferred or duties or functions imposed upon or vested in the Chief Executive Officer by or under the Act, may also be exercised, performed or discharged under the control of the Chief Executive Officer and subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as he may think fit to lay down, by any officer or servant holding office under the Zilla Parishad to whom the Chief Executive Officer generally or specially empowers by order in writing. All such orders of the Chief Executive Officer shall, however, be laid before the President, the Standing Committee and the relevant Subjects Committees for information;

(ix) he shall assess and give his opinion confidentially every year on the work of the officers of Class I Service and Class II Service holding office under the Zilla Parishad; forward them

to such authorities as may be prescribed by the State Government and lay down the procedure for writing such reports about the work of officers and servants of Class III service and Class IV service under the Zilla Parishad.

Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

The Deputy Chief Executive Officer shall be the Secretary, *ex-officio*, of the Zilla Parishad as well as the Standing Committee.[1]

Block Development Officer.

The Block Development Officer—

(i) shall have the custody of all papers and documents connected with the proceedings of meetings of the Panchayat Samiti ;

(ii) shall be the Secretary, *ex-officio*, of the Panchayat Samiti ;[2]

(iii) shall, subject to the general order of the Chief Executive Officer, grant leave of absence to officer or servant of Class III service or of Class IV service of the Zilla Parishad working under the Panchayat Samiti ;

(iv) shall call for any information, return, statement, account, report, or explanation from any of the officers or servants working under the Panchayat Samiti ;

(v) shall draw and disburse money out of the grant or rents payable to the Panchayat Samiti under sections 185 and 188 ;

(vi) shall, in relation to the works and development schemes to be undertaken from the block grants, exercise such powers of sanctioning acquisition of property, sale or transfer thereof as may be specified by the State Government.

Heads of departments.

(1) Every head of the department of the Zilla Parishad may, in respect of works and development schemes pertaining to his department, accord technical sanction thereto.

(2) He shall assess and give his opinion confidentially every year on the work of officers of Class II service working in his department and shall forward them to the Chief Executive Officer.

(3) The head of department, specified in this behalf, shall be the Secretary, *ex-officio*, of such Subjects Committees as the Zilla Parishad may direct (*vide* section 80 of the Act).

Commissioner's Powers to Control Zilla Parishad.

The Commissioner of the Division has supervisory powers over the Zilla Parishad. He has authority to check any extravagance in the Zilla Parishad administration. This direct link between the Divisional Commissioner and the Zilla Parishad implies that the Chief Executive Officer is responsible to the Divisional Commissioner in matters of Zilla Parishad administration in general Under the provisions of the Act, the Chief Executive Officer is the appointing authority and has complete administrative control

[1]. Sections 9 and 79 of the Act.
[2]. Section 57 of the Act.

Commissioner's Powers to Control Zilla Parishad.

over the members of the district services. He has, however, to seek guidance from the Commissioner concerned whenever such need arises. The Divisional Commissioner is also expected to bring about a proper co-ordination between the regional heads, the Collector of the district and other officers working under him on the one hand and the Chief Executive Officer and officers posted under the Zilla Parishad on the other hand. The regional heads of departments and the Divisional Commissioner play a vital role in not only accelerating the tempo of development work already undertaken but also induce and guide the Parishad, Subjects Committees and Panchayat Samitis to take up new schemes to expand the scope of the existing ones.

Administrative Organisation.

The Nanded Zilla Parishad started functioning from 1st May, 1962 with the coming into force of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961. The Parishad consists of 47 members.

The Standing Committee of the Parishad and the six Subjects Committees control the various departments of the Parishad as detailed below: —

Subject Committee	*Department Controlled.*
Standing Committee ..	General Administration.
Finance	Finance.
Education	Education.
Co-operation ..	Co-operation.
Agriculture	Agriculture.
Works	Works.
Health	Public Health.

In what follows is given in brief the functioning of various departments of the Zilla Parishad.

General Administration Department.

The General Administration department deals with non-technical matters such as establishment, revenue, panchayats, social welfare and planning. The General Administration department is controlled and directed by the Standing Committee of the Zilla Parishad. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer is its Secretary and heads the General Administration department. He is assisted by an Administrative Officer, a Revenue Officer, a Social Welfare Officer, and two Area Organisers for tribal welfare. The Social Welfare section of the department is in charge of Social Welfare Officer. He is entrusted with the work of implementation of various schemes for the uplift and welfare of the backward classes. The amelioration of the backward classes is sought by granting them various financial and educational concessions through cultural activities.

CHAPTER 14. Local Self-Government. ZILLA PARISHAD. Administrative Organisation. *General Administration Department.*

Community Development Programme.—At present all the eight tahsils of the district are covered under this programme The following table shows the expenditure incurred in various blocks at various stages:—

TABLE No 2

Name (1)	Stage (2)	Expenditure (3)
		Rs. in lakhs
(1) Kandhar	I	24·00
(2) Biloli	II	30·00
(3) Hadgaon	I	18·00
(4) Nanded	I	12·00
(5) Mukhed	I	12·00
(6) Bhokar	II	5·00
(7) Deglur	II	5·00
(8) Kinwat	II	5·00
(9) Nanded	II	5·00
(10) Tribal Development Block	I	24·00
(11) Tribal Development Block, Sindkhed	II	17·40

Finance Department.

The Finance department of the Zilla Parishad is headed by the Chief Accounts and Finance Officer. The department is divided into four sections, *viz.*, (1) accounts, (2) audit, (3) budget and (4) stores. Each section is headed by a Head Accountant or by a Deputy Accountant. The Finance department controls the expenditure and financial activities of the Parishad. The accounts of the Zilla Parishad are subject to audit by the Audit Officer of the Local Fund Audit Department.

A Local Fund called District Fund has been created in the district. The following amounts are paid into it: (1) the balances of the local fund of the *ex*-District Local Board and the *ex*-District School Board; (2) the net proceeds of the cesses in the district authorised by section 146; (3) the balance of the amount of the tax on professions, trades, callings and employments; (4) all rents and profits accruing from the property (including ferries) vested in the Zilla Parishad; (5) the proceeds of the tolls on roads, and bridges vested in the Zilla Parishad; (6) all sums received by the Zilla Parishad for the execution of or from taxation under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961; (7) the interest on the sale-proceeds of any securities held by the Zilla Parishad; (8) the receipts on account of charities and trusts placed under the management of the Zilla Parishad; (9) all grants, loans, assignments and contributions made by the

CHAPTER 14. Local Self-Government. ZILLA PARISHAD. Administrative Organisation. *Finance Department.*

State Government; (10) all grants, loans and contributions made for Panchayat Samitis or institutions or persons which are to be paid through the Zilla Parishad by the State Government; (11) all sums paid by the Government to Zilla Parishad to meet the expenditure towards the performance of any agency functions; (12) all amounts received from persons for supplying or providing services, facilities, benefits or amenities; (13) all sums realised by way of penalties, otherwise than by way of a fine in a criminal case, and (14) other miscellaneous sources.

The main source of the income of the Zilla Parishad is financial assistance received from the State Government in the forms of various grants enumerated below:—

(1) 70 per cent of the amount of the ordinary land revenue including non-agricultural assessment realised during the previous revenue year from lands within the limits of the district (*vide* section 180).

(2) An equalisation grant equal to the difference between the amount arrived at on the basis of rupees two per capita of the population according to 1961 Census and the amount paid to the Zilla Parishad under section 180.

(3) 75 per cent of the expenditure incurred in respect of certain specific works and development schemes transferred to the Zilla Parishad. The grant is known as purposive grant.

(4) An establishment grant equal to 75 per cent of the average annual cost on account of the salaries and allowances of the staff of the State Government transferred to the Zilla Parishad to be appointed in the district, technical service, Class III and the District Service, Class III and IV.

(5) *Deficit Adjustment Grant.*—The duration of the grant is for the first five years of the Zilla Parishad regime. Thereafter in every succeeding year the grant is to be progressively reduced during the course of the next ten years.

(6) *Local Cess Matching Grant.*—Certain proportion (to be determined by the State Government) of a cess on land revenue collected at a rate in excess of the minimum prescribed by the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961.

(7) *Incentive Grant.*—This grant is to serve as incentive for speedier progress of the developmental activities of the Zilla Parishad.

(8) *Grants for Plan Schemes.*—These grants are meant for works and developmental schemes included in the development plan of the State and related to any subject included in the district list.

(9) *Block Grants.*—These grants are to be paid by the State Government through Zilla Parishad to the Blocks for carrying out specific types of works and developmental schemes in the Block area.

(10) Advances to be made through land revenue recoupment fund for the purpose of meeting any deficit in the amount of Land Revenue Grant (the deficit being due to suspension or remission of land revenue).

(11) Grant-in-aid approximately equal to the extra stamp duty realised under section 1 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, in respect of the properties situated within the jurisdiction of the Zilla Parishad.

(12) Sums paid by the State Government to meet expenditure on account of the execution or maintenance of the works or developmental schemes entrusted to the Zilla Parishad by the State Government on agency basis (*vide* section 123).

(13) *Other sources of income.*—Taxes, fees, etc.

(i) Income on account of local cess.

(ii) Income by way of cess not exceeding 19 paise per rupee of a water rate leviable under the provisions of the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879 (*vide* section 146).

(iii) Income by way of the following taxes levied by the Zilla Parishad—

(*a*) tax on persons carrying on any profession, trade, calling or employment within the limits of the district;

(*b*) a general water tax;

(*c*) a tax on public entertainment and amusement;

(*d*) a pilgrim tax;

(*e*) a special tax on lands and buildings.

The estimated budget of Nanded Zilla Parishad for the year 1962-1963, was—

Revenue Side :	Rs.
(1) Land Revenue Grant	18,20,000
(2) Purposive Grant	36,65,616
(3) Agency Functions	99,427
(4) Establishment Grant	7,01,601
(5) Deficit adjustment Grant	6,00,000
(6) Plan Grant	8,97,624
(7) Block Grant	23,22,995
Total ..	1,01,07,263

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

Administrative Organisation.

Finance Department.

Other Sources :		Rs.
(1) Local Cess	..	5,15,900
(2) Other taxes and fees	..	4,580
(3) Interest	..	15,000
(4) Education	..	7,500
(5) Agriculture	..	5,290
(6) Animal Husbandry	..	4,000
(7) Industries	..	1,400
(8) Works Department	..	24,447
(9) Miscellaneous	..	2,000
Total	..	5,80,117
Total Revenue	..	1,06,87,380
Debt Section	..	93,160
Deficit	..	3,05,902
Grand Total	..	1,10,86,442

The estimated expenditure during the year 1962-63 was as below:—

		Rs.
(1) Honoraria, etc., to President	..	90,600
(2) General Administration	..	7,22,186
(3) Education	..	33,67,341
(4) Medical	..	1,34,524
(5) Public Health	..	2,92,707
(6) Ayurved	..	77,957
(7) Agriculture	..	1,71,310
(8) Animal Husbandry	..	1,32,824
(9) Forest	..	2,500
(10) Social Welfare	..	5,98,593
(11) Co-operation	..	14,000
(12) Industries	..	20,867
(13) Community Development	..	26,47,995
(14) Miscellaneous Departments	..	500
(15) Buildings and Communications	..	20,64,931
(16) Public Health Engineering	..	65,724
(17) Irrigation	..	1,69,000
(18) Pension	..	9,500
(19) Miscellaneous	..	2,31,985
(20) Loans and Advances	..	2,71,498
Total Expenditure	..	1,10,86,442

Agriculture Department.

The Agricultural Development Officer is in-charge of agricultural activities in Nanded district. For technical matters he is responsible to the Superintending Agricultural Officer, Aurangabad Division and for administrative purposes he works under

Administrative Organisation.
Agriculture Department.

the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. However, the work is looked after by the District Agricultural Officer. The District Agricultural Officer is assisted by three Agricultural Officers and one Agricultural Supervisor at the headquarters. The three Agricultural Officers at the headquarters are in-charge of the office and technical matters, taluka seed multiplication farms and the *kharif* and *rabi* campaigns, respectively. The Agricultural Officer with two agricultural assistants looks after the plant protection activities. Besides, two agricultural assistants at the headquarters assist the Director Agricultural Officer in compost making and sugarcane development. The soil conservation programme in the district is supervised by the Sub-divisional Soil Conservation Officer stationed at Nanded. Besides, various statutory and non-statutory bodies help in the execution of agricultural programmes in the district. They are the District Farmer's Union and the District Land Improvement Board at the district level, the taluka farmer's union at taluka level and village panchayats and village farmer's union at the village level.

The Agriculture Committee of the Zilla Parishad is mainly responsible for the execution of the agricultural development programme in the district. The main activities* of the Agriculture department in the district can be grouped as research, education and development.

The District Animal Husbandry Officer is in-charge of animal husbandry activities of the Zilla Parishad. He is responsible to the Agricultural Development Officer. The animal husbandry activities include treatment of sick animals, castration of scrub bulls, vaccination of animals and poultry against various diseases of livestock and breeding of animals. These are carried out by the Veterinary Officers and stockmen attached to the veterinary dispensaries and institutions in the district allotted to the Zilla Parishad.

There are 8 veterinary dispensaries, 2 branch veterinary dispensaries and 22 veterinary aid centres in the district. In addition there are 10 veterinary aid centres opened by different blocks. There are 94 bulls and 50 cows supplied for the purpose of introducing pure breed animals for upgrading the local breeding in the district. Similarly, the work of breeding of animals by the method of artificial insemination is taken up by each block. Poultry demonstration centres and six small poultry units have been opened for the improvement and development of poultry.

The veterinary dispensaries are located at (1) Nanded, (2) Kandhar, (3) Kinwat, (4) Deglur, (5) Biloli, (6) Bhokar, (7) Hadgaon and (8) Mukhed.

Branch veterinary centres are located at (1) Kalambar and (2) Dharmabad.

---

* Details about various agricultural schemes and their working in the district are given in Chapter 13—"Other Departments".

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

Administrative Organisation.

Agriculture Department.

Veterinary-aid centres are located at Malegaon, Ardhapur, Limbgaon, Mukhed, Loha, Naigaon, Kini, Sindhi, Umri, Tamsa, Himayatnagar, Niwgha, Mantha, Mukramabad, Wai, Islapur, Mandvi, Mahur, Sindkhed, Han·gaon, Shahapur and Mirkhed. Recently 10 veterinary centres have been opened in three blocks as follows: (1) Biloli Block—4, (2) Mukhed Block—2, (3) Kandhar Block—4. In 1961-62, 60.259 cases were treated; 16,255 animals were castrated and 1,69,425 animals and birds were vaccinated. In 1962-63, 55,215 cases were treated, 21,679 animals were castrated and 1,94,629 were vaccinated. Two poultry demonstration centres, one at Nanded and the other at Degular are maintained. These centres sale chicks and hatching eggs. During the 3rd Plan period two cattle breeding centres were established.

Co-operation Department.

The head of the department is the Co-operation and Industries Officer of the Zilla Parishad. He also works as the Secretary of the Co-operation Committee of the Zilla Parishad, which controls the department. Industries and Co-operation department of the Zilla Parishad is composed of the staff transferred to it from the Co-operative department of the State. The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies along with the Co-operative Officers (now termed as extension officers) together with the subordinate staff comprise the department of the Zilla Parishad.

The main activities of the department are—

(1) to register societies functioning outside the municipal areas and having a share capital of less than Rs. 50,000;

(2) to hear appeals from societies on account of non-admission to members;

(3) to execute administrative supervision over them;

(4) to maintain control at the district level over the market committees;

(5) to undertake promotional and developmental activities in the sphere of co-operation and industries;

(6) to establish training institutes and schools and run training-*cum*-production centres.

(7) to grant financial assistance to small-scale and cottage industries, to individual artisan and the industrial co-operatives for purchase of tools and equipment. It may be noted here that the recovery of loans given prior to the formation of Zilla Parishad rests with the department. The distribution of fertilisers to industrial co-operatives, scrutiny of transport claims and the work pertaining to village production programme are also entrusted to the department.

Two new places, Himayatnagar and Kandhar were surveyed for the establishment of market committees and markets have been established in those places.

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.
ZILLA PARISHAD.
Administrative Organisation.
Co-operation Department.

In regard to industries, two training institutes have been established at Nanded. They are (1) Blacksmithy centre and (2) R. A. C. leather centre. A sum of Rs. 80,490 was spent on various schemes pertaining to co-operation and industries in the year 1962-63. There were 1,600 societies out of which 1,500 societies come under the purview of the Zilla Parishad. The staff consists of one Co-operation and Industries Officer assisted by one Co-operation Officer at the district level and 12 extension officers for co-operation and 9 officers for industries at tahsil level.

Education Department.

With the formation of the Zilla Parishad, education has become one of the major and important subjects looked after by the Zilla Parishad. Former bodies such as District School Board, the District Building Committee, the Social Education Committee of the District Development Board and other committees and sub-committees on education have now been abolished and their property transferred to the Zilla Parishad.

Secondary Schools.—There is only one school teaching up to XIth standard, 38 schools up to Xth standard, 11 schools up to IXth standard and 21 schools up to VIIIth standard.

Basic Craft Schools—

Type of School	Number of Schools
Spinning and Weaving ..	54
Agriculture	19
Total ..	73

Primary Schools.—In all there are 36 primary schools for girls in the district of which 35 are under Zilla Parishad and one is a private aided school, besides 19 schools for boys. The total number of students in these schools in 1962-63 was 71,474 of which 54,348 were boys and 17,126 were girls. The total number of scheduled castes students in these schools was 10,158 and scheduled tribes 2,213. There were 9 Urdu medium schools in which there were 2,608 boys and 1,497 girls. In all there were 1,258 pupils under compulsory education of whom 1,038 were boys and 228 were girls.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 24,17,747 of which Rs. 20,94,337 was on salaries of teachers; Rs. 1,59,883 was on school contingencies, equipment, medical services and mid-day meals; and Rs. 1,03,527 on aided schools.

Libraries.—In all there are 51 libraries and circulating libraries in the district.

National Cadet Corps and Auxilliary Cadet Core.—There were 3 National Cadet Corps units and 7 Auxilliary Cadet Core units in the district. In the field of scouting there were 35 group guides.

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

Administrative Organisation.

Public Health Department.

Under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, all responsibilities regarding public health and medical aid in rural areas devolve on the Zilla Parishad With the formation of the Zilla Parishad in 1962, the public health and the medical staff (except that of civil and cottage hospitals) formerly working under the Medical and Public Health Department and the *ex*-district local boards has been transferred to the Zilla Parishad.

The District Health Officer is the head of the Public Health department of the Parishad. He is assisted by an epidemic medical officer, sanitary inspectors, leprosy supervisor, health inspectors and other necessary staff.

The District Health Officer, Zilla Parishad is responsible for all activities pertaining to health schemes in the district including preventive work in cholera, smallpox, plague, influenza, etc., maternity and child health work through primary health centres, supervision of the health of the school children, village sanitation, disinfection of village water-supply and inspection of sites. Family planning and control of leprosy have also been entrusted to the department. Medical relief is provided by the Parishad through the following agencies in the district, (1) Primary Health Centres, (2) Allopathic, Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries, (3) grant-in-aid and subsidised medical practitioners centres and (4) village medical box. These have been transferred to the Parishad from the Medical department of the State[1]

The vaccination of children and revaccination of the one-fifth of the total population is the main work allotted to the vaccination unit.

The primary health centres and maternity and child health centres are established at the following places:—

(1) Limbagaon (Nanded Tahsil), (2) Koli (Hadgaon Tahsil), (3) Islapur (Kinwat Tahsil), (4) Barahali (Mukhed Tahsil), (5) Markhel (Deglur Tahsil), (6) Naigaon (Biloli Tahsil), (7) Kundalwadi (Biloli Tahsil) and (8) Umri (Bhokar Tahsil).

A Medical Officer is in-charge of a health centre and is assisted by health visitor, nurse, midwives and sanitary inspector.

The allopathic dispensaries are located at Barad, Hadgaon, Kinwat, Mandvi, Umri, Mukhed, Mukramabad, Deglur, Biloli, Himayatnagar, Dharmabad, Bhokar and Kandhar.

The ayurvedic dispensaries are located at Kundalwadi, Tansa, Loha, Jamb, Namasi and Neemgaon.

S. M. P. centres are located at Ashtur (Kandhar Tahsil), Pethwadaj (Kandhar Tahsil) and Kuntoor (Biloli Tahsil).

---

[1] A detailed account of the activities of the Parishad under these various head is given in Chapter 16.

Unani dispensaries are located at Ardhapur, Mudkhed, Betmogra, Naigaon, Osmanagar and Kini.

The attendance at the subsidised medical practitioner centres s 20 to 25 per day. There are four family planning centres located at Umri, Islapur, Deglur and Nanded. They are under a social worker and field worker. For the control of leprosy a leprosy clinic is attached to Civil Hospital, Nanded. There is also a leprosy subsidiary centre at Mukramabad and survey, education and treatment units at Nanded, Kinwat, Hadgaon, Markhel, Deglur and Umri.

The following is the estimated annual expenditure of the department for the year 1961-62 (itemwise):—

	Rs.
(1) Allopathic dispensaries	1,67,000
(2) Ayurvedic and Unani	91,000
(3) Grant-in-aid	5,000
(4) Subsidised Medical Practitioner Centres	7,000
(5) Primary Health Centres	1,15,000
(6) Vaccination	30,000
(7) Epidemics (miscellaneous)	7,000
(8) District Health Organisation	1,28,000
Total ..	5,50,000

Social Welfare Department.

The services of the Social Welfare Officer have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad since the inception of the Zilla Parishad in 1962. The activities of this department fall under three heads: (i) uplift of the backward classes in the district, (ii) correctional work and (iii) care of shelter homes and remand homes.

The backward classes enjoy a number of privileges guaranteed under the Constitution of India, and certain specific grants are made by the Government for ameliorating their conditions. Besides normal concessions made available to them, special schemes have been framed for them by the State Government under the Five Year Plans. The backward classes face threefold problems—economic, social and educational.

The inmates of the backward class hostels receive up to Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per head. The wards of parents whose income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 per annum are also eligible for this grant. During 1961-62, Rs. 1,61,953 were paid as grants-in-aid to backward class hostels and Rs. 3,741 were paid to inmates staying in cosmopolitan hostels.

There are 21 recognised backward class hostels and one cosmopolitan hostel. The pupils belonging to scheduled castes and scheduued tribes, *vimukta jatis,* nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes are entitled for free studentships and scholarships. The scholarships are provided to students on the basis of merit. The expenditure on account of free studentship, scholarships

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

Administrative Organisation.

and examination fees, etc. amounted to Rs. 78,238 in 1961-62. With a view to inculcate the habits of cleanliness among children and develop co-operative life and better cultural life *balwadis* have been opened. Similarly, *sanskar kendras* to develop the spirit of nationalism have been opened at various places in the district.

Social Welfare Department.

In order to make backward class people economically independent, the Government have introduced various schemes such as subsidy for well construction, financial assistance for the construction of houses, loans for cottage industries, aid in kind to backward class members to start dairying, farming, cattle-breeding etc. Among other things supply of seeds and oil pumps is made to them. Besides subsidy in kind, free legal assistance is given to the members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Social Welfare Officer extends grants to dance and drama festivals, wrestling bouts etc.

The Social Welfare Officer has to conduct *Vanamahotsava, Sangeet Mahotsava, Tamasha Mahotsava* etc. He scrutinises the applications for grant to artists, authors, musicians, etc.

To inculcate the liking for education among backward classes, many scholarships and freeships have been offered at all stages of education by the Government of Maharashtra. In addition, hostel facilities, supply of stationery at concessional rates are also offered to students. *Balwadis* and *sanskar kendras* are run for the spread of literacy among the masses.

Economic rehabilitation is achieved by the distribution of waste land for cultivation among the members of backward classes. The grants for digging up new wells and repairs for existing ones, building materials for housing purposes, etc. are regularly supplied to them. The training centres in various crafts are established for the benefit of these classes and grants are given to them for starting new cottage industries. A certain percentage of total vacancies in Government service is also reserved for these classes.

Social Uplift.—Activities under this head are intended to bring about social equality by removing untouchability. To achieve this, various socio-cultural programmes, common dinners and weeks of propaganda against untouchability are arranged. Marriages between members of backward classes with members of other classes are encouraged.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS.

As per provisions contained in section 57 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, a Panchayat Samiti has been provided for every block. Every Panchayat Samiti shall consist of the following members:—

(*a*) All councillors who are elected on the Zilla Parishad from the electoral divisions in the block.

(*b*) The co-opted councillor of the Zilla Parishad residing in the block.

(*c*) The chairmen of such co-operative societies conducting the business of purchase and sale of agricultural products in the block is nominated by Government (to be associate members).

(*d*) The chairman of a co-operative society conducting business relating to agriculture [not being a society falling under (c) above] in the block, co-opted by the Panchayat Samiti (to be an associate member).

(*e*) In case of non-availability of a woman member or a member of scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, one member each to be co-opted by the Panchayat Samiti, from the block who is a regular resident.

(*f*) *Sarpanchas* elected by members of the village panchayats.

The composition of 8 Panchayat Samitis in Nanded district is as follows:—

Panchayat Samiti	No. of Elected *Sarpanchas*	Chairman of Co-operative Society	Zilla Parishad Councillors
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1) Nanded	12	1	6
(2) Kandhar	16	1	8
(3) Hadgaon	14	1	7
(4) Mukhed	10	1	5
(5) Kinwat	10	1	5
(6) Bhokar	8	1	4
(7) Biloli	16	1	8
(8) Deglur	8	1	4

The term of the office of the Chairman and members of the Panchayat Samiti is co-terminous (*vide* section 59 of the Zilla Parishad Act).

The Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti is paid an honorarium of Rs. 300 per month with the facilities of free residential accommodation (*vide* section 69 of the Act). The Deputy Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti is paid an honorarium of Rs. 150 per month (*vide* section 69 of the Act). The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are to devote sufficient time and attention to the duties of their offices.

The elections of *Sarpanchas* under clause "F" of section 57 of the Zilla Parishad Act, were held under the secret ballot system.

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS.

Chairman.

Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules or regulations made thereunder:—

(1) The Chairman of a Panchayat Samiti shall—

(*a*) convene, preside at and conduct meetings of the Panchayat Samiti;

(*b*) have access to the records of the Panchayat Samiti;

(*c*) exercise supervision and control over the acts of officers and servants of or under the Zilla Parishad and working in the block in matters of execution or administration (including the carrying into effect the resolutions and decisions of the Panchayat Samiti) and the accounts and records of the Panchayat Samiti; and

(*d*) in relation to works and development schemes to be undertaken from block grants, exercise such powers of sanctioning acquisition of property or sale or transfer thereof as may be specified by the State Government.

(2) The Chairman of a Panchayat Samiti may—

(*a*) call for any information, return, statement, account or report from any officer or servant working under the Panchayat Samiti; and

(*b*) enter on and inspect any immoveable property in the block occupied by the Zilla Parishad, or any institution in the block under the control and management of the Zilla Parishad, or the Panchayat Samiti or any work or development scheme in progress in the block undertaken by the Zilla Parishad or the Panchayat Samiti or under its direction.

Deputy Chairman.

The Deputy Chairman of a Panchayat Samiti shall—

(*a*) in the absence of the Chairman, preside at the meetings of the Panchayat Samiti,

(*b*) exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of the Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti as the Chairman from time to time may, subject to the rules made by the State Government in that behalf, delegate to him by an order in writing; and

(*c*) pending the election of the Chairman, or during the absence of the Chairman exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Chairman.

The Deputy Chairman of a Panchayat Samiti may enter on and inspect any immoveable property in the block occupied by the Zilla Parishad or any institution in the block under the control and management of the Zilla Parishad or the Panchayat Samiti or any work or development scheme in progress in the block undertaken by the Zilla Parishad or the Panchayat Samiti or under its direction and shall send a report of such inspection to the Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Village Panchayats from the basis of Local Self-Government in the district. All the villages in the district are covered either by individual or group village panchayats. All the village panchayats are governed by the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, which was made applicable to Marathwada region from June 1, 1959.

Prior to the coming into force of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, village panchayats were under the control of the District Village Panchayat Mandal, with the Collector as its Chairman. With the coming into force of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, District Village Panchayat Mandal was abolished and the control over the village panchayats was transferred to the Zilla Parishad.

The maximum and minimum number of members for the constitution of a panchayat are fifteen and seven, respectively. The State Government is empowered to reserve seats under joint electorates for the representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In every panchayat two seats are reserved for women. A panchayt is elected for a term of four years which could be extended up to five years by the Collector if the exigencies of the situation so demand. Besides *Sarpanch* and *Up-Sarpanch,* there is a secretary for every panchayat or a group of two or three panchayats. He is appointed by the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad under section 60 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958. It is the duty of the secretary to look after all administrative work of the village panchayats, recover taxes and fees, record proceedings of meetings, give notice of occurrence of vacancy, serve notices of motion of no confidence, maintain accounts and record births and deaths.

The village panchayats are guided and inspected by the District Village Panchayat Officer who has now been transferred to the Zilla Parishad. He also takes review of development schemes entrusted to them. The Panchayat Samitis at the tahsil level are also expected to exercise supervision over the proper functioning of village panchayats within their spheres of activity. The Block Development Officers, assisted by Extension Officers for village panchayats are responsible for the smooth functioning of village panchayats within their respective jurisdictions.

The Standing Committee of the Zilla Parishad is empowered to nominate *panchas* when a casual vacancy in the village panchayat could not be filled in by election within two months. The President of the Zilla Parishad besides being competent to decide dispute regarding the removal of a member of the village panchayat from office for continuous absence of more than six months from the village or for continuous absence from the meetings of the village panchayat, has the power of accepting the resignation of a *Sarpanch* The Zilla Parishad is vested with the power of removing any member, *Up-Sarpanch* or *Sarpanch* for misconduct, neglect of duty or incapacity to perform duty.

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

The Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis are required to encourage and foster the establishment and development of village panchayats. They can also call for any return, statement, account or report from a panchayat which they may think fit.

If it is observed that a panchayat has made default in the performance of its duty, the Standing Committee of the Zilla Parishad may appoint a person of its own choice to perform the duties of the village panchayat. It is provided that the expenses incurred thereof shall be paid by the defaulting panchayat.

The State Government may under section 145 of the Act dissolve a panchayat if it fails to obey orders of Panchayat Samiti and if it persistently disobeys any order of Standing Committee or the orders of Commissioner under section 142.

Under section 46 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, it is the duty of a village panchayat to make provision within the village in regard to all or any of the matters as mentioned in clauses and sub-clauses of sub-section (1) of section 45, so far as the village fund at its disposal will allow.

As per sub-section (2) of section 45, a panchayat is to make provision, with the previous sanction of the Zilla Parishad, for carrying out, outside the village, any work of the nature specified in sub-section (1).

Under section 45 (4) of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, a village panchayat may make provision for any public reception, ceremony or entertainment within the village by resolution passed at its meeting supported by two-thirds of its total strength. On such occasions if the panchayat has to spend more than Rs. 50, previous sanction of the Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti and the President of the Zilla Parishad is to be obtained.

Under section 48 of the Act, village panchayats may, subject to such condition as the State Government may impose with the consent of the panchayat concerned, perform such other administrative duties including the distribution of irrigation water after consultation with Panchayat Samiti which will be assigned to it by State Government by notification in Official Gazette.

Under sections 49 and 50 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, a village panchayat may form committees from among its members for the work to be undertaken by it and may delegate any powers or withdraw such powers from such committees.

Under section 61 of the Act, a panchayat is empowered to appoint servants for the discharge of any of its duties and in emergency can employ additional temporary servants.

Local Self-Government.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Under section 62 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, a panchayat has to submit its annual budget estimates to the Panchayat Samiti which passes it.

Under section 124 of the Act, a panchayat is competent to levy all or any of the taxes mentioned in the section at such rates as it may decide, but subject to the minimum and maximum rates prescribed by the Government in this behalf.

The management and control of cattle pounds has been vested in village panchayats under Chapter XIII of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958.

The provisions of section 169 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act as amended by the 10th Schedule of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, empowers village panchayats to collect land revenue. Village panchayats are entitled to receive revenue grant equal to 30 per cent of the net land revenue of the village and equalisation grant under section 132 (a) of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, *i.e.,* a grant which shall be equal to the difference between the amount arrived at on a *per capita* basis and the amount paid to the panchayat under section 131.

A village panchayat is also entitled to receive the income out of the cess at 20 paise per rupee of land revenue under section 127 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958.

In addition to the above referred sources of income, the village panchayats have their own local sources of income such as taxes and fees under section 124 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958. The Act provides for the establishment of a fund known as the District Village Development Fund to which all the village panchayats are expected to contribute 5 per cent of their net annual income. This Fund, controlled and administered by the Standing Committee of the Zilla Parishad, is established with the object of advancing loans to needy village panchayats for taking up schemes of development especially those of sanitation and public health as mentioned in section 45 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958. Those village panchayats which have meagre resources can apply for loans to the Standing Committee which is empowered to sanction loans up to Rs. 30,000. Loans over Rs. 30,000 are sanctioned by the Zilla Parishad.

The President of the Zilla Parishad and Chairmen of various Subjects Committees and Panchayat Samitis are expected to pay visits to village panchayats to bring about co-ordination in their working.

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION.

Town Planning and Valuation Department functions under the administrative control of the Urban Development and Public Health Department. This Department came into existence in the year 1914 with the Consulting Surveyor to Government (now designated as "Director of Town Planning" as the head

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION.

Duties and Functions.

of the Department. The Department principally deals with two important subjects, *viz.*, 'Town Planning' and 'Valuation of Real Property'. The duties and functions of this Department are as under—

Town Planning:—

(1) to educate, advise and assist the municipalities in the preparation of development plans of town planning schemes;

(2) to perform the duties of the Town Planning Officers when so appointed by Government, to scrutinise building permission cases, to tender advice to the Board of Appeal and to draw up the final schemes;

(3) to issue certificates of tenure and title to the owners of lands included in the town planning schemes;

(4) to advise Government on all matters regarding town and country planning including legislation;

(5) to advise and prepare town development, improvement extension and slum clearance schemes under the Municipal Acts;

(6) to prepare development schemes or layouts of lands—

(i) belonging to Government, and

(ii) belonging to co-operative housing societies and private bodies with the sanction of Government;

(7) to advise officers concerned in respect of village planning and preparation of layouts for model villages, etc.;

(8) to advise Government on housing, slum clearance regional planning and prevention of ribbon development;

(9) to prepare type designs for the housing of the middle and poorer classes including Harijans; and

(10) to scrutinise miscellaneous building permission cases and layouts received from the Collectors and to recommend suitable building regulations for adoption in the areas concerned.

Valuation.—The Director of Town Planning, is the chief expert adviser to the Government and his duties include—

(1) valuation of agricultural and non-agricultural lands and properties belonging to the Government;

(2) scrutiny of awards of compensation (if and when received from Government);

(3) making available trained technical assistants to do duty as Special Land Acquisition Officers in important towns where the land acquisition work is of a very important and responsible nature;

(4) giving expert evidence when called upon to do so in the District Courts and High Court when appeals are lodged against awards of compensation under the Land Acquisition Act; and

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION.

Duties and Functions.

(5) undertaking valuation work on behalf of Railways and other departments of Central Government and private bodies with the sanction of Government on payment of fees, etc.

Other Miscellaneous Duties—

(1) to advise the various heads of departments of Government in the selection of sites required for public purpose;

(2) to see that all town planning schemes or layouts schemes sanctioned by Government are properly executed within a reasonable period or periods fixed in the schemes; and

(3) to advise Government as regards interpretation, amendment or addition to the Bombay Town Planning Act, or rules thereunder.

Organisation.

The Consulting Surveyor to the Government, (now designated as "Director of Town Planning") is the head of the department with headquarters at Poona. He has under him one Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government (now designated as Deputy Director of Town Planning), one Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government (now designated as Assistant Director of Town Planning), and two Senior Assistants (now designated as "Town Planner"). These Assistants are posted at Bombay Kolhapur, Nagpur, Amravati, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Kalyan and Sholapur to attend to the work of town and country planning. Some of the officers have been appointed to function as the Land Acquisition Officers.

The statutory powers regarding planning were embodied in the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, which was in force till its replacement by the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. The new Act generally incorporates the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, and in addition makes it compulsory for every Local Authority (barring Village Panchayats) to prepare a development plan for the entire area within its jurisdiction. The development plan aims at the improvement of existing congested *gaothan* portion of the town and contains proposals in respect of the out-lying open areas so as to guide the development on planned basis. The proposals of the development plan can be implemented by the preparation of statutory town planning schemes. In preparing town planning schemes, the planner can ignore to a great extent the existing plot boundaries. In designing the lay-out the existing holdings can be reconstituted and made subservient to the plan, and building plots of good shape and frontage can be allotted to the owners of lands ill-shaped for building purposes and without access. The cost of a scheme can be recovered from the owners benefited to the extent of 50 per cent of the increase in the value of the land estimated to accrue by the carrying out of the works contemplated in the scheme. When a draft town planning scheme prepared by a Local Authority in consultation with the owners is sanctioned, a Town Planning Officer is appointed.

CHAPTER 14. Local Self-Government. TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION. Organisation.

His duties are to hear each owner individually, consider his objections or suggestions and make suitable adjustments or amendments in the draft scheme proposals, if found necessary.

As most of the Local Authorities have no technical staff of their own to prepare the development plans this department prepares the development plans for Local Authorities under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954.

There is at present no branch office of this department in the Nanded district. During the period from August 15, 1947 to October 30, 1956, the Chief Town Planner of the former Hyderabad State looked after the town planning activities in the towns of Nanded district. Consequent upon the Reorganisation of States in November 1956, a new branch office of this department came into existence at Aurangabad for the five districts of Marathwada with the Assistant Director of Town Planning as its head.

Master Plans, development schemes and town extension schemes have been prepared for five towns in the Nanded district, *viz*., Nanded, Ardhapur, Dharmabad, Naigaon and Mudkhed under the provisions of Hyderabad Sanitary Powers Act, 1352 *Fasli* (1943 A.D.). The development schemes and town planning extension schemes have generally been prepared for the out-lying areas of the old towns in course of development. All these plans have been approved by the Government. The village extension and town extension schemes for Naigaon and Mudkhed have also been prepared. The Master Plan of Nanded which was approved by the Government in the year 1953 is being revised.

In addition to the above, a number of layouts for the planning of open lands requiring development and replanning of congested areas were carried out.

Under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956, town planning is made compulsory.

It is proposed to extend the application of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954, to the above areas replacing the relevant provisions of town planning existing under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956.

CHAPTER 15—EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CHAPTER 15.

Education and Culture.

INTRODUCTION.

THE DISTRICT OF NANDED WAS, PRIOR TO 1948, AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE *ex*-STATE OF HYDERABAD. Urdu was the official language of the State and hence a medium of instruction. Persian and Arabic were the only other languages encouraged besides English which was taught as a second language. All the primary and secondary schools were conducted by the Government, private enterprise having been discouraged. The Osmania University was established with a view to imparting knowledge through Urdu. Islamic culture was predominant under the Nizam's rule.

With the integration of the Hyderabad State with the Indian Union in 1948, a radical change took place in the educational system of the district. The mother-tongue of the people became the medium of instruction. Voluntary institutions were not only allowed but also encouraged to operate in the educational field.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

Marathi, being the mother-tongue of the majority of the population in the district, naturally became the medium of instruction. However, simultaneous arrangements were made for instruction through English, Hindi, Urdu and Kannada for the benefit of those students whose mother-tongue was other than Marathi adhering to the principle of giving the instruction through the mother-tongue.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

Primary. Education.

Primary and secondary education in the district is under the control of the Education Officer of the Zilla Parishad. He is responsible in the district for the supervision of primary and secondary education, the administrative control of all government and non-government primary schools, secondary schools and training institutions of primary teachers and such special schools as are placed under the control of the Education Department and the control and inspection of all secondary schools including multi-purpose high schools excepting those in municipal areas.

The girls' schools and institutions for women come under the control of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Aurangabad. All the functions of the Education Officer in respect of the inspection of

CHAPTER 15.

Education and Culture.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

Primary Education.

secondary and special schools in the district and visiting primary schools for girls in the district and making suggestions for their improvement vest with the Inspectress of Government Schools.

In carrying out their duties of inspection and control the Education Officer and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools are assisted by the necessary inspecting staff. The Deputy Educational Inspectors and the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors are directly responsible for the supervision and inspection of primary schools. The Deputy Education Officer of the Zilla Parishad decides the question of recognition of private primary schools. He is mainly responsible for the efficient working of the primary schools in the district. He assists the Education Officer in the inspection of the secondary schools and reports on any specific point about them whenever he is asked to do so by the higher authorities.

There were in Nanded district 1,142 primary schools for boys and girls in 1962-63. Of these 1,117 were conducted by the Zilla Parishad and one was conducted by the Central Government. During the same year the number of students in the above schools stood at 71,474, (54,348 boys and 17,126 girls) of whom 66,888 including 50,861 boys and 16,027 girls attended the schools conducted by the Zilla Parishad, 4,266 (3,235 boys and 1,031 girls) attended the private aided schools, 282 (221 boys and 61 girls) attended the private unaided schools and 38 (31 boys and 7 girls) attended the school conducted by the Central Government. The number of teachers in these schools during the same year was 1,996. At least one male teacher in each of the schools conducted by the Central Government and the private unaided school was trained. The Zilla Parishad employed 1,869 (1,682 males and 187 females) teachers of whom 416 men and 51 women were trained. The private aided schools employed 127 teachers (120 men and 7 women), the number of trained teachers being 9 men and one woman. A sum of Rs. 23,49,177 was spent on the primary education in the district. The Central Government spent Rs. 1,240; the Zilla Parishad Rs. 2,17,178; the private aided schools, Rs. 1,63,527 and the private unaided schools Rs. 12,622 for the same.

Secondary Education.

Secondary Education is under the direct control of the Zilla Parishad except in the municipal areas. The expenditure incurred on the salaries of the teachers working in the secondary schools and class four servants is met by the Zilla Parishad and the contingent charges are borne by the Government.

During 1960-61 there were 45 secondary schools in the district as against 8 in 1950-51. The total number of students which in 1951 was 3,745 (3,257 boys and 488 girls) rose to 13,273 (11,698 boys and 1,575 girls) in 1961. During 1960-61 the number of teachers stood at 623 as against 175 in 1950-51.

Higher Education.

In 1961, there were three colleges in Nanded district of which two were located at Nanded proper and one at Kandhar. The Peoples' College at Nanded conducts courses in Arts, Science and Commerce. The Government Ayurvedic College at Nanded conducts courses in Ayurved. The Shivaji Mophat Mahavidyalaya at Kandhar affords higher educational facilities free of charge and conducts courses in Arts and Science. All these colleges are affiliated to the Marathwada University.

During 1960-61, the number of students in all these colleges stood at 732 inclusive of 675 boys and 57 girls. The strength of the teaching staff was 85.

VISUAL AND OTHER EDUCATION.

There are Inspectors at State level for visual education, drawing and craft work and commercial and technical schools. They are responsible for the organisation and inspection in their respective spheres. These Inspectors have jurisdiction over the district in regard to their respective spheres directly under the control of the Deputy Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Aurangabad. The teachers trained in physical education are entrusted with the work regarding the physical training activities in the district. Most of the secondary schools in the district have been provided with radio-sets. Some schools even own a projector which provides facilities for visual education.

There are three units of National Cadet Corps and seven units of Auxiliary Cadet Corps in the district. There are many students in the district who take advantage of boy scouts and girl guides. Two scouts training camps have so far been conducted in the district.

LITERACY.

The Nanded district showed 21 literates per mille in 1911 and 1921. The figure rose to 31 male literates and 32 female literates per mille in 1931. The numbers of female literates per mille for the Marathwada region during the years 1911, 1921 and 1931 were two, four and eight, respectively. In Hyderabad State literacy rose by 113 per cent in 1941 over 1931.

The following table* shows literacy by educational standard in the district according to the 1951 Census.

TABLE No. 1

LITERACY IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1951

	Total	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	72,205	63,652	8,553
Literates	65,833	57,747	8,086
Middle Schools	3,958	3,611	347
Matriculate or S. C. C.	1,305	1,241	64
Intermediate in Arts or Science	127	124	3
Graduate in Arts or Science	109	100	9

*Statistics taken from Nanded District Census Hand-Book, 1951.

CHAPTER 15.

Education and Culture.

LITERACY.

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

LITERACY IN NANDED DISTRICT, 1951—*contd.*

(1)	Total (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
Post-Graduate in Arts or Science ..	7	7	..
Teaching	182	165	17
Engineering	27	27	..
Agriculture	6	6	..
Veterinary	3	3	..
Commerce	15	15	..
Legal	144	144	..
Medical	38	36	2
Others	451	426	25

The following tables show the level of literacy, urban and rural in Nanded district according to 1961 Census.

TABLE No. 2

LEVEL OF LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS, NANDED DISTRICT, 1961

(1)	Males (2)	Females (3)	Total (4)
1. Total Population	81,138	74,730	155,868
2. Illiterate	44,068	61,519	105,587
3. Literate (without educational level) ..	17,626	8,514	26,140
4. Educational Levels			
(*a*) Primary or Junior Basic	15,280	4,249	19,529
(*b*) Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3,391	398	3,789
(*c*) Technical diploma not equivalent to degree.	81	9	90
(*d*) University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree.	429	27	456
(*f*) Technical degree or diploma equivalent to degree or post-graduate degree –			
(1) Engineering	30	..	30
(2) Medicine	29	1	30
(3) Agriculture	14	..	14
(4) Veterinary and Dairying ..	6	..	6
(5) Technology	..	..	..
(6) Teaching	62	8	70
(7) Others	92	4	96

TABLE No. 3

LEVEL OF LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS, NANDED DISTRICT, 1961

(1)	Males (2)	Females (3)	Total (4)
1. Total Population	466,836	456,970	923,806
2. Illiterate	367,854	442,733	810,587
3. Literate (without educational level) ..	70,817	11,562	82,379
4. Educational Level—			
(a) Primary or Junior Basic ..	26,046	2,620	28,666
(b) Matriculation and above ..	2,119	55	2,174

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.
State Council of Technical Education.

All technical and industrial institutions and industrial training Institutes and courses leading up to the Diploma standard (Non-University courses) excluding the courses controlled by the University are controlled by the Department of Technical Education, Bombay. The Government have set up two different councils for the purpose. The State Council of Technical Education gives advice and makes recommendations in respect of technical and industrial institutes and courses leading up to the Diploma standard. The State Council for training in Vocational Trades carries out the policy of National Council with regard to the award of National Trade Certificates in Engineering, Building and Leather Trade and any other similar trades as may be brought under its scope by the Central or the State Government.

The Director of Technical Education conducts the annual examination in the course approved by the State Council of Technical Education, Bombay, and awards certificates or diplomas to the successful candidates.

The following Government Institutions come under the State Council of Technical Education in the Nanded District.

Technical Training Centre, Nanded.

This Institution was established by the former Hyderabad Government. The following courses are conducted at the Institute:—

(1) Handloom and Weaving—Two-year course.

(2) Tailoring and Cutting—One-year course.

The Institute is under the direct control of the Deputy Director of Technical Education, Regional Office, Nagpur.

Government Multipurpose High School, Nanded.

The Government Multipurpose High School, Nanded, is also under the direct control of the Deputy Director of Technical Education, Regional Officer, Nagpur. The following subjects

CHAPTER 15.

Education and Culture.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

are taught in IXth standard for their Multipurpose High School Examination conducted by the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Poona:—

(1) Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing.

(2) Workshop Technology.

(3) Elements of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

Industrial Training Institute, Nanded.

The Industrial Training Institute, Nanded, comes under the State Council for Training in Vocational Trades. The Institute is started under the Craftsman Training Scheme. The Scheme is sponsored by the Central and State Governments, in the ratio of 60.40. The aim of the Institute is to produce skilled craftsmen for the various projects and industries likely to come up during the various plan periods. The courses at the Institute are of 18 months duration followed by 6 months practical training. After the completion of the courses from the Institute, National Trade Certificates are awarded by the Government of India. Deserving students are given scholarship of Rs. 25 per month during training period. The scholarships are limited to 33 per cent of the sanctioned strength. The training is imparted free. At present the courses are conducted at the Institute, in the following trades:—

(1) Draughtsman (Civil).

(2) Draughtsman (Mechanical).

(3) Fitter.

(4) Moulder.

(5) Pattern Maker.

(6) Turner.

(7) Welder.

There is no non-Government Institute, recognised by this department in the district.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The medical education in the district is conducted by the Government Ayurvedic College, Nanded, which prepares students for A.V.V. and A.F.A.M. courses. The Institute for auxiliary nurse midwifery course was established at Nanded in October, 1958. It conducts the courses in nursing and midwifery.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Maharashtra Typewriting Institute established at Nanded in 1958; the General Shorthand and Typewriting Institute established at Nanded in 1957; Shri Ganesh Typewriting and Shorthand Institute established at Nanded in 1958 and the Universal Commercial Institute established at Nanded in 1945 are the commercial institutions in the district. They conduct courses in shorthand and typing in English, Marathi and Hindi.

SCHOOLS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF FINE ARTS, MUSIC, DANCING, PAINTING ETC.

Abhinava Chitra Shala was the only institute in fine arts established at Nanded in 1955. The strength of the school was 150 and there were four persons on the teaching staff. The Gayan Vadan Vidyalaya established in Nanded in 1937 prepares students for the recognised examinations in vocal and instrumental music. During 1964-65 the number of students in the school was 91 including 39 men and 52 women. The school had seven men and two women on the teaching staff. This school has done a good deal of pioneering work in the sphere of music in the district.

ORIENTAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

There are five oriental schools and colleges in Nanded district, *viz.*, the Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya established at Nanded in 1955, the Samarth Sanskrit Pathshala, established at Mukhed in 1955, the Sachchidanand Sanskrit Pathshala established at Kahala in Biloli tahsil of Nanded district in 1956, the Sanskrit Pathshala at Hori and the Darul-Uloom Hatai, an Arabic institution established at Nanded in 1955. The details of the number of students and the teaching staff (1964-65) in the oriental schools and colleges are given below—

Name of the Institution	Number of teaching staff	Number of students		
		Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
The Sanskrit Maha Vidyalaya, Nanded.	3	75	..	75
The Samarth Sanskrit Pathshala, Mukhed.	1	20	18	38
The Sachchidanand Sanskrit Pathshala, Kahala.	1	24	2	26
The Sanskrit Pathshala, Hori Nanded	5	109	78	187
The Darul-Uloom Hatai, Nanded ..	13	188	150	338

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED.

The only institution in the district providing education to the handicapped was the institution for the blind located at Bodhadi in Kinwat tahsil of the district.

CULTURAL, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS.

Eight daily and weekly newspapers were published from Nanded district during 1964-65. Their details are given below—

Name of the daily or weekly newspapers	Started in	Language	Average No. of copies under Circulation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Prajawani (weekly)	June, 1962 ..	Marathi ..	1,900
Pratibha (weekly)	January, 1957 ..	Marathi ..	2,500
Godatir Samachar (daily) ..	January, 1962 ..	Marathi ..	2,500
Saher (weekly)	August, 1960 ..	Urdu ..	1,000
Halat (weekly)	..	Urdu ..	..
Vishwa (weekly)	October, 1964 ..	Marathi ..	1,200
Pratod	..	Marathi ..	..
Ekjoot	..	Marathi ..	..

CHAPTER 15.

Education and Culture.

CULTURAL, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS.

These papers publish news items of local interests in particular and regional and other news items in general. They seek the uplift of the down-trodden in the Marathwada region and follow a more or less neutral policy.

Besides a magazine known as Matric Margadarshak is published for the guidance of the students appearing for the Higher Secondary School examination. It is edited by the Editor of the "Godatir Samachar".

RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS.

The Historical Research Institute was established at Nanded in 1954. Formerly known as the Hyderabad Historical and Literary Research Society, Nanded, it has now been renamed as the Godatir Historical Research Institute.

The Institute collects, preserves and publishes ancient manuscripts and historical documents specially from the Marathwada region. The institute has a collection of many rare documents in Sanskrit, Marathi and Persian. The institute has so far published (1964-65) two books. Two new books are under publication.

LIBRARIES.

There are 12 private libraries and 25 village libraries in Nanded district.

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY

PUBLICITY Publicity Officer.

The Directorate of Publicity has a District Publicity Office located at Nanded. It is in charge of a District Publicity Officer. He is required to publish the progressive activities of the Government and works started and completed under the development programme. He also stocks documentary and information films and lends them to the Zilla Parishad and other legal agencies. He arranges sale and distribution of free and priced literature issued by the Directorate of Publicity.

Information Centre.

An Information Centre is attached to the District Publicity Office for the use of local population and visitors. Maps, charts, models and publications which depict the progress of development works in the district are displayed at the Centre. The Centre also subscribes to important newspapers published in the State and outside.

The Office of the District Publicity Officer and the Information Centre are under the supervision of the Regional Publicity Officer, Aurangabad.

Community Radio-sets.

There were 298 community radio-sets installed in the Nanded district till February, 1963, under the Rural Broadcasting Scheme. In twenty-seven villages Farm Forums were organised in 1963.

CHAPTER 16.—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

CHAPTER 16.

Medical and Public Health Services.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

IN ANCIENT TIMES, THOUGH MEDICINE WAS A KNOWN REMEDY, illness was attributed to supernatural powers and only such measures as would propitiate them were practised. However, with the passage of time medicines were prepared from herbs and diseases treated accordingly. Excellent references to this system have been found in the treatises of Charak, Sushruta and Vagbhatta. Slowly, the general use of herb medicines spread and it developed into the Ayurvedic system of medicines. This system required strict dietary control and complete rest. The *vaidus* propagated the same medicines and moved from place to place. They believed in quick remedies but their knowledge of anatomy was limited. The slow impact of Ayurvedic medicines was visible on the minds of the people as more and more people preferred to appoach *Vaidyas* for medicine till the beginning of 20th century. But gradual appearance of allopathic drugs, their immediate effect towards recovery, western education and rigorous conditions in which Ayurvedic treatment was to be given together had impact upon the attitude of the people regarding drugs. More and more people began to take allopathic medicines.

DISEASES COMMON TO THE DISTRICT.

Small-pox, malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy and fevers are the diseases common to the district. The Public Health and Medical departments have evolved various measures to check the spread of these diseases. More emphasis is now laid on preventive rather than curative measures. The schemes to check the incidence of the epidemic are undertaken before its outbreak. National Malaria Eradication programme was started in 1958 and the entire area of the district has been covered by this scheme. The National Small-pox Eradication scheme is also vigorously carried out. The scheme is jointly implemented by the Government of Maharashtra and the Government of India. The schemes to check tuberculosis and leprosy are also under way.

In Nanded district 8,060 deaths were registered in 1957.

CHAPTER 16.

Medical and Public Health Services.

DISEASES COMMON TO THE DISTRICT.

The following statement shows the number of deaths due to certain diseases in Nanded district in 1957:—

(1)	Rural Deaths (2)	Rural Ratio (3)	Urban Deaths (4)	Urban Ratio (5)
Enteric fever	25	0·00	N.A.	..
Measles	42	0·00		
Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	..
Malaria	423	0·05	..	..
Influenza	42	0·00		
Other fevers	2,459	2·09	N.A.	..
Dysentery	25	0·00		
Diarrhoea	223	0·03	..	..
Pneumonia	9	0·00	..	..
Phthisis	101	0·01	..	..
Whooping cough	1	0·00	N.A.	..
Other respiratory diseases	305	0·04		
Diptheria	2	0·00		
Acute Polio	..	..	..	..
Leprosy	5	0·00	N.A.	..
Cancer	..	..		
Deaths from child birth	75	N.A.		

BIRTH AND MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the number of births registered in Nanded district:—

(1)	Males (2)	Females (3)	Total (4)
(1) Mid-year estimated population for 1957.	5,28,334	5,24,414	10,52,728
(2) Number of births	4,447	3,720	8,167
(3) Ratio of births per 1,000 of estimated population.	5·2	4·4	9·6
(4) Mean-ratio of births per 1,000 during previous years.	..	..	..

CHAPTER 16.

Medical and Public Health Services.

BIRTH AND MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the infant mortality in the district (rural) in 1957:—

Period	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Within 24 hours	20	6	26
Above 24 hours to the end of 1st week ..	77	65	142
Above one week to the end of one month	74	47	121
Between one month and three months ..	79	85	164
Between three months and six months ..	39	42	81
Between six months and an year ..	159	146	305
Total ..	448	391	839

PUBLIC HEALTH. Organisation.

The Public Health Department is entrusted with the activities pertaining to communicable diseases like cholera, small-pox, plague, etc., as also to child and maternity health and general hygiene. In addition family planning, control of leprosy, etc., are undertaken by the Department.

Prior to the reorganisation of States, the Medical and the Public Health Departments were functioning as one unit in Hyderabad State. The Civil Surgeon was in charge of all the health activities in the district. The post of District Health Officer was created in 1959-60. However, with the establishment of Zilla Parishad in 1962, district health activities were transferred to the District Health Officer who was in charge of the Department. In the State the Civil Surgeon is in charge of a Civil Hospital and schemes coming under Malaria Eradication Programme, Leprosy Control, and mobile dispensary unit. The District Health Officer is the head of health organisation of Zilla Parishad and is responsible for all health activities including preventive measures in small-pox, cholera, medical check up of school going children through primary health centres, etc.

Prevention of Epidemics.

Cholera.

In the district nearly two to three lacs of people especially those who stay on river side are inoculated every year. In 1964, there were 497 attacks and 223 deaths due to cholera in the district. Nearly 593,163 inoculations were performed. The disinfection of the wells is done every year with the help of sanitary squads and nearly 35,000 wells are disinfected every year. The activities of the sanitary squads are supervised by the Inspectors. Special arrangements for inoculations are made at the time of fairs at Malegaon and Mahur. Propaganda is carried out by arranging stalls and film shows and documentaries.

CHAPTER 16.

Medical and Public Health Services.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Prevention of Epidemics.

Small-pox.

The measures under National Small-pox Eradication Scheme which started in 1962 have made a deep impact on the district. There are 53 vacc'nators in the district who have covered a population of 1,44,360. On an average 25,000 to 30,000 primary vaccinations are carried out in a year. In 1964, there were 150 attacks and 17 deaths. The primary vaccinations of 30,229 people were carried out in the same year. The unit is headed by a supervising Medical Officer, assisted by a health visitor, a para medical worker, and 53 vaccinators and other staff. The programme is carried out in three stages, *viz.*, (1) Enumeration, (2) Vaccination, and (3) Reading the results and mopping out operations. Films are shown for the benefit of the people. At present Nanded district is under the maintenance phase.

Health Schemes for School Children.

In the various health schemes proposed, due emphasis is placed on health programmes for school-going children. The children up to the age of six are examined by the Medical Officer in charge of health programmes. The parents of boys having some malady or the other are informed and given advice. A health clinic has been established at Nanded for this purpose. It is in charge of a medical officer with the other necessary staff. The scheme covers the entire district.

Primary Health Centres

At present there are 10 Primary Health Centres established in the district at the following places with sub-centres mentioned against them:—

Primary Health Centres (1)	*Sub-centres* (2)
(1) Markhel	Hanegaon, Malegaon, Tambloor.
(2) Barhalli	Raiura Bk., Sawargaon.
(3) Koli	Niwgha, Ashti, Jawalgaon.
(4) Islapur..	Booth, Patoda, Shivni.
(5) Umri	Kinhi, Golegaon, Bhokar.
(6) Naigaon	Kolambi, Kuntoor, Atkal.
(7) Pethwaduj	Digras, Barul, Sugaon.
(8) Loha	Shewdi, Ashti, Kurla.
(9) Limbgaon	Dogaon, Ardhapur, Malegaon.
(10) Kundalwadi	Balkoni, Sagroli, Jarikot.

The Primary Health Centres are in charge of medical officers and sub-centres are headed by midwives. The medical officers, besides, their routine duties, are required to conduct supervision of sub-centres. The midwives are responsible for maternity and health services, milk feeding schemes and ante-natal clinics.

Primary Health Centres.

Environmental sanitation, and the control of communicable diseases, is the primary responsibility of the health inspectors attached to the Primary Health Centres. Family planning centres and leprosy centres are attached to most of the Primary Health Centres. Each centre is provided with two beds and nearly 30 to 100 patients attend the clinic daily. The centres provide amenities for maternity and child welfare, family planning, environmental sanitation services to the people, etc.

Family-Planning.

The programme is phased over various stages, *viz.*, (1) Sex-education, (2) Spacing of the children, and (3) Treatment of sterility. There are three family planning centres located at Deglur, Islampur and Umri. The family planning organisation has mobile vasectomy unit with a medical officer as its head. The activities of the organisation are carried out by the distribution of contraceptives. In 1963-64, 1,092 vaseetomy operations were performed.

Leprosy Scheme.

It is reported that 40,000 people are suffering from this disease in Marathwada region. The anti-leprosy measures are carried out through 8 SET units and 1 L.C. unit. All these centres cover a population of about 450,000 people. The following statement shows the population and villages covered by these centres:—

Location	*Population served*	*No. of villages covered*
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) L. C. †Unit, Kinwat	50,000	24
(2) SET* Unit, Nanded	50,000	39
(3) SET. Unit, Hadgaon	50,000	32
(4) SET. Unit, Kandhar	50,000	17
(5) SET. Unit, Loha	50,000	22
(6) SET. Unit, Naigaon	50,000	23
(7) SET. Unit, Narkhel	50,000	..
(8) SET. Unit, Umri	50,000	29
(9) SET. Unit, Kundalwadi	50,000	29
Total ..	4,50,000	215

†Leprosy control. * Survey, Education and Treatment.

Malaria Eradication.

National Malaria Eradication Scheme.—The programme was started in 1958 and the entire area of the district is covered under this scheme. The Malaria Officer who is in charge of the programme is assisted by an Assistant Officer and Malaria Inspectors. One of the main activities undertaken is indoor D.D.T. spraying throughout the district twice in a year. Moreover, villages are surveyed and child and infant blood smears and blood smears from fever cases and passive cases are collected and examined from time to time. Due to the successful implementation of the scheme the malaria indices have shown a considerable fall. The spleen rate dropped from 2.15 per cent

CHAPTER 16.

Medical and Public Health Services.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Malaria Eradication.

to zero per cent in 1961. Hence from 1962 D.D.T. spraying was discontinued. The following statement shows the progress of the scheme from 1961 to 1964:—

Year	Number of cases detected	Chloroquine distributed	Blood slides collected	Malaria positive cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961	58,643	1,58,676	63,251	10
1962	71,770	2,54,695	72,654	3
1963	1,21,138	..	1,20,615	6
1964	1,31,107	4,26,500	1,86,098	323

The staff includes 98 surveillance workers, 24 Survey Inspectors, Malaria Supervisors and a Malaria Officer. The unit has engaged five technicians for the examination of blood slides.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Organisation.

The Medical Organisation is essentially a hospital organisation intended to give medical relief to general population. There are two hospitals, one General hospital and the other Ayurvedic hospital. Besides these, there are 13 Allopathic dispensaries, 6 Unani and 7 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district which are under the control of Zilla Parishad. In addition, there are 32 milk feeding centres and five maternity wards in the district.

The Civil Surgeon, General Hospital, Nanded, is the administrative head of the Medical Organisation in the district. He is under the control and supervision of Surgeon General, Government of Maharashtra. He is the inspecting authority of all tahsil dispensaries. He keeps himself informed about the medical matters in the district that may be required by the Government from time to time.

The General Hospital, Nanded, has provision for 113 beds The maternity ward and isolation wards are attached to the hospital. There is a separate unit for T.B. patients which is under the control of a Civil Surgeon. The following statement shows the number of out-patients, in-patients and their daily averages since 1960:—

Year	Out-patients	Daily average	In-patients	Daily average
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1960	2,91,570	796	39,607	107
1961	2,86,284	954	40,529	111
1962	2,93,344	977	41,524	113
1963	1,80,764	602	43,730	119

Medical and Public Health Services.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Dispensaries.

There are 13 allopathic dispensaries located at Nanded, Kandhar, Mukhed, Mukramabad, Barad, Hadgaon, Bhokar, Himayatnagar, Kinwat, Mandvi, Dharmabad, Umri and Biloli. Each dispensary is in charge of a medical officer. The maternity wards are attached to some of the dispensaries. The following statement shows the number of out-patients and in-patients in 1962 and 1963:—

Year	*In-patients*	*Out-patients*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1962	8,668	8,71,968
1963	11,420	9,44,520

There are seven Ayurvedic dispensaries located at (1) Loha, (2) Tamsa, (3) Nanded, (4) Kamari, (5) Manjram, (6) Neemgaon and (7) Jamb.

There are six Unani dispensaries located at (1) Ardhapur, (2) Mudkhed, (3) Naigaon, (4) Kini, (5) Osman-nagar and (6) Batmogra. Each is in charge of a Tabib.

The following statement shows the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries:—

Year	*Patients*
(1)	(2)
1962	2,04,122
1963	3,11,807

Besides these, there are three S.M.P. centres at Ashtoor, Kuntoor and Kapsi. On an average 5,000 patients are treated in these centres annually.

There are 100 village medical boxes in the district. The medicines required are supplied by the Government. Quite a large number of people take advantage of this facility.

General Hospital.

The General Hospital, Nanded, is managed by a committee with the Civil Surgeon as its Chairman, and 11 other members. The function of the committee is to help the management of the hospital by keeping them informed of the needs of the hospital from the point of view of public welfare. In addition to the hospital, the management committee runs a course for training of nurses. The following departments are attached to the General Hospital (1) Blood Bank, (2) Family Planning Centre and (3) Unit for the treatment of leprosy patients.

Mobile Medical Unit.

A mobile medical unit has been established for the welfare of tribal people. The medical unit is responsible for the control of all types of communicable diseases in the area and provides medical relief, maternity and other health services. The Medical Officer in charge of the unit is assisted by Assistant Health Officer, Sanitary Inspector, Health Visitor and others. The unit has its own vehicle.

CHAPTER 17—OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

LABOUR.

Organisation.

ALL THE OFFICES DEALING WITH LABOUR MATTERS fall within the administrative control of the Industries and Labour Department of the Government of Maharashtra. The Commissioner of Labour is the head of all such offices. The Commissioner of Labour has under him two Deputy Commissioners of Labour, one each at Bombay and Nagpur, Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Bombay, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Poona; Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, with subordinate Inspectorates at different important centres of the State; Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay with subordinate Inspectorate and Chief Government Labour Officer, Bombay, with Government Labour Officers at each important centre. The Commissioner of Labour performs the statutory functions entrusted to him under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Working Journalists (Conditions of Services and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955, and the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, which are Central Acts and the Industrial Relations Act, 1946, the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947, and the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, which are the State Acts.

Commissioner of Labour.

The Commissioner of Labour also supervises the enforcement of the Acts administratively, and supervises and co-ordinates the working of all the offices under his control. In addition, the office of the Commissioner of Labour has to compile and publish the Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Nanded, conduct socio-economic enquiries into the conditions of labour, compile and disseminate information on labour matters generally and statistics regarding industrial disputes, agricultural wages, absenteeism, cotton mill production, trade unions, etc., particularly and publish two monthlies, *viz.*, (i) The Labour Gazette and (ii) The Industrial Court Reporter. He has also to supervise the working of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, wherever it is administered by local authorities and provide personal management advisory service.

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

LABOUR.

Deputy Commissioner of Labour.

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour at Nagpur has been declared regional head for all the offices under Commissioner of Labour in the Vidarbha and Marathwada (including Nanded) regions. Nanded district is, however, under the direct administration of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour at Aurangabad. As such, the conciliation work in disputes arising in Nanded district (in other than those industries falling within the jurisdiction of Central Government) is dealt with by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad, who has been notified as Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for *inter alia* the Nanded district.

Registrar of Trade Unions.

One of the Deputy Commissioners of Labour at Bombay has been notified as the Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Maharashtra under section 3 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, in addition to his duties as the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay. He is assisted in his work by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad, who has been notified as the Deputy Registrar, as far as Marathwada Region is concerned. The work in connection with the administration of the Act includes the registration of Trade Unions under the Act, registration of amendments to the constitutions of the Unions and preparation of the Annual Report on the working of the Act in the State based on the information contained in the annual returns submitted by the registered trade unions under section 28 of the Act. There are nine unions in the district, registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

Government Labour Officer

A Government Labour Officer stationed at Nanded looks after the labour matters in the district. The enforcement of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act in Nanded district is also looked after by the Government Labour Officer, Nanded, in respect of all the scheduled employments.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act.

The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, has been made applicable to Nanded, Umri and Dharmabad. At Nanded the Act is administered by the Municipality while at the other places it s administered by the Government.

Employees State Insurance Act.

The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, and the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, are applicable to Nanded district. But the benefit provisions (Chapter IV and V) of the former Act have not yet been made applicable to the district.

Consumers' Price Index

Nanded is one of the centres for which the Consumers' Price Index Number is complied. The year from August, 1943 to July, 1944 is taken as the base year for the compilation of the index number.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is applicable to Aurangabad division. The jurisdiction of four Industrial Tribunals and two presiding officers of the Labour Courts who are appointed under the said Act in Bombay extends over the entire district.

LABOUR.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Under the Industrial Disputes Act the Industrial Tribunals have no appellate jurisdiction and the disputes are referred to the Industrial Tribunals, by the Government, under sections 10 (1), 10 (2), and 12 (5) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Certain disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act, falling under schedule I, are referred to the Labour Courts appointed under the Act. They have also to deal with questions of computation of benefits to parties awarded by Tribunals. Other disputes falling under schedule III are referred to the Industrial Tribunals.

Factory Department.

The factory department is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour, but the Chief Inspector of Factories has complete control on the technical side of the work of the department all over the State. Nanded, along with four other districts of Maharashtra region, falls under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Nagpur, who is also an administrative head for the region. The department is mainly responsible for the administration of the Factories Act, 1948. Besides the Factories Act, the factory department has also to administer, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925; the Employment of Children Act, 1938; the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929; and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

The factory department has one regional office at Aurangabad for all the five districts of Marathwada region. This office is headed by a Junior Inspector of Factories.

The main function of the Inspector is to ensure that the provisions of the Factories Act are observed by the managements of the factories to which the Act is applicable.

The Collector of the district is also an Additional Inspector of Factories in the district. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad, and other Labour Officers of that region are Inspectors under the Payment of Wages Act and other above mentioned Acts. The Inspector has powers to prosecute, conduct and defend before the courts cases under Factories Act after taking the necessary permission from the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

Under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923), the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, has been given exclusive jurisdiction over Bombay and Bombay Suburban district. The Commissioner has also exclusive jurisdiction to try all cases relating to the Western, Central and Southern Railways and the hydro-electric companies under the management of Messers Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., arising in the State irrespective of the district in which they occur. The Commissioner has also general jurisdiction over the whole State.

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Civil Judge, Senior Division, Nanded, is an *ex-officio* Commissioner within his jurisdiction.

The principal reason for giving the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, jurisdiction over the State is to enable him to settle the cases with insurance companies and other firms which have their head offices in Bombay city. But as this arrangement necessarily entails a certain amount of overlapping, the Government have issued instructions under section 20 (2) of the Act for the distribution of work between the Commissioner and the *ex-officio* Commissioners. Under these instructions, the Commissioner at Bombay is authorised—

(*a*) to receive deposits for distribution of compensation under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 8;

(*b*) to issue notice to and to receive applications from dependants in cases of deposits under these sub-sections; and

(*c*) to receive agreements for registration under section 28, wherever the accident may take place.

Where a deposit is received or an agreement is tendered for registration, the Commissioner notifies the *ex-officio* Commissioner concerned. Application for orders to deposit compensation, when no deposit under section 8 (1) has been received and other applications provided for in section 22 of the Act are to be made to the *ex-officio* Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the accident occurs. Notices to employers under section 10-A requiring statements regarding fatal accidents in the district are issued by the *ex-officio* Commissioners and reports of fatal accidents made under section 10-B are also received by them. After notice has been issued by the *ex-officio* Commissioner under section 10-A the employer deposits the money with the Commissioner at Bombay and the latter notifies the receipt of the deposit to the *ex-officio* Commissioner concerned. Applications for review or commutation of half-monthly payments have to be made to the Commissioner who passed the original orders.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

In Nanded district the Civil Judges have been appointed as authorities for the areas within their respective jurisdictions.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

The Civil Judges who have been appointed authorities under the Payment of Wages Act have been appointed authorities under the Minimum Wages Act, to hear and decide claims arising out of the payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees employed or paid in their respective jurisdiction.

Steam Boilers' and Smoke Nuisances' Department.

The department is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, but the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, who is the head of the office, has full control over the technical side of the work of the department as he is responsible for the smooth working and administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1960, and the Indian

Steam Boilers' and Smoke Nuisances' Department.

Boiler Regulations, 1950. The work carried out by the department mainly comprises the registration and inspection of steam boilers, economisers and steam pipes including mountings and other fittings. The registration and inspection work of steam boilers in the district is carried out by the Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances with headquarters at Sholapur.

ADMINISTRATION OF MANAGED ESTATES

MANAGED ESTATES.

Hyderabad Court of Wards Act.

The only legislation that governs the administration of the estates of the minors, lunatics and persons incapable of managing their own property in Nanded district is the Hyderabad Court of Wards Act (No. XII of 1930 F.). The Government administers the estates of the minors and lunatics to secure proper care and management of the estates concerned. In the case of persons incapable of managing their own property, assumption of superintendence of the estate is undertaken only when the estate is encumbered with debt or is mismanaged or there is no one capable of taking proper care of it and the Government is of the opinion that it is expedient in the public interest to preserve the property of the person for the benefit of his family and the property is of such value that economical management by the Government agency is practicable.

The disqualifications for taking an estate under the superintendence of Court of Wards are detailed in section 7 of the Hyderabad Court of Wards Act. Pension holders are not disqualified for management under the Act. The Collector of the district is the Court of Wards within his jurisdiction.

There is only one estate under the supervision of the Collector, Nanded, as the Court of Wards. The whole estate is leased out on *eksala laoni* basis and the income accrued therefrom is deposited in treasury in the personal account of the Court of Wards, Nanded. The heirs of the estate are paid Rs. 439.25 per month as *guzura*. Festival and clothing allowance is also paid once a year.

The Guardian and Wards Act (VIII of 1890) which is a Central Act has not yet been made applicable to the district.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

Organisation.

The Government adopted the policy of prohibition with the object of improving the material standard of the common man and the creation of peaceful living conditions in the society. Prohibition was introduced in the then Bombay State from April 1, 1950. It was extended from April 1, 1959 to the newly merged district of Nanded after the Reorganisation of States in 1956.

The Director of Prohibition and Excise is the head of the Prohibition and Excise Department of the State and is responsible for the administration of the Excise and Prohibition Laws in the State. His office forms a central organisation for directing the proper implementation of the policy of the department.

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

Enactments.

The Prohibition and Excise Department administers the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, the Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936, the Bombay Drugs (Control) Act, 1959, the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955 and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 and the rules thereunder.

The Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, prohibits the production, manufacture, possession, exportation, importation, transportation, purchase, sale, consumption and use of all intoxicants. However, these operations are lawful if they are permitted by any rules, regulations or orders. The Act also regulates the possession, sale, etc. of flowers and molasses.

The Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936, prohibits smoking of opium.

The Bombay Drugs (Control) Act, 1959, regulates the possession and sale of certain drugs which are used in a manner injurious to health and which are specified by Government in the Maharashtra Government Gazette as 'notified drugs'.

The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, provides for the levy and collection of duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, Indian hemp or other narcotic drugs or narcotics.

The Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955, makes provision for imposition in the public interest of certain restrictions on inter-State trade and commerce in spirituous medicinal and other preparations and/or matters connected therewith.

The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, prohibits the manufacture, exportation, importation, sale, possession and transportation of manufactured drugs like cocaine, morphine, heroin, pethidine, etc., except in accordance with the rules made in that behalf.

Enforcement Work.

The enforcement of prohibition by way of detection, investigation, etc., of offences under the above Acts is entrused to the Police. Besides administration of the Acts mentioned above, the Prohibition and Excise department attends to the work of prohibition, propaganda and education. Social workers of repute appointed at the divisional level as Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organisers attend to the work of prohibition propaganda by addressing meetings and impressing upon the masses the evil effects of intoxicants. They also work for enlisting the co-operation of social workers and institutions for prohibition propaganda. At the district level Prohibition Propaganda Officers carry on intensive prohibition propaganda.

The control in all excise matters is vested in the Director of Prohibition and Excise. He is also responsible for the general supervision over the prohibition propaganda work carried on by the department. The Collectors have certain functions under

the aforesaid Acts such as issue of licences and permits, and they are in respect of such functions, subordinate to the Director of Prohibition and Excise.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE. Enforcement Work.

For Nanded district, there is a District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise with headquarters at Nanded. He assists the Collector of Nanded in all excise and prohibition matters. Under the District Inspector, there is one Sub-Inspector of Prohibition and Excise for executive work. The Sub-Inspector of Prohibition and Excise has also been vested with certain powers under the Prohibition Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Bombay Opium Smoking Act. Prohibition Propaganda Officer at Nanded carries out prohibition propaganda throughout the district under the guidance of the District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, Nanded and the Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organiser, Aurangabad.

Functions of the Department.

The main functions of this department are confined to licensing, inspection of licences and the enforcement of various controls enacted under the Acts referred to above, particularly under the Bombay Prohibition Act. The officers of the department have also to undertake propaganda work on total prohibition and on the various advantages derived therefrom amongst the people in the State and to supervise and organise recreation centres in their charges and to co-operate with the Police Department in their duties of prevention and detection of prohibition offences. The Excise Department is responsible for the supervision of bonded manufactories, warehouses, *neera* centres and management of Government liquor and drugs sales depots and inspection of various excise licences. They are also required to associate themselves in increasing degree with the ameliorative measures and social side of the prohibition campaign, and to tighten loopholes wherever such loopholes exist. Though, Officers of the Prohibition and Excise Department of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector have been vested with powers to investigate offences, these officers generally pass on the information of the commission of offences and hand over the cases, if any detected by them to the Police for investigation. The Home Guards Organisation also assists the Police in this work. Under section 134 of the Prohibition Act, village officers, village servants useful to Government and officers and servants of local authorities are bound to give information to the Police of any breaches of the provisions of the Act which may come to their knowledge and also to prevent the commission of breaches of the provisions of the Act about which they may have knowledge. Under section 133, officers and servants of local authorities are also bound to assist any Police Officer or person authorised to carry out provisions of the Act. Under section 135, occupiers of lands and buildings, landlords of estates, owners of vehicles, etc., are bound to give notice of any illicit tapping of trees or manufacture of liquor or intoxicating drugs to a Magistrate, a Prohibition Officer or a Police Officer as soon as it comes to their notice.

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

Functions of the Department.

All Revenue Officers of and above the rank of the Mamlatdar or the Mahalkari, all Magistrates and all officers of the Department of Prohibition and Excise of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector have been authorised under section 123 of the Prohibition Act within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, to arrest without a warrant any person whom they have reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under the Act, and to seize and detain any article of contraband. The officer so authorised, when arrests any person or seizes and detains any articles, has to send such person or articles without unnecessary delay to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

Kinds of Permits.

Various permits are granted for possession, use, etc., of foreign liquor. They are:—

(1) *Emergency Permit.*—An Emergency Permit is granted for the use or consumption of brandy, rum or champagne to any person for his own use or consumption or to any head of household for the use of his household for medicinal use on emergent occasions. A permit is not granted to more than one member of a household at any one time or to a minor. The term 'household' is defined as a group of persons residing and messing jointly as the members of one domestic unit.

(2) *Health Permit.*—A Health Permit is granted for the use or consumption of foreign liquor for a quantity up to the maximum of two units a month to any person who requires such liquor for the preservation or maintenance of his health.

(3) *Temporary Resident's Permit.*—A Temporary Resident's Permit is issued to persons born and brought up or domiciled in a country outside India, where liquor is usually consumed.

(4) *Visitor's Permit.*—Any person visiting the State of Maharashtra for a period of not more than a week and desiring to possess, use and consume foreign liquor is granted this permit.

(5) *Special Permit for Privileged Personages.*—This permit is granted to consular officers and the members of the staff appointed by or serving under them, provided that such members are nationals of a Foreign State. It is also granted to the consorts and relatives of the above persons.

(6) *Interim Permit.*—Any person who is eligible for a Temporary Resident's Permit, Health Permit or Special Permit for Privileged Personages and desires to possess, use or consume foreign liquor pending grant of any of the regular permits mentioned above is granted an Interim Permit.

(7) *Tourist's Permit.*—A foreign tourist holding a tourist's introduction card or a tourist visa visiting the State of Maharashtra is granted free. a Tourist's Permit for a period of his stay in the State but for a period not exceeding one month.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

Denatured Spirit.

The possession and use of denatured spirit is prohibited, except under a permit or a licence. A permit for possession and use of denatured spirit for domestic purpose is granted for a quantity not exceeding one quart bottle per month.

Provided that the officer granting the permit may for any special reasons grant the permit for any quantity not exceeding three quart bottles per month.

Provided further that with the previous sanction of the Collector a permit may be granted for a quantity exceeding three quart bottles per month.

The possession and use of denatured spirit for medicinal, scientific and educational purposes and for purposes of art, industry or profession is regulated by the system of licences prescribed in this behalf. Methylated industrial denatured spirit required for use in any industry etc., is allowed to be possessed on licences issued under the Bombay Denatured Spirit Rules, 1959.

Country Liquor and Wine.

Authorisations for use of country liquor and wine for sacramental purposes only are granted to priests of certain communities *viz.*, the Parsees, the Jews and the Christians. The possession, use etc., of country liquor except for sacramental purposes is completely prohibited.

Ganja, Bhang and Opium.

A permit for personal consumption of opium, *ganja* and *bhang* is granted only on production of a medical certificate from the Medical Board constituted by the Government or a Medical Officer appointed for the purpose.

Neera and Palm Products Scheme.

Neera sale licence as well as licences for manufacturing *gur* from *neera* are granted only to the co-operative societies organised by constructive social workers, other similarly organised institutions such as the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, *ashrams*, organisations in charge of intensive area schemes and sarvodaya centres, etc., on the recommendations of the Khadi and Village Industries Board for the State of Maharashtra. No *neera* licences are granted to individuals.

Sanskar Kendras.

In order to provide facilities for recreation and counter attraction for the purpose of weaning the addicts from the drink and drug habit "Sanskar Kendras" or Cultural Centres are established in labour areas or areas known for prohibition offences and they are run either departmentally or by the efforts of the local social workers or social institutions interested in prohibition work. At the Sanskar Kendras newspapers, magazines and facilities for indoor and outdoor games are provided for and programmes like *bhajans, kirtans*, music, folk songs, dramas etc. in which the people of the locality are interested are arranged. Government grants subsidy to the Sanskar Kendras run by social workers and institutions. In Nanded district, there are two departmental Sanskar Kendras, one each at Nanded and at Deglur.

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

Degree of Success

Irrespective of the fact that the income of the Prohibition Department has dwindled generally with the introduction of complete prohibition in the State, it has improved the standard of living of poorer sections of population. The latter now lead a happier and healthier life. The prohibition has brought about a keen metamorphosis in their basic ideas of living particularly in its social facets. Recently, the Government have liberalised the prohibition policy in regard to granting of health permit. Every person above forty years of age is granted a licence on production of a certificate from any registered medical practitioner. A person below the age of forty has to obtain such a certificate from the Medical Board.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

SOCIAL WELFARE. Organisation.

The Directorate of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Poona, is divided into two wings, the backward class wing and the correctional administration wing.[1] In this chapter the working of the backward class wing of the Social Welfare Department in Nanded district is described.

The department is headed by the Director of Social Welfare with headquarters at Poona. The Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Correctional Wing) assists the Director in matters relating to the correctional wing. The special officer belonging to the class I cadre of the State service looks after the work relating to education and social welfare of the physically handicapped. The Deputy Director looks after the work relating to planning, research and statistics pertaining to both the wings. These officers are assisted by three Assistant Directors, also belonging to the cadre of class I service of the State.

The backward class wing of the Social Welfare Department aims at ameliorating the conditions of the backward classes so as to help them in attaining the same social status as is enjoyed by the so-called privileged section of the society.

The divisional offices for each revenue division have been set up at Bombay, Aurangabad, Poona and Nagpur from June 1, 1961, which are in charge of the Divisional Officers belonging to class I service of the State. At the district level the department has district officers termed as the Social Welfare Officers belonging to the class II cadre of the State service. They execute the schemes implemented by the department and co-ordinate the work of backward class welfare in the district in respect of the schemes in that behalf implemented by the various departments of the State. Due to democratic decentralisation of the administration and the formation of the Zilla Parishads, the implementation of the schemes in so far as the backward class welfare is concerned is being done through the Nanded Zilla Parishad from May 1, 1962 The Social Welfare Department forms a part of the General Administration Department of the Zilla Parishad

[1] The working of the correctional administration wing of the Social Welfare Department is given in Chapter 12.

SOCIAL WELFARE. Organisation.

and the Social Welfare Officer is responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad also. In respect of tribal welfare work in Vidarbha, seven Area Organisers who belong to class II cadre of the State service, are in charge of certain zones. A Tribal Research Centre has been established at Poona during 1961-62 with a view to undertaking research for studying the traits, characteristics, customs, traditions and culture of various tribal communities, carrying out surveys on socio-economic problems affecting the tribals either under its own banner or through other institutions such as the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, the Tata Institute of Social Services, Bombay, the Department of Sociology, University of Bombay, the Gokhale Education Society, Kosbad, etc., arranging training in tribal welfare, giving technical guidance and assistance to various Government departments and in implementing schemes for tribal welfare, etc. Accordingly, the Research Centre has been provided with one Chief Research Officer, two Research Officers, a few investigators along with the necessary ministerial staff.

At the district level the Social Welfare Officer is assisted by a social service inspector, a social service organiser, five samaj sevaks and the necessary ministerial staff. The warden is in charge of the hostel at Kinwat for the boys belonging to the scheduled tribes. The department conducts 18 schools in the district for the benefit of those belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes where 23 teachers are employed. Of these schools, 16 are tribal schools located at Talaiguda, Kanakwadi, Jawarla, Budhwarpeth, Amadi, Salaiguda, Nawargaon, Wazara, Kherda, Jarur, Thara, Ghotimarkaguda, Hirapur, Tulsi Markaguda, Bhilgaon and Patoda Markaguda all in Kinwat tahsil while 2 which are intended for *vimukta jatis* are located at Chikala Tanda in Nanded tahsil and Hirabori Tanda in Kandhar tahsil. The handicraft centre at Budhwarpeth provides facilities for the training of carpentry given by the Handicraft Instructor. Two storekeepers are in charge of the co-operative societies organised by the tribals.

The department has constructed community halls at Nanded, Lahan and Mukhed in Nanded tahsil, Naigaon in Biloli tahsil, Bhaigaon in Deglur tahsil, Pethwadaj in Kandhar tahsil and Cheramba in Hadgaon tahsil during 1958-59 and 1962-63 at a total cost of Rs. 29,000.

Classification of Backward Classes.

The classification of backward classes is made into three broad categories, *viz.*, the scheduled castes or *Harijans*, the scheduled tribes or *Adivasis* and the other backward classes who neither belong to the scheduled castes nor to scheduled tribes but who socially, economically and educationally are as backward as those belonging to the other two categories. The communities falling under the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are notified by the Government of India for each of the States in the Indian Union. The communities coming under the other backward classes and which were recognised by the State as such were

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Classification of Backward Classes.

different in the component units of the State. However, the basis[1] for the classification of other backward classes based on communities was abolished and now it is determined by the incomes. Those having an annual income of less than Rs. 1,800 are included in the other backward classes and are given the only concession of free education at all the stages of education.

Measures of uplift.

The disabilities of the backward classes are three-fold:—educational, economic and social. The Government have, therefore, launched a three pronged drive with the object of eliminating the disabilities in the shortest possible time.

The educational advancement is to be achieved by instituting a large number of scholarships, hostel facilities, and the establishment of the Sanskar Kendras and *balwadis*.

The economic rehabilitation is sought to be done through the grant of cultivable waste lands, supply of agricultural implements, seeds, etc., imparting training in various cottage industries and giving of financial assistance, housing of the backward classes, and taking such other measures.

The social objective of removing the stigma of untouchability in respect of scheduled castes and assimilation of scheduled tribes in the general population without destroying their hereditary traits is attempted to be achieved through legislation and propaganda. The Untouchability Offences Act, 1955, prohibits practice of observance of untouchability.*

In the implementation of the measures for the amelioration of the backward classes, advice and co-operation is also sought from eminent social workers and voluntary organisations through the State Board for Harijan Welfare and the State Tribes Advisory Council.

CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

Bombay Public Trusts Act.

Prior to 1950, the religious and charitable trusts in the State were governed under the various Central and State enactments based on religion. In 1950, a composite legislation called the Bombay Public Trusts Act (XXIX of 1950) was passed, which can be made applicable to all public trusts without distinction of religion. This act defines 'Public Trust' as "an express or constructive trust for either a public religious or charitable purpose or both, and includes a temple, *a math, a wakf, a dharmada* or any religious or charitable endowment and a society formed either for a religious or charitable purpose or for both and registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860)".

The State Government is empowered to apply this Act to any public trust or class of public trusts and on such application the provisions of previous Acts cease to apply to such trust or class

[1] Government Resolution, Labour and Social Welfare Department, No. OBC-1759-E, dated the 18th May 1959.

* For details see Chapter 14 above.

CHARITY COMMISSIONER.
Bombay Public Trusts Act.

of trusts. The Act was made applicable to the following classes of public trusts in the Old Bombay State from January 21, 1952 and in the Marathwada and Vidarbha Regions from February 1, 1961:—

(1) Temples.

(2) *Maths*.

(3) *Wakfs*.

(4) Public trusts other than (1), (2) and (3) above created or existing solely for the benefit of any community or communities or any section or sections thereof.

(5) Societies formed either for religious or charitable purposes or for both registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

(6) *Dharmadas*, *i.e.*, any amounts which, according to the custom or usage of any business or trade or agreement between the parties relating to any transaction, are charged to any party to the transaction or collected under whatever name as being intended to be used for a charitable or religious purpose.

(7) All other trusts, express or constructive, for either a public religious or a charitable purpose or for both.

The Act has not been made applicable to the charitable endowments vested in the Treasurer or Charitable Endowments under provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890).

The Charity Commissioner, with headquarters at Bombay, has been appointed to administer the Act all over the Maharashtra State. An Assistant Charity Commissioner has been appointed for Aurangabad region which consists of the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad. The Assistant Charity Commissioner is directly responsible to the Charity Commissioner.

Public Trusts.

The Act imposed a duty on the trustee of a public trust to which the Act has been applied to make an application for the registration of the trust within three months of the application of the Act or its creation, giving particulars specified in the Act, which include (a) the approximate value of moveable and immoveable property owned by the trust, (b) the gross average annual income of the trust property, and (c) the amount of average annual expenditure of the trust. No registration is, however, necessary in the case of *dharmadas* which are governed by special provisions of the Act in certain respects. Trusts registered under any of the previous Acts are deemed to be registered under this Act.

The following statement furnishes statistics relating to the Public Trusts in Nanded district registered in the Public Trusts Registration Office, Aurangabad Region, Aurangabad, till 30th June 1963.

TABLE No. 1

PUBLIC TRUSTS IN NANDED DISTRICT

(Property, Income and Expenditure)

Section	Total number of Trusts registered	Value of property		Gross average annual income	Average annual expenditure
		Moveable	Immoveable		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
'A' (Trusts for the benefit of Hindus).	221	14,079·00	1,52,792·01	24,184·81	22,262·81
'B' (Trusts for the benefit of Muslims).	..	..	..	..	..
'C' (Trusts for the benefit of Parsees).	..	..	..	..	..
'D' (Trusts for the benefit of Christians).	..	..	..	..	..
'E' (Trusts for the benefit of any particular community).	13	29,728·88	2,27,179·58	75,042·31	76,274·12
'F' (Trusts registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860)...	38	3,26,163·04	9,18,135·00	5,64,503·89	5,52,664·58

CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

Public Trusts.

A registration fee ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 is levied depending on the value of the property of the public trust. The Public Trusts Administration Fund, created under the Act, is made up of contributions at a rate of 2 per cent of the gross annual income of each trust. Public trusts registered exclusively for the purpose of advancement and propagation of secular education or medical relief and public trusts having gross annual income of Rs. 1,000 or less are exempted from the payment of contribution. Deductions from the gross annual income for computing contribution are allowed in respect of amounts spent on the advancement and propagation of secular education, medical relief, donations, grants received from Government or local authorities, interest on depreciation or sinking fund, taxes to be paid to Government or local authority, etc. The contribution is levied on the net annual profits in the case of public trusts conducting a business or trade.

Every trustee has to keep regular accounts of the trust which have to be audited annually by a Chartered Accountant or persons authorised under the Act. A Chartered Accountant can audit accounts of any public trust but the persons authorised under the Act are permitted to audit accounts only of public trusts having a gross annual income of Rs. 3,000 or less. The auditor has to submit a report to the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner of his region on a number of points such as whether accounts are maintained according to law, whether they are maintained regularly, whether an inventory has been maintained of the moveable property of the public trust, whether any property or funds of the trust have been applied on an object or purpose not authorised by the trust, whether the funds of the trust have been invested or immoveable property alienated contrary to the provisions of the Act and so on.

If on a consideration of the report of the auditor or of a report, if any, made by an officer authorised under Section 37, the accounts and explanation, if any, furnished by the trust or any other person concerned, the Deputy or the Assistant Charity Commissioner is satisfied that the trustee or any other person has been guilty of gross negligence, breach of trust or misapplication or misconduct resulting in a loss to the trust, he has to report to the Charity Commissioner, who after due inquiry, determines the loss, if any, caused to the trust and surcharges the amount on the person found responsible for it. No sale, mortgage, exchange or gift of any immoveable property and no lease for a period exceeding ten years in the case of agricultural land and three years in the case of non-agricultural land or building belonging to the public trust is valid without the previous sanction of the Charity Commissioner. The trustee of a public trust is bound to invest the surplus funds of the trust in public securities or first mortgage of immoveable property on certain conditions. For making an investment in any other form, the permission of the Charity Commissioner must be obtained.

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

Public Trusts.

If the original object of a public trust fails wholly or partially, if there is surplus income or balance not likely to be utilised, or in the case of a public trust, other than a trust for religious purpose if it is not in the public interest expedient, practicable, desirable, necessary or proper to carry out, wholly or partially, the original intention of the author of the public trust or the object for which the public trust was created, an application can be made to the District Court or City Civil Court, Bombay, as the case may be, for application *cypres* of the property, or income of the public trust or any of its portion.

If there is a breach of trust or a declaration is necessary that a particular property is the property of a public trust, or a direction is required to recover the possession of such property or a direction is required for the administration of any public trust, two or more persons, having an interest in the trust or the Charity Commissioner, can file a suit in the District Court or City Civil Court Bombay, as the case may be, to obtain reliefs mentioned in the Act. If the Charity Commissioner refuses consent, an appeal lies to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal constituted under the Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act (XII of 1939) The Charity Commissioner can also file such a suit on his own motion.

The Charity Commissioner may with his consent be appointed as a trustee of a public trust by a Court or by the author of a trust, provided his appointment is made as a sole trustee. The Court is, however, not empowered to appoint the Charity Commissioner as a trustee of a religious public trust. In case the Charity Commissioner is appointed as a trustee, he may levy administrative charges on these trusts as prescribed in the rules framed under the Act.

Inquiries regarding the registration of a public trust or regarding the loss caused to a public trust or public trusts registered under the previous Acts, in consequence of the act or conduct of a trustee or any other person, have to be conducted with the aid of assessors not less than three and not more than five in number. The assessors have to be selected, as far as possible, from the religious denomination of the public trust to which the inquiry relates. The presence of assessors can, however, be dispensed with in inquiries where there is no contest. A list of assessors has to be prepared and published in the Official Gazette every three years Districtwise lists of assessors have already been prepared and published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette.

The Charity Commissioner is deemed to be and to have always been the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the State of Maharashtra, appointed under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. In the case of religious and charitable institutions and endowments which vest in or the

CHARITY COMMISSIONER. Public Trusts.

management of which vests in the State Government, they are to be transferred and vested in the Committees of Management to be appointed by the State Government for each district and the Endowment within the meaning and for the purposes of the Act. The Charity Commissioner is invested with power to inquire into the duties of these Committees to be performed and to direct expenses in respect thereof to be paid from the funds belonging to the Endowments.

Contraventions of the Act amount to offences and are punishable with maximum fine ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 depending on the nature of contravention. The Charity Commissioner is the sole authority for instituting prosecutions in the case of such contraventions.

CHAPTER 18—PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

CHAPTER 18.

Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations.

INTRODUCTION.

THE VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS PLAY A MAJOR ROLE in the development of the community life and also help to increase the social solidarity of the State. These organisations are run by the people and for the people. The voluntary social service is an activity of a self-governing body of people working together for the betterment of the society and the community life an a whole. As a result, the voluntary social service organisations have become the sheet-anchor of the present society. In the present era of freedom and equality the States are speedily marching towards the concept of a Welfare State. These circumstances have paved way for the voluntary organisations to play their significant role.

Formerly, the States were entrusted with the administration in a restricted sense. Most of their energy was exhausted in the collection of revenue as well as in the maintenance of law and order through the administrative control of the society. But the recent economic developments have extended the scope of State activities in relation to the individual. The time has now come for the State to become a guardian of the individual and with the help of voluntary social service organisations, satiate the growing demands of him.

The needs of the individual are increasing fast and are keeping pace with the modern development in various fields. Day by day the individual is relying more upon the State. The State has to step-in to solve various problems covering the life of the individual. The activities of the State have thus extended far beyond its own capacities. Though it is desirable to have State attendance at every walk of life of the individual, it has become impossible for the State, owing to the burden of administration, to fulfil its responsibilities.

Where the State is unable to look into the demands of the individual, the voluntary social service organisations step in. Such organisations are getting enormous scope in these days of busy life. It is, therefore, essential to have social organisations of the people vested in common interest.

CHAPTER 18.

Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations.

INTRODUCTION.

Whereas the activities of the State involve some element of compulsion, in case of voluntary institutions as they are voluntary in nature they offer easy scope for an individual to develop. It is one of the reasons why individual feels more familiar and homely as a member of these institutions. These institutions work hand-in-hand with the Government and their nature is complementary to it. They have proved very helpful and co-operative and not competitive with the State in the field. With the co-operation of the State many problems are solved which have acted as obstacles in the way of progress. Many a time these organisations act as agencies of the State whereas sometimes they discharge the duties of the State.

As voluntary social organisations are formed by the people they can grasp the needs of the people in the area and offer proper solutions to the problems faced by them. Such institutions can afford to make experiments. The voluntary actions involved on the part of individual in the institution are always flexible and progressive and that is one of the reasons for the pioneering work done by these organisations in Nanded district. The voluntary social service organisations are also useful, act as they do as a preventive measure against the mal-adjustment in the society.

In Nanded district there are many organisations working in various fields, such as Education, Health, Art and Recreation.

The voluntary social service organisations, though are helped by the Government, have got a complaint of inadequate finance. Many times they have to rely on their own funds and donations collected by them from the public.

If not of foremost importance, at least of prime importance, is the fourth estate as it is popularly called, *viz*., newspapers. It educates public opinion and enriches public life.

Though the activities of voluntary social service organisations help in creating a healthy social atmosphere, the press is the powerful weapon in revealing public opinion. In fact, the press takes leading initiative in creating political consciousness and expresses freely and sympathetically the grievances of the common man.

A list of newspapers published from the Nanded district is given below:—

Godateer Samachar, Nanded.
Prajawani, Nanded.
Pratod, Nanded.
Pratibha, Nanded.
Ekjut, Nanded.
Vishman, Nanded.
Sher, Nanded.

In what follows is a brief description of the voluntary social service organisations working in various fields in the district.

ABHINAV CHITRASHALA, NANDED.

The Abhinav Chitrashala, Nanded, was founded on 1st July 1955, with the object of creating an aptitude and appreciation for Art among the people by imparting them training in Art.

In 1964-65 the Chitrashala had 10 members.

The institut on prepares students for higher Art, Drawing and Painting, Drawing Grade and Children's Art examinations. Besides, it conducts four examinations, *viz.*, *Arambh, Bodh, Anand* and *Visharad.* These examinations are held at different centres throughout the State and outside as well. In all 132 centres have been opened in the State and outside and so far nearly 25,000 students have appeared for the examinations conducted by the institution.

Every year the institution holds an Art's exhibition in Marathwada when many experts in the field are nvited. It also publishes an annual known as *Darpan.*

The Chitrashala owns property worth Rs. 5,000. In the year 1964-65 the expenditure of the Chitrashala amounted to Rs. 15,000 while its incomes including fees and donations amounted to Rs. 12,000.

ADAT VYAPARI EDUCATION SOCIETY, DEGLUR.

The Adat Vyapari Education Society was established in August, 1962, with the object of imparting education in Arts, Science, Technology and Industry.

The society proposes to construct a new building to house a college. It runs a hostel for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

The society had a membership of 14 in 1964-65. The society owns property worth Rs. 75,000. The annual income of the society was Rs. 37,000 in 1964-65 whereas the expenditure amounted Rs. 52,000 in the same year.

ADIVASI SEVA SANGH, KINWAT.

The Adivasi Seva Sangh was established in 1962 at Kinwat with the object of helping *Adivasi* people in their socio-economic development.

The Sangh runs a hostel for students at Kinwat. The membership of the Sangh consists of ordinary members and life members. The members elect a president as well as vice-president. The day-to-day administration of the Sangh is looked after by the executive council composed of the president and the vice-president.

The income and the expenditure of the Sangh amounted Rs. 7,089.57 in 1964. It receives grant-in-aid from the Government.

BANJARA HOSTEL, NANDED.

The Banjara Hostel was established at Nanded with the intention of creating studious habits in students and making them good citizens.

CHAPTER 18.

Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations.

It had a membership of 9 in 1964-65. The Institution possesses property worth Rs. 1,676.50. The yearly income of the institution amounted to Rs. 11,971.85 while its annual expenditure came to about Rs. 13,912.15 in 1963-64. The institution receives an yearly grant from the Government worth Rs. 11,971.85.

District Probation and After-Care Association Remand Home, Nanded.

The District Probation and After-Care Association was established in January 1960 with the object of maintaining a Remand Home in Nanded district for destitute children in the custody of the court. It supervises boys and girls in the district who have been released on licence from various certified schools. The institution also carries out the probation work especially among juveniles under the Bombay Children Act.

The Collector of Nanded is the *ex-officio* president of the association. The association has following categories of members, *viz.*, Patrons, Life-members, Corporate and Ordinary members.

The association has a managing committee which consists of 20 members and it looks after the day-to-day administration of the association.

The delinquent and destitute children below 16 years of age are admitted by the association. The number of such entrants in 1963-64 was 187. Besides primary education, the wards are instructed in tailoring and carpentry. The association has no building of its own but is housed in rented premises.

The State Government bears 50 per cent of the total expenditure incurred by the association every year by extending grant in-aid.

The association owns property valued at Rs. 10,927.64. The annual expenditure of the association including rent for the premises amounted to Rs. 21,273.15 whereas its income amounted to Rs. 22,004 in 1963-64.

Gandhi Rashtriya Hindi Vidyalaya, Nanded.

The Gandhi Rashtriya Vidyalaya was established in 1946 at Nanded with the object of promoting educational activities in Nanded district. The Vidyalaya runs a high school as well as a primary school in Nanded. It also conducts a Hindi Vidyalaya at Wazirabad.

The annual income collected through fees of the secondary school, Nanded, amounted to Rs. 49,204.00 whereas its expenditure came to about Rs. 42,591 in the year 1963-64.

Gayan Vadan Vidyalaya, Nanded.

The Gayan Vadan Vidyalaya, Nanded, was established on the 9th December 1937, with the object of creating interest in music amongst people by conducting classes.

The administration of the institution is looked after by its executive board, consisting of 9 members out of whom 7 are life members including a president, a vice-president and a secretary.

GAYAN VADAN VIDYALAYA, NANDED.

The institution imparts training in the theory and practice of vocal and instrumental music on the lines of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya. The Vidyalaya is a recognised centre for the examinations conducted by the Mandal. Since 1952, more than 1,200 students have appeared for these examinations from the Vidyalaya. The institution had 100 pupils on its roll in 1964-65.

The institution has four branches in Marathwada at: (1) Majlegaon, (2) Parbhani, (3) Basmath and (4) Himayatnagar.

The institution imparts free instructions to the blind and lame students as well as to the scheduled caste students.

The institution, in addition to its monthly programmes, arranges programmes of classical music and *bhajans*. Besides, it takes active interest in staging musical dramas.

The annual expenditure incurred by the institution in 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 8,060.00 while its income amounted to Rs. 4,478.00. The institution receives an yearly grant of Rs. 1,120.00 from the Government.

KALAMANDIR, NANDED.

The Kalamandir was established in 1955 at Nanded. The Indian Conference of Social Workers and the then Collector of Nanded, Shri Kunjbiharilalji were mainly responsible for the creation of Kalamandir which has become a cultural centre of the Marathwada region.

The Kalamandir has one executive committee which arranges for various cultural programmes. It has fifteen members who form themselves into four sub-committees, meant for Drama, Music, Literature and Art.

The Kalamandir theatre is made available to the public for staging cultural programmes.

The two renowned institutions, the Natya Sangh and the Gayan Vadan Vidyalaya work in association with the Kalamandir. The Gayan Vadan Vidyalaya conducts music classes at the Kalamandir hall. The Kalamandir has a department of historical studies which encourages historical research. The institution also maintains a library.

KALYAN YOJANA SAMITI, DEGLUR.

The Kalyan Yojana Samiti, Deglur, was established in 1959 and is especially meant for women and children. The Samiti acts as an agency of the Maharashtra State Social Welfare board. The membership of the Samiti was 13 in 1964-65.

The Samiti has so far conducted four camps for women in rural areas. It also takes active interest in adult education.

The annual income and expenditure of the Samiti on an average amounts to Rs. 39,190.50.

MAHILA MANDAL, VAZIRABAD.

The Mahila Mandal was established at Vazirabad with the object of attaining social and educational progress of women and training them in various arts and crafts to enable them to earn a living.

CHAPTER 18.

Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations.

MAHILA MANDAL, VAZIRABAD.

In 1962-63 the Mandal had a membership of seventy-five. The activities of the Mandal are manifold and are steadily expanding. The Mandal conducts classes in knitting, handicrafts, tailoring, embroidery etc. It also organises cultural programmes such as annual gathering, *kojagiripaurnima* and series of lectures for women. A large number of women take advantage of the classes conducted by the Mandal. A library is also run by the Mandal for its members.

The annual income of the Mandal amounted to Rs. 10,766.58 in the year 1961-62 whereas its expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,766.58 in the same year.

MANAVYA VIKAS MANDAL, DEGLUR.

The Manavya Vikas Mandal was established in 1955 with the object of raising the educational standard in the Marathwada region.

The administration of the institution is looked after by a managing body consisting of 17 members, including the president, the vice-president and a secretary. Besides two other educational branches of the Neeti Niketan, the institution conducts Manavya Vikas Vidyalaya which had 500 students on its roll in 1964-65.

The institution acquired a plot of land admeasuring 9 acres (3.6 hectares) from the Deglur Municipality at a moderate price.

It also secured a loan of Rs. 22,000.00 for its school building from the Government.

The income of the institution amounted to Rs. 50,000 while the expenditure approximately came to the same amount in 1962-63. The institution received grants worth Rs. 20,500 and donations worth Rs. 15,000 in 1962-63.

MARATHWADA MAHILA SHIKSHAN SANSTHA, NANDED.

The Marathwada Mahila Shikshan Sanstha was established in 1949 at Nanded with the object of spreading literacy among women in Marathwada region.

The Sanstha runs a hostel and a tailoring class. The Sanstha prepares women appearing for the S.S.C. Examination. The Sanstha is managed by an executive council composed of eleven members.

The Sanstha receives a grant of Rs. 500 from the Government and munificent donations from the public.

The income and expenditure of the Sanstha during the year 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 3,018.

NANDED EDUCATION SOCIETY, NANDED.

The Nanded Education Society was founded in 1950 at Nanded. Its aim was to expand educational activity in the district by starting as well as by taking over educational institutions in the district.

The management of the society is vested in a governing council composed of fifteen members. The latter elects the president and the vice-president from amongst its members who are founders, patrons, donors or honorary members of the society.

NANDED EDUCATION SOCIETY, NANDED.

The society runs two colleges, *viz.*, the Peoples' College and the Science College at Nanded. Besides, the society also runs two high schools, *viz.*, the Peoples' High School and a high school known as Shantiniketan Vidyalaya. The Shantiniketan Vidyalaya is situated in Osmanabad district.

The Peoples' College is housed in its own building and has a well-equipped library. The society has assets and property worth Rs. ten lakhs.

The annual income of the society amounted to Rs. 36,886.10 in 1963-64 whereas its expenditure came to about Rs. 32,007.28 in the same year.

The society receives grant from the Government. Besides, it gets donations from various welfare organisations and from the public as well.

MAHATMA PHULE VASATIGRAHA, BHOKAR.

The Mahatma Phule Vasatigraha was established in 1962 at Bhokar with the object of helping backward students to prosecute their education by providing them free lodging and boarding facilities.

The managing body is composed of five members who look after the day-to-day administration of the hostel. The hostel receives grant-in-aid worth Rs. 4,000 from the Government. The annual income and expenditure of the hostel amounted to Rs. 6,000 in 1963-64.

PRATIBHA NIKETAN HIGH SCHOOL.

The Pratibha Niketan High School was founded by the Pratibha Niketan Society in 1940. The school is housed in its own building and has a big auditorium. It has also a well-equipped library and a gymnasium. The society also runs a primary school.

The management of the society is vested in an executive council consisting of twenty-one members.

The society possesses assets valued at Rs. 5 lakhs. The annual income of the society amounted to Rs. 75,000 in 1963-64 whereas its annual expenditure came to Rs. 74,000 in the same year.

The income of the society comprises fees from the students, Government grants, public donations, etc.

SAMARTH RAMCHANDRA SANSKRIT PATHSHALA, MUKHED.

The Samarth Ramchandra Sanskrit Pathshala was founded in 1956 at Mukhed with the object of encouraging the study of Sanskrit language and to enhance the liking for Sanskrit literature among the people.

CHAPTER 18. — Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations.

The membership of the Pathshala consists of founder members, patrons and ordinary members. The Pathashala has a president and an executive council that look after its management. The council is elected after every two years by the general body of the members.

SAMATA SHIKSHAN PRASARAK MANDAL, OSMANNAGAR.

The Samata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal was founded in 1956 at Osmannagar, with the object of eradicating illiteracy from rural areas. At present the Mandal runs a school at Osmannagar. It had thirty members in 1962-63. The school is housed in rented premises. The Mandal proposes to start a new agricultural school in this area.

The assets of the Mandal are worth Rs. 6,000. The annual income of the Mandal in the year 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 14,635.98 whereas its expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,666.98 in the same year.

SANSKRITI SAMWARDHAN MANDAL, NANDED.

The Sanskriti Samwardhan Mandal was founded in December, 1959, with the object of eradicating illiteracy from amongst the people of the backward areas, by providing adequate educational facilities and extending free medical aid.

The Mandal runs the following institutions:—

Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji High School.

This high school was established in June 1960. At present the school has 300 students on its roll. The school is well-equipped and has a staff of qualified teachers. The school has a junior N.C.C. and an A.C.C units and a Girl Guides' unit. As the students from the far off villages join the school, the society has proposed to construct a hostel building to be named after 'Maharana Pratap' which will accommodate 200 students.

Sevashram Vasatigraha.

This hostel is run by the Mandal for students where they are provided with lodging and boarding at a nominal charge of Rs. 12 per month. The hostel had accommodated 247 students in 1964.

Shri Chhatrapati Agricultural School.

This school was established in June, 1961. The Mandal runs the school at its own cost. The strength of the school was 135 in 1963-64.

Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Balak Mandir.

This is a kindergarten institute and was founded in June, 1961, where children below six are admitted. The school is run by the Mandal at its own cost. It is provided with adequate amenities and has a qualified staff. The strength of the school was 60 in 1963-64.

Abhinav Chaitanya Mandal.

The Abhinav Chaitanya Mandal is a club of teachers. It publishes a magazine 'Vidya' which is devoted to Literature, Art, Drama and Sports.

Sanjivani Arogya Mandir

The Sanjivanji Arogya Mandir, a dispensary, was established in June 1962, with the object of providing free medical aid to the nearby villagers and to the students and staff members of the institution. It is proposed to construct a new building to house the dispensary.

Kumar Vastu Bhandar.

The Kumar Vastu Bhandar is a stationery mart established with the object of making available to the students articles of stationery at moderate prices.

The Mandal had a membership of 300 in 1963-64. It possesses property worth Rs. 2,15,682.42. In the year 1963-64 it received grants worth Rs. 33,177.75 from the Government. The Mandal also received Rs. 7,126.00 in the form of donations from the public.

The annual expenditure of the Mandal amounted to Rs. 74,182.38 in 1963-64 whereas its income came to about Rs. 76,587.90 in the same year.

Shri Sant Gadge Baba Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Deglur.

With a view to spreading literacy and providing preliminary educational facilities to the people in the backward areas, Shri Sant Gadge Baba Shikshan Prasarak Mandal was established at Deglur in 1960.

The Mandal had a membership of 15 in 1963-64. It conducts three schools which receive grants from the Government. The Mandal owns property worth Rs. 3,000 in the form of furniture and other sundry material.

Sharada Bhuvan Education Society, Nanded.

The Sharada Bhuvan Education Society was founded in 1952 at Nanded. Its aim was to promote education in the district by starting educational institutions. The society runs the following institutions:—

(1) Sharda Bhavan Primary School,

(2) Sharada Bhavan Multi-purpose High School,

(3) Yeshwant College, and

(4) Sharada Bhavan Hostel.

The institution established its first college, *viz.*, Yeshwant College in 1963. The college is housed in its own building.

The affairs of the society are looked after by an executive council elected by a general body. This general body consists of patrons, ordinary members, well-wishers and life members.

In 1963-64 the society possessed assets valued at Rs. 8 lakhs. The annual income and expenditure of the society amounted to Rs. two lakhs in the year 1963-64. The society has so far collected Rs. 5 lakhs by way of munificent donations from the public. Besides the society also receives grant-in-aid from the Government.

Shri Shivaji Mofat Education Society, Kandhar.

Shri Shivaji Mofat Education Society was founded in 1948 at Kandhar in Nanded district with the object of eradicating illiteracy by providing educational facilities. Its aim is to impart free education to all irrespective of caste, creed and religion especially in rural areas.

The membership of the society consists of ordinary members, life members, patrons and donors. The governing council is elected by the general body of the society and it looks after the day-to-day administration of the society.

SHRI SHIVAJI MOFAT EDUCATION SOCIETY, KANDHAR.

At present, the society conducts as many as eleven institutions all of which are in Marathwada region. The society runs a college, *viz.*, Shivaji Mofat College at Kandhar. It conducts high schools at Kandhar, Loha, Sonkhed, Nanded and Aurangabad and a balmandir at Kandhar. Besides, the society runs hostels and libraries at many places in rural areas.

VICHAR VIKAS MANDIR, KANDHAR.

The Vichar Vikas Mandir was established at Kandhar in 1950 with a view to providing reading material to the people, such as books and newspapers. The institution also holds competitions in *rangavali,* handwriting, physical exercises, etc. and also organises series of lectures on various subjects by prominent scholars. Since 1964 the institution has started a mobile library.

The institution is housed in its own building constructed at a cost of Rs. 18,000 in 1964-65. It had a membership of sixty-four. The members constitute the general body which elects the executive council, the president and a secretary. The executive council looks after the day-to-day administration of the Vichar Vikas Mandir.

The main source of the income of the institution comprises Government grants, subscriptions from members and donations from the public.

In the year 1963-64 the annual income and expenditure of the society amounted to Rs. 3,243.15.

SHRI VITHTHALESHWAR VACHANALAYA, LOHA.

Shri Vithtbaleshwar Vachanalaya was established in 1954 at Loha in Nanded district with the object of providing reading facilities to the people and creating a liking for literature amongst them. In 1961, the Vachanalaya was taken over by the Gram Panchayat. It is now housed in the building constructed by the Gram Panchayat. In 1963-64 the Vachanalaya had a membership of twenty-nine.

The day-to-day administration of Vachanalaya is looked after by the managing body composed of a president and five members. The library possesses as many as nine hundred books. The income of the society is composed of subscription fees from the members and grants from the Gram Panchayat and the Curator of libraries.

In 1963-64, the income of the Vachanalaya amounted to Rs. 1,525.69 whereas the expenditure amounted to Rs. 679.79.

CHAPTER 19 — PLACES

Places.

ARDHAPUR.

Situation.

Ardhāpūr (Nāndeḍ T., 19° 15′ North, 77° 20′ East ; p. 5,242 R.S. Nāndeḍ, 16.1 km.) a village at a distance of about 16.093 km (10 miles) from Nāndeḍ has a school up to 10th standard, a girls' school up to 3rd standard, a sub-post office, a police station, a dispensary, a veterinary dispensary, a branch of a co-operative bank, a *samāj mandir,* a grām pañcāyat and a dak-bungalow maintained by the pañcāyat. The village is known for the *maṭh* of Keśavarāj and a *dargāh* known as *Śāh Isā Kannal Asahab Rasul* called by the Hindus as the Tombāḷe Pīr. A few inscriptions have also been found in the village.

Objects.

Keśavarāj Maṭh.

The *maṭh* of Keśavarāj is situated to the north-west of the town. On a high stone pedestal of 3.048 × 3.657 × 3.657 m (10′ × 12′ × 12′) is the *maṭh* admeasuring 3.048 × 3.048 × 2.438 (10′ × 10′ × 8′). It is mostly a stone structure with cement plastering. In the inner hall, *i.e., gābhārā* is the idol of Keśava carved in black stone. The image is in standing posture and has a conch-shell in the upper right hand and a *japmāḷ* (beads of a rosary) and a disc in the upper left hand and a mace in lower left hand. Surrounding the main idol, are the small figures of other gods and goddesses. Outside the *maṭh* is an image of Lord Buddha in sitting position. Many old remains are found scattered near-by in which are three inscriptions.

Dargāh.

The *dargāh* is situated to the east of the town. The main entrance gate of the *dargāh* faces west. On the raised platform constructed in stone and earth is the tomb which measures 0.914 × 0.609 × 21.366 (3′ × 2′ × 70′) and has an *inām* of 7.2843 hectares (18 acres) of land said to have been given by Auraṅgzeb. Every year in January an *urus* is held for three days when about 25,000 to 30,000 people assemble.

BARUL.

Situation.

Bāruḷ (Kandhār T., 17° 55′ East, 76° 05′ North, p. 1921) a village where a dam is constructed under the Mānār Project is famous for the Mahādev fair and was known as Vāruḷ, *i.e.,* the abode of serpents a few years back. Then it was situated at a distance of about .4 kilometres (two furlongs) to the north-west of the present site of the village. The village was shifted to the present site due to deaths on account of serpent bites. The tradition was that no person bitten by a snake could survive in the village.

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

BARUL.

Fair.

In the village is an old temple of Mahādev said to have been built about 200 years ago. However, the same has been repaired recently. The temple is maintained and managed by the villagers through contributions. Every year a fair is held in honour of Mahādev on *Caitra Śuddha* 12. About 2 to 3 thousand people from the surrounding villages assemble during the fair which continues for about three days.

Mānār Project.

The dam under the Mānār Project is situated at this village which is 51.92 km. (32 miles) distant from the district headquarters. An approach road of 25.76 km (16 miles) in length has been constructed from Soankheḍ on Nāndeḍ-Lātur road connecting the dam site.

The earthen dam has been put across the Mānār. The maximum height of the dam is 26.84 metres (88′) and the length is 1,859.28 metres (6,100′).

The left bank canal is 72.420 km (45 miles) in length with carrying capacity of 590 cusecs. The right bank canal, with a carrying capacity of 42 cusecs is 19.312 km (12 miles) in length. The waste weir on the right bank has a total length of 731.52 metres (2,400′). The project will facilitate irrigation of 26,708.88 hectares (66,000 acres) of land. The construction work was started in 1960 and is scheduled to be completed in two phases by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,26,69,400 which is likely to be more by a crore by the time of completion.

BHOKAR.

Situation

Bhokar (Bhokar T., 19° 10′ East, 77° 40′ North, p. 4,815 RS.). the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, is a railway station on Mudkhed-Adilābād railway route. It is connected with Nānded, the district headquarters by S.T. by the Bhokar-Nānded road. The town was originally known as Bhogāvatinagar However, subsequently, its name was changed to Bhokar.

Objects.

The temple of Mahadev is situated near the tank. It faces the east. A flight of nine steps leads to the raised platform. The temple has an audience hall (*sabhāmanḍap*) supported by twelve pillars. In the centre of the hall is a figure of Nandi in marble. At a distance of 2.438 metres (8′) from the (*sabhāmanḍap*) hall, is the entrance of the *gābhārā*. There is a *Pinḍi* of the God Śaṅkar along with an idol of Śaṅkar. In front of the temple are two lamp-posts (*dīpmāḷa*). The height of these lamp-posts is 6.096 metres (20′).

The temple of Mahādev and the *Kalāvantiṇicā mahāl* are the only objects of interest in the town. To the north of the town is a *mahāl* known as *Kalāvantiṇicā mahāl*. It is a stone structure said to be a pretty old construction.

Situation.

Biloli (Biloli T., 18° 45′ North, 70° 40′ East, p. 4,440, RS: Dharmābād, 12.87 km) is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name. Situated on the Narsi-Dicapalli road, the town has a branch of the District Central Co-operative Bank, a post office, a police station, a high school, a dispensary and a veterinary dispensary.

Municipality.

The town municipality was established at Biloli during 1954-55. It covers an area of 2.59 km² (one sq. mile). It has a municipal council composed of ten members. One seat each is reserved for women and the scheduled castes. The municipality has formed sub-committees to look after finance, law, works and health. The president is the executive head of the municipality. The Government dispensary is located on the main road in rented premises. The veterinary dispensary is managed by the Biloli Taluka Pañcāyat Samitī. Stone lined gutters carry away sewage in the town. Wells form the main source of water-supply. Primary education is compulsory in the town and is conducted by the Government. The municipal roads measure 4.827 km (three miles) and are non-metalled. The municipality maintains one library. The cremation grounds and burial places are managed by the respective communities.

The total income of the municipality excluding extraordinary and debt heads, amounted to Rs. 27,986.62 in 1962-63. It was composed of municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 2,557.18, income from municipal property, Rs. 2,812.22, income from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 6.292.02 and Government grants and contribution Rs. 16,325.20. During the same period the total expenditure of the municipality excluding extraordinary and debt heads came to Rs. 30,350.96 comprising administrative charges Rs. 4,607.77; collection charges, Rs. 1,519.21; public works, Rs. 1,350.00; conservancy charges, Rs. 10,691.48 and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 12,182.50. The income from the debt heads of the municipality amounted to Rs. 913.92 of which the expenditure came to Rs. 337.92.

Objects.

Following is the description of the objects in the town. The masjid known as the Hazrat Navāb Sarfarāz Khān Śahid masjid is said to have been constructed about 330 years back. Sarfarāz Khān was an officer in the army of Auraṅgzeb. He was despatched here to check the Marāṭhā raiders. He was killed in an action. His tomb was constructed here. The masjid has an *inām* of 10.53 hectares (26 acres) of land. Every year an *urus* is held in the *dargāh* on 24 *Jamādi-ussānī*.

The masjid is constructed in stone. There are four minarets at the four corners around the dome. The minaret on the southern side collapsed when it was hit by a lightening in 1960. The one on the north has eight chains. Below the chains is a figure in shape of a bell. To the north-west corner of the masjid is a *barao* (a well square in shape).

CHAPTER 19. Places. BILOLI. Objects.

Besides the masjid, there is a temple dedicated to the God Viṭṭhal. It is said to have been constructed about 300 years ago. Śrī Uddhavarāv Mahārāj Muṅgaḷekar died here. His *samādhi* (tomb) is situated below the *pipal* tree on the east of the temple. The temple has an *inām* of 3.24 hectares (eight acres) of land for its maintenance. The death anniversary of the late Uddhava Mahārāj Muṅgaḷekar is celebrated on *Jeśṭh Śuddha Ṣaṣṭhi* every year.

The idols of Viṭṭhal and Rakhumāī, about 0.610 metres (two feet) in height are of black stone. Every year a festival is celebrated on *Aśāḍhi Ekādaśi*.

DEGALUR. Situation.

Degalūr (Degalūr T.; 17° 58′ North, 73° 35′ East, p. 14,636 RS: Bodhan, 51.48 km) situated at a distance of 82.77 km (51 miles) to the south of Nānded, is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Sub-division. It is an important centre of trade and industries next only to Nānded. It has a regulated market, and commodities such as cotton, jowar, chillis and wheat are exported. It is also a centre of weaving industry. Situated on the Hyderābād-Akolā-State Highway just on the boundary of Mahārāṣtra and Andhra Pradeś, it is connected with Nānded, by an S. T. route.

Municipality.

Degalūr is a municipal town where municipality covering an area of 0.772 km² (2 square miles) was established in 1345 F. The municipal council is composed of 15 members, two seats being reserved for women and one for scheduled castes. The municipal administration is looked after by five sub-committees, *viz*., finance, construction (private), general works, light and water works and health.

During 1961-62, the total income of the municipality including extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 1,14,224.65 comprising municipal taxes, Rs. 41,351.08, income derived from municipal property, Rs. 41,896.73 and grants and contributions, Rs. 30,976.84. During the same period, the total expenditure of the municipality came to Rs. 91,317.34 composed of general administration and collection charges, Rs. 16,038.96; public safety, Rs. 7,151.43; public health Rs. 58,807.12; public instructions, Rs. 2,101.00 and capital and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 89,216.34.

There is a Zillā Pariśad and a Government dispensary in the town and a veterinary dispensary also. The veterinary dispensary is managed by the Zillā Pariśad. The municipality took every precaution to arrest the cholera epidemic in the town in 1961-62. Drinking water is drawn from the river Lenḍī from where pipe line connections have been given to residential houses. The town has stone lined gutters and nightsoil is allowed to gather in cess pools from where it is removed by the municipality. There is compulsory primary education in the town and is looked after by the Zillā Pariśad, the municipality

paying a fixed contribution. There are three private high schools and a college in the municipal area. The cremation grounds and burial places are managed by the respective communities.

The roads in the municipal area measure 16.093 km (10 miles) of which 9.656 km (6 miles) are unmetalled and 6.437 km (4 miles) are metalled.

Objects.

The old mosque and the *maṭh* of Guṇḍā Mahārāj are the objects of interest in the town. The mosque 18.288 m. (60′) in height and 9.144 m. (30′) in width is situated to the east of the town on the highway. It is said to have been constructed in 1329 A.D. in the month of *Śawwāl*. It contains a *dargāh* of Sayyad Śāh Zain-uddin. The mosque bears a stone inscription in Urdu in honour of the Sayyad Śāh Zain-uddin. Another *dargāh* in the front is dedicated to Sajjad Bahā-uddin Sāheb who was the teacher of Sayyad Śāh Zain-uddin.

In front of the mosque are the tombs of seven of his followers, the upper slabs (of stone) of which are removeable. When beaten by stone these stone tombs produce seven *swaras* of the Indian Classical music.

Every year an *urus* is held here on 15th of *Rabi-ul-Awwāl* which is largely attended. People come from far and near. By the side of the mosque is an old masonry well still in good repairs said to be older in age to that of the mosque. People draw drinking water from this well which is also utilised for irrigation purposes.

Another object of interest in the town is the *maṭh* of Guṇḍā Mahārāj who resided at Degalūr. Guṇḍā Mahārāj attained self-immolation in *Śaka* 1739 (1818 A.D.) at Paṇḍharpūr. Though he belonged to the *Nāth* sect by tradition he later became the follower of the *Bhāgvat* sect.

The *maṭh* was constructed in his honour about 100 years ago. The *maṭh* consists of three sanctuaries. The centre sanctuary contains the images of Rāma, Lakṣmaṇa, Sītā and Hanumān while the other sanctuaries contain the images of Viṭṭhal, Rakhumāī and another Goddess. It is constructed in *Hemāḍpanthi* style and bears a dome. The *maṭh* is a private property and was constructed by one Harī Mahārāj of the same family.

DHARMABAD.
Situation.

Dharmābād (Bilolī T., 18° 50′ North, 77° 50′ East, p. 9,917, RS.) is situated at a distance of 70.84 km (44 miles) from Nāndeḍ on the Manmāḍ-Kaceguḍā metre gauge railway route. The township which takes its name from Dharmavant, a *Jāgirdār* of the place, under the *ex*-Hyderabad State is of recent origin.

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

DHARMABAD.

Trade.

The main articles of trade at Dharmābād are cotton, jowar, chillis, oil-seeds, *uḍid* and *mug*. It has a regulated market. The commodities are generally exported to Bombay, Jālnā, Madrās, Hyderābād and Nānded. As per the local calculations the total annual turnover of the wholesale trade comes to about Rs. 4 crores.

Fair.

In the town there are three temples dedicated to Viṭṭhal, Hanumān and Bāḷājī and one to the Goddess Yellāmmā. A fair is held in honour of the Goddess Yellāmmā on *Caitrī Paurṇimā*. About 5,000 people assemble during the fair.

Municipality.

The Town Municipality was established at Dharmābād in 1948. It covers an area of 7.77 square kilometres (three square miles). The municipal council is composed of 15 members. Two seats each are reserved for women and scheduled castes. There is one Government dispensary in the town. The only veterinary dispensary in the town is managed by the Zillā Pariśad. Primary education has been made compulsory in the town and a primary school is conducted by the Zillā Pariśad. Wells form the main source of water-supply. The total length of roads in the municipal area comes to 6.437 km (4½ miles). 2.513 km being metalled and the remaining that is 4.023 km (2½ miles) unmetalled. Cremation ground and the burial places are maintained by the respective communities.

HADAGAON.

Situation.

Hadagāṅv (Hadagāṅv T., p. 5,522) is the headquarters of the tahsil and is connected with Nānded, the district headquarters 64 km (40 miles) to the west by a metalled road. There are only a few built houses side by side with the humble dwellings of the poorer sections. The roads are rough, dusty and unmetalled. Public buildings at Hadagāṅv include the tahsil office, the Government dispensary, the veterinary dispensary, the Pañcāyat Samitī office and the judicial magistrate's court.

Municipality.

The Hadagāṅv municipality established in 1943 A.D. (1354 F.) covers an area of 2.59 square kilometres (one sq. mile). The municipality has a council composed of 10 members. Two seats are reserved for scheduled castes in ward Nos. 4 and 6 while one seat is reserved for women in ward No. 1. There are four sub-committees one each for construction, health, finance and revision (concerning property). There is one dispensary maintained under the community development scheme and is managed by the Zillā Pariśad. The Zillā Pariśad also manages the veterinary dispensary. There is no pucca drainage system in the town. However, at some places cement lined kaccha gutters have been constructed. The town does not have piped water-supply. Four wells form the main source of water-supply to the town. The only middle-*cum*-high school in the town is managed by the Zillā Pariśad. The total road length in the

town is 8.07415 kilometres (5 miles 80 feet), all metalled. Cremation and burial grounds are managed by the respective communities. The total income of the municipality during 1959-60 amounted Rs. 25,998.54 while the total expenditure came to Rs. 29,061.40 in the same year.

Objects.

The main objects of interest in the town are two temples, one dedicated to God Datta and the other to the saint Rāṇappā.

About 1.61 km (a mile) to the south-west of the town is a temple dedicated to the God Dattātreya situated on a hillock called the Datta Barḍī. From Datta Barḍī one gets a fine view of the town as also of the surrounding area. Around the main temple dedicated to the God Datta, idols of Gaṇapatī, Reṇukā and Anusuyā have been installed in other temples. The *Datta Devasthān* commands an *inām* land of about 121.5 hectares (300 acres). A *mahant* assisted by the *diwāṇ* (Manager) and other staff looks after the management of the temple. The temple has considerable antiquity as per the local traditions.

The Datta temple is built in stone masonry on a raised platform. There are two idols of Datta, one, one-faced (*ekmukhī*) and the other three-faced (*trimukhī*) in the temple. The one faced idol is a prominent one. In front of the shrine, there is a *Piṇḍi* of God *Śaṅkar*. The temple bears a brass dome (*Kaḷas*).

The other temple in the town dedicated to the saint Rāṇappā by name bears a good look from a distance. The temple was constructed about 80 years ago in commemoration of the saint whose *pādukās* have been installed in the temple. Rāṇappā achieved self-immolation at this place.

The temple is well-designed and has paintings on the outer walls. The walls of the temple up to the base of spherical top are constructed in stone masonry while the upper walls which are plastered are constructed in bricks.

KARADKHED. Situation.

Karaḍkheḍ (Degalūr T., p. 2,115, RS. Udgir, 32·18 km) formerly a tahsil headquarters of the tahsil by the same name under the *jāgir* of Śāmrāj Bahādur, under the Nizām, the village has a fairly big *gaḍhī* with bastions. It has a co-operative society, a sub-post office, a sub-centre of the primary health centre, a maternity home, a Government godown and a village pañcāyat. It is situated at a distance of about 12.875 km (eight miles) from Degalūr, the tahsil headquarters, on the Degalūr-Udaṅgī road. The main crops grown in the village are jowar, cotton, groundnut, chillis, etc., alongwith the plantations of bananas and fruit gardens. The village is famous for handloom weaving of *lugaḍe* or saree, dhotis, etc.

The village has been named as Karaḍkheḍ as *Karaḍi* (safflower) was cultivated here on a large scale.

CHAPTER 19. Places. KARADKHED. Fair.

In the village there are temples of Bhavānī, Mahādev, Bāļājī, Viṭṭhaleśvar and Mārutī besides a mosque. A fair is held in honour of God Mahādev on the day of *Mahāśivarātri* and in the month of *Vaiśakh* when about 3,000 people from the neighbouring villages assemble.

KANDHAR.

Kandhār (Kandhār T., 18° 50′ N., 10′ E., p. 6,630) a municipal town and the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, is famous for its land fort. It is connected with Nāndeḍ, the district headquarters by the State Transport route.

Objects.

The fort of Kandhār is situated in the heart of the town. Encircling the fort, is a ditch 90′ (27.432 metres) in width and 15′ (4.572 metres) in depth filled with water. It is said that either there are natural springs in the ditch or some arrangement prevails for the supply of water to the ditch from the nearby tank which is still a source of water-supply to the vast populace and used for irrigation as well. Its construction is attributed to the Rastrakūṭa Kṛṣṇa III of Mālkheḍ who styled himself as *Kandhārpuradhiśvar.*

About the fort the Annual Administration Report of the Secretariat Record Office says the following:—

"Qandhār fort (Nāndeḍ District), situated in the middle of Qandhār town, owes its origin to Someśvara, ruler of Qandhār. Rāśṭrakūṭa Kṛṣṇa III of Mālkheḍ, styled as *Kandhārpuradhiśvara* added considerably to the fort buildings. Mānaspuri and Bhādurpurā, the two localities and an old tank, source of water-supply to the local populace and for irrigation as well, are attributed to this ruler. Countless broken images and fragments of old Jaina and Hindu temples, strewn all over the villages indicate that it must have been a sacred abode of Jaina and Hindu communities. Qandhār, which is otherwise known as Pāñchālpuri is, traditionally, held to be the place of Draupadī's marriage with Pāṇḍavas. The Valley in the proximity of the town, known as 'Pāṇḍav Darā' points to this legend.

Outside the Qandhār fort at some distance is a hillock on which is situated an old *Idgāh* held in reverence by the Muslims. It is of Nizāmśāhī period with two domes in characteristic Ahmadnagar style. Some of the sculptures and carvings, found in this locality are superb, particularly a panel depicting meeting of Rāma and Laxmaṇ, both shown as wearing conical head-dress; the figure of Rāma carved in the style of Bodhisatva-Padmapāṇi, in Cave I at Ajantā is extremely interesting and impressive. A long Sanskṛt inscription, running on three sides of a basalt slab with figures of Liṅgam and Nandī on top is kept near an old well in Khās Bāgh, Bhādurpurā locality. It mentions the names of Dantidurga and Kṛṣṇadeva of Rāṣṭrakūṭa dynasty and the grant given

for a *Dharmaśālā*, water-spout and for maintenance of the temple of Kālapriyanāth and four other subsidiary deities. The most important feature of this inscription is that it mentions the title, 'Kandhārpuradhiśvara' adopted by Rāṣṭrakūṭa Kṛṣṇadeva and others.

In another locality there is an old *maṭh* associated with Hanumantrāv Sādhu Mahārāj, follower of Datta sect. His descendants still reside there which is a store-house of old Marāṭhī manuscripts dealing with Hindu mythology.

In a locality, Jaina Basti, in a cellar are stored Jaina idols, mostly Tirthankaras."

The Sayyad Saidoddin *alias* Hāji Saiyyā Saravar Magadum *Dargāh* known as the Hāji Saiyyā Magadum *Dargāh* constructed about 750 years ago (in 736 *Hijri*) is situated to the south-east of the town.

The main wooden door of the *dargāh* admeasuring 2.438 m × 1.219 m (8′ × 4′) faces the north. The tomb of Sayyad Saidoddin is in a room admeasuring 6.096 m × 6.096 m × 9.144 m (20′ × 20′ × 30′). Near the tomb hangs an iron chain about 3.048 m. (10′) in length. It is said that when a person holds the chain, the length of the chain increases if the cherished desires of the person are to be fulfilled.

An *urus* is held at the *dargāh* for three days from 16 *Rajjab*. About 20 to 25 thousand people assemble at the time of the *urus* celebrations. The *dargāh* is maintained on public contributions and some assistance towards maintenance from the office of the tahsildar.

The Śāh Rafiuddin Maulavī Sāheb *dargāh* contains the tomb of Śāh Rafiuddin. The *dargāh* faces east and is said to have been constructed about 550 years ago. An *urus* is held at the *dargāh* on 16 *Rajjab*.

There is an *Idgāh* situated to the south of the town at a distance of about a kilometre (five furlongs). It is used by the Muslims for prayer on the days of *Ramzān* and *Bakar-Īd*. It is a raised platform of 27.432 m × 13.192 m (90′ × 40′) with a back-wall, 6.096 m (20′) in height. The dome at the centre can be reached after climbing a flight of eleven stone steps.

Municipality.

The Kandhār municipality established in 1933 (1343 F.) covers an area of 5.18 square kilometres (2 sq. miles). The municipal council is composed of 12 members, one seat each being reserved for scheduled castes and women. There are three sub-committees one each for construction, health and taxes and finance.

During 1962-63 the total income of the municipality amounted to Rs. 25,625.42 comprising local taxes Rs. 10,522.42, income from municipal property, Rs. 2,679.00, income from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 2,523 and Government grants, Rs. 9,901.

CHAPTER 19. Places. KANDHAR. Municipality.

During the same year the municipal expenditure came to Rs. 17,503 composed of establishment and collection charges, Rs. 15,267 and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 2,236. The expenditure incurred from the past balance was Rs. 3,629.

KINAVAT. Situation.

Kinavaṭ (Kinavaṭ T., 19° 35′ North; 78° 10′ East; p. 7,221. RS.) the headquarters town of the tahsil of the same name is a railway station on the Mudkheḍ-Adilābād route of the Central Railway. Kinavaṭ has grown into a township during the last 70 years or so. It is situated in the heart of the thick jungles of the tropical type, the main species being *Sāg* near the Peṇgaṅga. It is an important timber producing centre from where it is exported to Madrās, Bombay, Nāgpūr and Binā.

There are misconceptions about the water available at Kinavaṭ. It is said to have been polluted by a kind of herb called *Bachnāg*. However, recently these misgivings were proved to be incorrect and baseless.

In the vicinity of Kinavaṭ have been found lime stone deposits in considerable quantity. A layer of lime stone is said to be 15.24 metres (50′) in depth spread over an area of about 12.95 km² (5 square miles). There is, therefore, a great scope for the development of cement industry at Kinavaṭ.

Municipality.

Kinavaṭ is a municipal town where the municipality was established in 1947. It covers an area of 13.46 km² (5.2 sq. miles). It has a municipal council composed of 12 members including two nominated members. Of the two nominated members, one is a woman and the other one belongs to the scheduled castes.

Wells form the main source of water-supply to the town. Arrangements for street lighting have been made by the municipality. The municipality maintains two cattle-pounds. The roads in the municipal area measure 8.047 km (five miles), the entire road length being of *kaccha* type. The cremation and burial grounds are managed by the respective communities.

During 1961-62, the total income of the municipality amounted to Rs. 45,682.28 composed of opening balance, Rs. 20,243.70; property tax Rs. 14,021.05, tax on animals and vehicles. Rs. 1,697.27; tax on profession and trade, Rs. 1,584.26; toll tax, Rs. 7,200.00 and tax on transfer of immoveable property. Rs. 936.00. During the same year the expenditure of the municipality came to Rs. 44,825.82 of which the major items of expenditure were general administration and collection charges, Rs. 10,377.91; lighting Rs. 7,647.78 and roads, Rs. 7,407.44.

KUNDALVADI. Situation.

Kuṇḍalvāḍī (Biloli T., 18° 45′ North, 77° 45′ East, p. 8,761. RS., Dharmābād 17.69 km) a municipal town in Bilolī tahsil is situated at a distance of 72.42 km (45 miles) from Nānded, the district headquarters and about 5.632 km (3½ miles) from Bilolī the tahsil headquarters. Groundnut and chilli are the

Places.

KUNDALVADI.

Situation.

principal crops grown in abundance in the town and are exported mainly to Bhopāl, Indore, etc. The town has a Government High School besides the one conducted by a private body. There are many temples, mosques and *dargāhs* in the town. It is said that the place got its name from the sage Kuṇḍal whose abode it was. There are following prominent objects in Kuṇḍalvāḍī.

Objects.

Kuṇḍaleśvar Temple.

The temple of Kuṇḍaleśvar is said to have been constructed by the sage Kuṇḍal. The temple has been constructed in such a manner that in the morning when the sun rises on the horizon the rays fall directly on the *Piṇḍī.* By the side of the *Piṇḍī* are the idols of Gaṇapatī and Mārutī. The temple contains *pādukās* of the sage. The audience hall bears an inscription which has faded away and hence that cannot be deciphered. Every year a fair is held in honour of God Kuṇḍaleśvar which is largely attended. Besides the temple of Kuṇḍaleśvar, there are temples dedicated to Viṭṭhal and Rakhumāī, Mahālakṣmī, Pañcammā, Mariāī and Mhasāī.

Dargāh.

The *dargāh* is square in shape and is said to have been constructed about 150 years ago. It is built in stone. On the 6th *Muharrum* a bier is placed in the *dargāh* when about 500 persons assemble. It has an *inām* of 18.225 hectares (45 acres) of land and the expenditure is met from its income.

Municipality.

Established in 1356 *Fasli,* the Kuṇḍalvāḍī municipality covers an area of 1.502 km² (0.58 square miles). The municipal council is composed of 15 members, three seats being reserved for women and two seats for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. Wells form the main source of water-supply. There is a primary school run by the Government. The road length in the town measures 4 metres and is all unmetalled.

During 1959-60, the total income of the municipality was Rs. 48,138.99, comprising municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 6,552.56; cess on land, Rs. 27,086.00; receipts from markets, slaughter houses, and income from municipal property, Rs. 1,594.44; other fixed revenue, Rs. 1,967.99 and grants, Rs. 10,938.00. During the same year the municipal expenditure came to Rs. 28,117.29 composed of administrative expenditure, Rs. 8,853.79; public works, Rs. 10,086.00; conservancy charges, Rs. 5,974.80; collection charges, Rs. 1,357.37 and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 1,845.33.

The cremation ground and burial places are managed by the respective communities. A library is maintained by the municipality. There is a modern club which provides for the recreational facilities.

LOHA.

Situation.

Lohā (Kandhār T., 19° 10′ North, 79° 45′ East, p. 5,779) situated at a distance of 45.062 kilometres (28 miles) from Nānded, on the Nānded-Kandhār road, the village, has a high school, a vaterinary dispensary, an ayurdedic dispensary, a police

CHAPTER 19. Places. LOHA. Situation.

out-post, a Government rest-house, a sub-post office and a village pañcāyat. The village has been supplied with electricity since 1961. Weekly market is held on every Tuesday. The transactions in foodgrains are conducted by the agricultural marketing society. The village is formed, of two hamlets Lohā and Viṭṭhalvāḍī, the latter being called after the temple of Viṭṭhaleśvar.

Objects.

There are three big wells, in the village which besides being the main source of water-supply are used for irrigation purposes.

Perhaps the only object of interest in Lohā is the temple of Viṭṭhaleśvar besides the *gaḍhī* or the mud fort. The temple is said to have been constructed about 200 years ago and it is fairly big. The idols of Viṭṭhal and Rakhumāī 0.913 metres and 0.762 metres in height (3′ and 2′-6″) are installed in the temple. The inner chamber of (10′) 3.048 metres square is a stone construction. The temple bears a pentangular dome. There are two audience halls in front of the inner chamber. The one near the inner chamber which is 9.144 m × 3.658 m (30′ × 12′) is supported by eight stone pillars with a width of 1.067 metres (3′-6″). The outer audience hall is small in size.

MAHUR. Situation.

Māhūr (Kinavaṭ T., 19° 45′ N., 77° 53′ E., p. 380) fort is approached by a cart-road which passes through the village of Māhūr. The fort is encircled on the three sides by the Peṇgaṅgā and the access from these sides is very difficult. The only way to the fort is from Kinavaṭ railway station. This approach is also very difficult as it is covered by thick forests and obstacled by many hills difficult of access. During the mediaeval period the fort had immense importance from the point of view of the defence of the surrounding countryside. The place is also revered as a place of birth of God Dattātreya. As per the tradition, God Dattātreya was born at *Dattaśikhar* in Māhūr.

Fort.

About the fort, the Annual Report of the Directorate of Archives and the Department of Archaeology for the year 1960-61 says "Māhūr fort is approached by a cart-track which passes through the village of Māhūr, and lies at a distance of about 20 miles from Unakdeo. The village occupies a plain which is encircled with high hills, and does not boast of any antiquity, although it is mentioned in Puranic literature.

The fort of Māhūr, which lies at a distance of about a mile and a half from the village is to be seen in all the majesty of its ramparts, built along the ridge of two high hills, which run parallel to each other, towards the south of the village, lends a very charming view and attracts the attention of the visitors from a long distance. The fortifications cover a circumference of about six miles, and run across the ridges of the two hills, mentioned above, and the valleys in between the two hills are also defended by means of lofty and loopholed ramparts. The space between

the two hills, which is a large depression, has been made into an extensive tank which is always full of water and is known as Iñjala or "Brahmatīrth" according to an old Sanskṛt manuscript which is in the possession of one of the local *Paṇḍits* of the village.

The entrance to the fort is through a lofty and massive gateway, called the Hathi Darwāzā, through which elephants with riders, seated in howdahs could pass through it. Although surrounded by massive fortifications there appear to be very few monuments and buildings inside the fort area and, besides, it is full of forest and wild growth and inhabited by leopards, and tigers which present another hindrance in making a thorough survey of the area. However, some Chini Mahal, and some granaries, water-cisterns, channels, causeways, etc., are among the places of interest in the fort. A detailed and thorough inspection and survey, if made with a party of gang-men and hunters, may yield more valuable information.

Within a furlong of the entrance of the fort, there is a Hindu temple known as Kālikā Temple which is rarely visited by pilgrims on account of the menace of wild animals as well as the traditions that nobody who visits the temple returns safe".

Fair.

Besides the fort, the village is famous for a very big fair held in honour of the Goddess Reṇukā on the day of *Dasarā* every year. The temple of Reṇukādevī is situated on a hillock abounding in natural beauty at a distance of about 2.415 km (a mile and a half) from the village of Māhūr. The temple is said to have been constructed by the Yādava kings of Devagirī about eight to nine hundred years ago. Many families of the village still show some old writings which record the visit paid by important personalities in token of their homage to the Goddess. The inscription slab fixed over the main entrance of the temple mentions the rebuilding of the entrance in *śaka* 1546.

The temple is divided into two parts, *viz.*, the *gābhārā* and the audience hall. No one is allowed to enter the *gābhārā*. A thin silver plate is fixed over the door leading to the *gābhārā*. The upper facet (*mukhavaṭā*) is 1.524 metres (5′) in height with a width of 1.2192 metres (4′). Outside the temple of Reṇukādevī are two temples, one dedicated to the Goddess Mahālakṣmī of Kolhāpūr and the Goddess Tukāī of Tuljāpūr.

About the goddess Reṇukā the following anecdote is told.

Reṇukā was the daughter of the king Reṇu of Kubaj country and the wife of the sage Jamadāgnī. When the king Sahastrārjuna paid a visit to Jamadāgnī in his abode, he was taken by surprise by the hospitality of the sage. When asked about the same, the sage told him that it is all because of the *Kāmadhenu, i.e.*, cow that fulfils the desires of the owner given to him by Indra, the king of the Gods.

Fair.

Thinking that if the cow was in his possession he would be able to maintain his vast army easily, the king Sahastrārjuna tried to seize the cow from the sage by force when his request to hand over the cow to him was turned down by the sage. In the scuffle that ensued the sage died and his wife Renukā was injured due to 21 wounds she had received at the hands of the king. At this juncture many soldiers appeared on the scene from the body of the cow by divine magic and forced the king to retreat.

On coming to know of the above incident Paraśurām, the son of Jamadāgnī who rushed there vowed to defeat and punish the king 21 times. His mother asked him to cremate his father. He carried his father and mother to Māhūr and cremated his father there. His mother became a *satī*. The religious rites were conducted on this occasion by the God Śrī Dattātreya himself. However, after everything was over Paraśurām was stricken by grief and at this time a voice from the heavens told him that his mother would come out from the earth but he should not look behind. Being eager to see his mother, Paraśurām just saw behind for a fraction of a second to find the mother's face over the earth. The upper facet is the present upper facet of the Reṇukādevī.

Renukadevi is adorned with various gold ornaments such as the golden flowers to be used as earrings, gold garlands (*putali māḷ, candrahār, jaymāḷ*. etc.), nose-ring (*nath*), etc.

The Māhūr village pañcāyat levies a pilgrim tax, of 10 paise per head. As the village faces an acute scarcity of water, drinking water is carried on elephant back and is stored by the temple committee.

MALEGAON.

Mālegānv (Kandhār T., p. 436) a village famous for a very big fair held in honour of God Khaṇḍobā on *Mārgaśirṣa Vadya* 14 is situated at a distance of about 57.936 km (36 miles) from Nānded, the district headquarters. The only object of interest in the village is a temple of Khaṇḍobā.

Khandoba Temple.

It occupies a piece of land admeasuring more than a hectare. It is a stone construction. The audience hall of the temple accommodates about 2,000 persons. A story is told about the temple that once a merchant who had come from Bidar found that one bag which he had brought could not be lifted by anybody. When the bag was opened it was found to be containing two crystals, egg like in shape and brown in colour. This happened in the months of *Mārgaśirṣa*. The crystals were then installed and have since been worshipped as Khaṇḍobā.

A fair is held on *Mārgaśirṣa Vadyā* 14 and is attended by about 2 to 3 thousand people. It is famous for its animal market. At the time of the fair horses, asses, camels, etc. are brought in large numbers. The total turnover comes to about

Khandoba Temple

Rs. 4 lakhs. A flower bazar is also held for eight days. However, the village faces shortage of water when water is required to be brought from a well situated at a distance of about 4.827 km (3 miles) from the village or from the Manyāḍ. The village is encircled by a stone wall with a gate.

MUDAKHED.

Mudakheḍ (Nānded T., 19° 5′ North, 77° 30′ East; p. 6,601, RS.) a junction on the Purṇa-Kaceguḍa railway route and the Mudakheḍ-Adilābād railway route is situated at a distance of 22.580 km (14 miles) from Nānded, the district headquarters. In the town there are 10 temples, 3 mosques and one Liṅgāyat *maṭh*. There are two sports clubs, *viz.*, the Azād club and the Śivājī club. There are three high schools of which one is privately managed and the other two are government high schools. The private high school conducts classes up to S.S.C. level and the Government high schools also conduct classes up to S.S.C. standard one of which being exclusively for girls. The town has a post and telegraph office. Crops like gram, wheat, vegetables, etc., are taken on well irrigation.

Objects.

Aparampār Svāmī Maṭh.

The *maṭh* of the saint Aparampār Svāmī is a stone construction and is said to be about 600 years old. It contains the *samādhī* of the Svāmijī. On the days of *Śivaratri* and *Datta Jayanti*, fairs are held in honour of the saint when about 10 to 15 thousand persons assemble. Programmes such as *kirtans* and *bhajans* are arranged. On the day following *Mahaśivaratri* wrestling bouts are arranged when wrestlers from distant places like Śolāpūr, Nāgpūr, etc., participate.

Goddess Temple.

The temple of the Goddess is fairly big and is a decent construction. The *navarātra* festival is celebrated when about 500 persons congregate. The temple has an *ināṁ* land admeasuring 5.665 hectares (24 acres), the income of which alongwith the contributions from the local populace is utilised towards the expenditure.

Bālājī Temple.

Now in a dilapidated condition, the temple of Bālājī is said to have been constructed about 300 years back. The festivals of *Janmāṣṭamī* and *Ratha saptamī* are celebrated at the temple.

Kāzipurā Masjid

The Kāzipurā Masjid is the oldest of all the masjids in the town and has an audience hall where 100 persons can offer prayers at one time. The main building has three entrances with huge pillars built in cement mortar and brick masonry. It has an *ināṁ* of 16.187 hectares (40 acres) of land the income from which is utilised for the maintenance of the masjid.

Municipality.

Mudakheḍ is a municipal town where the municipality covering an area of 14.125 km^2 (five and a half sq. miles) was established in June 1945. The municipal council is composed of 11 members. Three seats are reserved, one for women and two for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

MUDAKHED.
Municipality.

There is a government maintained dispensary which has a maternity ward attached to it. Besides there is a veterinary dispensary. The veterinary aid centre is managed by the Government. Wells form the main source of water-supply. The total length of roads in the municipal areas comes to 4.827 km (3 miles). The municipality maintains a library and a community hall. The cremation grounds and burial places are managed by the respective communities.

During 1959-60, the income of the municipality amounted to Rs. 27,132.62 comprising municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 10,714.78; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 7,349.70; grants and contributions, Rs. 8,748.42 and income from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 319.72. During the same year the municipality spent Rs. 25,376.55. The expenditure was composed of general administration and collection charges, Rs. 4,009.31; public safety, Rs. 1,763.70; public health and convenience Rs. 14,844.31; public instruction, Rs. 427.77 and capital and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 4,331.46.

MUKHED.

Mukhed (Mukhed T., 20° 00′, North, 74° 15′ East; p. 6,610) a municipal town in the district, was formerly known as Mohavatinagar.

Municipality.

The municipality at Mukhed was established in 1942 and it covers an area of 529.32 hectares (1,308 acres and 13 *gunthas*). The municipal council is composed of 12 members, one seat each being reserved for women and scheduled castes.

There are two dispensaries one Government and the other private in the municipal area. Wells and river, form the main source of water-supply. Primary education is compulsory and is looked after by the Government. The municipality maintains a library. The total road length in the municipal area is 8.047 km (five miles), all metalled. The cremation grounds and burial places are managed by the respective communities. The income of the municipality during 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 18,172 and the expenditure came to Rs. 12,836 in the same year.

Objects.

The town is famous for the temple of Daśaratheśvar Mahādev. The temple which is in *Hemādpanthi* style is said to have either been constructed or worshipped by the king Daśarath. The stone structure has the images of Viṣṇu, Gaṇapatī and Mārutī carved on the outer walls. On entering, to the left one comes across, the naked image of Buddha supported from the hind by a hooded cobra. On the ceiling of the inner portion is carved the image of Ardhanāri Naṭeśvar.

The temple of Vīrabhadra, a rarity, bears an idol of Vīrabhadra about 0.914 metres (3′) in height. The silver *prabhāwaḷ* (a plate forming the back of the pedestal of an idol) is decorated with designs in brass. In front of the temple is a lamp-post (*dīpmāḷa*).

Places.

Nanded.

Situation.

Nānded (Nānded T.; 19°05′ N; 77° 15′ E; p. 81,087; RS.) is the headquarters of the Nānded district. The town is famous for the Sikh Gurudwāra. It is situated on the north bank of the Godāvarī and has grown in commercial importance due to its being a railway station on the Kācegudā-Manmād route of the Central Railways.

Climate.

Nānded town gets an average rainfall of 901.1 mm as recorded by the Nānded rain gauge station. As in the other parts of the district, the town experiences dry climate except during the monsoon season.

Water-supply.

The water-supply scheme of Nānded consists of drawing water from the Godāvarī through an infiltration gallery and lifting the same by means of pumps operated on electricity to the elevated R.C.C. tank with a capacity of 682,500 litres (1.5 lakhs gallons). Water is distributed to the town through the network of pipes with an aggregate length of 24.14 km (15 miles). Prior to the release of water in the elevated tank in the old fort, it is filtered through pressurised mechanical filters and is then sterilized by chlorine gas.

History.

Nānded is a town of great antiquity. It is said that during the Puranic days, Pāṇḍavas travelled through Nānded district. Nandas[1] ruled over Nānded through generations.

The mention of Nānded is found in the *Līḷacaritra,* a treatise written about 700 years ago by Mhāimbhaṭṭa. It gives the description of the town and an idol of Nṛsinha in the town. Nānded was formerly known as Nanditaṭ which is confirmed by the copper plate found at Vāśīm, *i.e.,* Vatsagulma which clearly mentions नद तट विषये उत्तर तीरे वत्स्य-गुल्मः. It is a common belief that the district and the adjoining areas were ruled over by the Āndhrabhṛtyas or the Sātavāhanas during the first century A.D. During the fourth century A.D. Kandhār was the capital of the king Sogadev and at Nānded was ruling the king Nanddeva of the Cālukya dynasty. That the Rāṣṭrakuṭas were ruling at Kandhār is established by the inscription of Kṛṣṇadev *alias* Khandārdev[1] found at Kandhār. Another inscription at Ardhāpūr shows that some dynasty of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas was also ruling there. Deglūrhottal, a place near Nānded was the capital of the Someśvar Cālukyas. Kākatiyas followed by the Yādavas of Devagirī were the last of the Hindu dynasties to have ruled over this part. During the very first invasion by the Muhammedans this territory subjugated to them and after a few years it became a part of the fief of Malik Kāfur, the general of Alāuddin Khiljī.

With the advent of the Bahamanīs, the southern country or the Deccan was divided into four parts or the *subhās* and Nānded was included in the *subhā* of Telaṅgaṇa. The famous

[1]It was the Nandas who ruled over Nanded prior to Chandragupta. Nine of them heredited the Kingdom. *Tata i.e.*, Nanded formed the boundary of their Kingdom. So it is named as Nand-tata which became Nanded after the corrupted form.

vazir or the prime minister of the Bahamanīs Mahmūd Gāvān divided the kingdom into eight *subhās* with Nānded forming part of Māhūr Bālāghāt. He resided at Nānded and Kandhār for many days and the Vazirābād part of the Nānded town was established by him.

With the disintegration of the Bahamanī empire, Baridśāhī, Nizamśāhī, Imādśāhī and Ādilśāhī ruled over parts of this territory until it finally passed on to the Moghals. Many of the battles between the Moghals and Malik Ambar have been fought on this soil as is clearly brought out by *'Takamil-e-Akabar Nāma'*. The *'Śāhajahān Nāmā'* mentions Nānded as the capital of the district of Telangana when Aurangzeb was appointed the *Subhedār* of the Deccan. Aurangzeb made Bidar the headquarters of the *Subhā* and named it as *subhā* Ahmadābād. The *subha* of Bidar was divided into six *sarkārs* and 76 *mahāls* and Nānded was one of the *sarkārs* of that *subhā*.

In 1708, the year following the death of Aurangzeb, his son accompanied by Guru Govind Singh the tenth spiritual leader of the Sikhs came over to Nānded. Guru Govind Singh liked the place so much that he made Nānded his permanent abode. It was he who preached amongst the Sikhs that there need not be any spiritual leader for them and they should take *Granthsāheb* as their leader. A monument has been constructed at a place where he breathed his last. A Gurudwāra has also been constructed over there. It is known as 'Shri Huzur Abachalnagar Sach Khand Gurudvar Mandir'.

It became the part of the Hyderābād kingdom in 1725 when the Nizām permanently opted for the Deccan and continued to be so till 1947. With India getting freedom and the consequent police action against the Hyderābād State, the district formed part of the Hyderābād State of the Indian Union. With the reorganisation of States the district being the component part of the Marāṭhwāḍā region of the Hyderābād State formed part of the bilingual Bombay State and consequent upon the creation of Mahārāṣṭra, the district continues to form part of the State of Mahārāṣṭra.

Nānded has a great cultural heritage also. It is a place of birth of the saint poets like Viṣṇupant Śeśa and Raghunāth Śeśa and Vāman Paṇḍit besides being a centre of learning Sanskṛt.

Municipality.

Nānded municipality was established in 1935. It covers an area of 16.48 km² (6.5 sq. miles) and is governed under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act No. XVIII of 1956 and Rules thereunder. The municipal council is composed of 34 members, three seats being reserved for women and four for scheduled castes. The administration of the municipality is looked after by three main departments, *viz*., General Administration department, Water Works and Public Health department

and Octroi department. The President and the Chief Executive Officer are the non-official and official functionaries of the municipality, respectively.

During 1959-60 the total income of the municipality including extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 8,19,949.69. It was composed of municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 2,27,869.39; income from municipal property, Rs. 57,380.93; water charges, Rs. 94,979.69; miscellaneous income, Rs. 27,012.06; grants and contributions, Rs. 2,20,130.62 and income under the debt heads Rs. 1,92,577.00. The expenditure of the municipality during the same year including extraordinary and debt heads came to Rs. 7,23,334.31 composed of general administration and collection charges, Rs. 97,670.31; public works, Rs. 74,994.43; health and sanitation, Rs. 1,25,840.64; public safety Rs. 39,211.20; water works, Rs. 106,281.95; miscellaneous expenditure Rs. 116,978.49 and expenditure under the debt heads Rs. 162,357.29. The total income of the municipality including the extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 7,41,669 as against the expenditure of Rs. 8,63,099 during 1961-62.

The municipal works consist of markets, bridges and buildings required by the municipality. The municipality does not maintain any dispensary. However, there is the Government civil hospital besides an ayurvedic dispensary and the veterinary hospital run by the Government.

The town of Nāndeḍ has protected water-supply scheme which was completed in 1936 at a cost of Rs. 5,52,000. It was intended to cover a population of 35.000 at a rate of 68.19 litres (15 gallons) of water per head per day.

The scheme consists of drawing water from the Godāvarī through an infiltration gallery and lifting it by means of electric pumps to the R. C. C. elevated tanks of 6,825,000 litres (1.5 lakhs gallons) capacity, constructed within the old Fort and Dak-Bungalow, whence water is distributed to the town by a network of pipes, aggregating to a length of 80.467 km. (50 miles). Before the river water enters the elevated tanks it is filtered in a battery of pressure mechanical filters and sterilized by chlorine gas.

The former Government of Hyderābād, considering the increasing need of ever growing population sanctioned a re-modelling Water-Supply Scheme costing Rs. 8 lakhs at Nāndeḍ prepared by the District Water Works authorities which included the areas not covered previously and which augmented the supply of water to 20 gallons per head per day.

Out of the above funds, a R. C. C. reservoir with the capacity of 682,500 litres (1½ lakhs gallons) was constructed in the Dak-Bungalow and laying of pipe lines for high level zones, remodelling of the distribution mains in the Śivājī Nagar, Phule Nagar, Labour Colony, Industrial Area, and New Gunj, etc., were carried out.

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

NANDED.

Municipality.

The old pumping sets relating to the original scheme worked till the end of 1961. The said sets with a normal working of seventeen hours daily were supplying 5,105,100 litres (1,122,000 gallons) of water to the city, *i.e.*, 63.7 litres (14 gallons) per head per day for a population of about 81,000 as per 1961 Census.

On the advise of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Works, the municipality with a view to increasing the water-supply rate over and above 63.7 litres (14 gallons) per head per day agreed to the proposed replacement of new pumping set of bigger capacity, costing Rs. 1,15,000. Subsequently the new pumping set was installed, through the agency of the Public Health Works Division and has been commissioned into service from January 1962. The pumping capacity of the new pump is 409,500 litres (90,000 gallons) per hour. About 6,370.000 litres (14 lakhs gallons) of water is being supplied daily by the new pumps resulting in an average supply of 77.35 litres (17 gallons) per head per day for a population of 81,000.

There are surface drains constructed in stones in the city, about 96 km to 104 km (60 to 65 miles) in length. The waste-water is allowed to flow through these drains. The said length of drains has been constructed from 1935 to date costing about Rs. two to three lakhs.

Primary education is compulsory in the town and is managed by the Government. The Government also takes the responsibility for the maintenance of fire service. The municipality maintains six parks and three play-grounds.

The municipality conducts a Child Welfare Centre since February 1. 1954. The work is carried out under the joint supervision of the District Health Officer and the municipality.

The whole city is provided with the electric street lights. At present 866 ordinary bulbs of 40 Watts and 68 Mercury and Osira Lamps of 125 Watts are being lighted daily. The amount spent on street lights in 1952 was Rs. 9,000. The present expenditure on this account comes to Rs. 55,000. Lanterns have also been provided in the areas where electricity is not yet available.

A cultural centre. the first of its kind in the Marāṭhwāḍa region was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000 contributed by I.C.S.W., the Merchants Association, the municipality, the District Board and the people of Nānded district. It is named as "*Kalā Māndīr*". The building contains an auditorium for 800 persons, an open platform of equal dimensions for holding functions, a double storied reference library and 6 study and green rooms.

A-1350—37-B.

CHAPTER 19. Places. NANDED. Municipality.

Apart from a grant of Rs. 10,000 the municipality has donated 1.215 hectares (3 acres) of land free of cost. A decent park also has been laid at the cost of Rs. 6,000 by the municipality.

The municipality has donated 14 and 8 hectares (35 and 21 acres) of land with cash contribution of Rs. 25,000 to the People's College and Yeshwant College at Nānded, respectively, for the purpose of furthering the cause of education.

A library with a reading room was started on behalf of the municipality on August 15, 1954. Books valued at Rs. 10,000 have been purchased and provided in the library and about 30 newspapers and magazines are supplied to the reading room. The municipality also proposes to construct a central library at Nānded.

The municipality has provided lands for the following purposes:—

		Hectares*
1.	Stadium	2·428 (6)
2.	Industrial Labour Housing	35·207 (87)
3.	Harijan Boarding	2·428 (6)
4.	Industrial School	4·046 (10)
5.	N. Maratha Boarding	2·428 (6)
6.	Low Income Group Housing	9·307 (23)
7.	Historical Society	0·405 (1)

* Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

The cash grants given by the municipality are as follows:—

		Rs.	
1.	Public Libraries	1,000	Annually.
2.	Childrens Ward	600	Merit scholarship.
3.	People's College	25,000	
4.	Balak Mandir	1,200	
5.	Health Museum	5,000	
6.	Encouraging games, tournaments, etc.	1,000	Annually.
7.	Industrial Exhibition	1,000	Do.

Objects. *Gurudvāra.*

The Sikh temple at Nānded is generally known as Gurudvāra Sachkhand Shri Huzur Abchalnagar Sahib. It has been erected on the spot where Śrī *Guru*-Govind Singhji Mahārāj the last

CHAPTER 19.
Places.
NANDED.
Objects.
Gurudvāra.

Guru of the *Khālsā Panth* passed away in 1708 A.D. after living at Nānded for about 14 months after his arrival there. Here Mādhavdās the Saint at Nānded became the disciple of the *Guru.* It was at Nānded that *Guru* Govind Singhjī declared that no other person but the *Granthasāheb* itself will be the *Guru* to all Sikhs.

The Mahārājā Ranjit Singh undertook the construction of this temple at an estimated cost of Rs. three lakhs. The Gurudvāra and its buildings cover a compact block of over 2.023 hectares (five acres) with wall all around and with four gates. The main temple is an imposing structure with a cupola and two minarets. The outer is plated with gold. Inside the temple the roof is covered with gold embroidery work. The building for the *Langar* is attached to the temple behind. Surrounding buildings are meant for pilgrims. Nearly forty buildings with two hundred tenements accommodate nearly 2,000 pilgrims at a time. The Santok Niwas and the Atma Niwas constructed on modern lines and fully furnished are used for the distinguished guests. The quarters have been provided to the head *pujārī,* the junior *pujārī* and the superintendent. A separate building accommodates the Gurudvāra office.

Valuable jewellery and many historical weapons are maintained in the Gurudvāra. The historical weapons belonging to the *Gurusāheb* are: (1) *Kṛpāṇ,* (2) *Śri Sāheb* (Sword), (3) *Khapra Teir* (Arrow) and (4) *Sarva Lohekı Kamān* (Bow). Other historical weapons are the swords of Baba Phula Singhjī, Mahārājā Ranjit Singh, Mahārāj Hirapinśingjī of Nābhā and Sant Bābā Nidhān Singhji.

A few costly necklaces, diamond-studded bracelets, a *Kalgi,* many earrings and numerous gold and silver ornaments and vessels are kept in the Gurudvāra. Besides there are many revolvers, pistols and guns. Costly articles are kept under double-lock and are exhibited to the public on the occasions of *dasāra, divāli, holī* and *vaiśakhī.*

Besides the main Gurudvāra, there are seven minor Gurudvāras, *viz.,* Gurudvāra Hirā Ghāṭ, Gurudvāra Mata Sāheb, Gurudvāra Śikār Ghāṭ, Gurudvāra Banda Ghāṭ, Gurudvāra Māl Ṭekaḍī Sāheb and Gurudvāra Sangat Sāheb. Each Gurudvāra commemorates some act of miracle or other noble incident in *Guruji's* life. Under the overall control of the main Gurudvāra, each of these Gurudvāras is in charge of a *pujārī.*

The doors of the inner precincts of the Gurudvāra temple contain *Mañjī Sāheb* (*Samādhī* of *Guru* Govind Singh Mahārāj) and the entry to the inner precincts of the *mandīr* is the sole privilege of the *pujārī* only.

Daily programme: From 1.00 a.m. (in the night) the *pāṭhs* of *Śri Jap Sāheb* and *Sukhmani Sāheb* are performed which conclude at 3-00 a.m. While this is being performed outside, the

pujārī bathes the *Mañji Sāheb, Sastras* (weapons) and *Poṣāks* (valuable garments) with the water brought from the Godāvarī, cleans and arranges them inside. A person known as *Ghāgaria* is specially devoted for fetching water from the river Godāvarī. From 3-00 a.m. to 6-00 a.m. *kirtan* of *Śrī Asakiwar* is performed for *prakāś*. From 6-00 a.m. to 6-30 a.m. *ardas, prakāś* and *bhog prasād* are presented. Reading of *Hukumnāmā* is continued for 10 minutes up to 6-45 a.m. From 6-45 a.m. to 7-15 a.m. *kirtan Ānand Sāheb* is performed. After this there is *Ad Śri Guru Grantha Sāhebji's Kathā* for an hour. The hours from 8-30 a.m. to 10-00 a.m. would be for *samāpti* of *Akhaṇḍ Pāṭhs* and also starting of fresh *Akhaṇḍ Pāṭhs.*

From 10-00 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. *Amṛt Pān* and from 10-30 or 11-00 a.m. to 12-00 noon *bhog prasād* is offered. This is the time for general *Laṅgar.* From 12-00 noon to 1-00 p.m. *Kathā Daśam Granth Sāheb* is told. From 1-00 p.m. to 3-00 p.m. the *pāṭh* of *Śri Jap Sāheb* and *Akāl Ustāt Bhog Sardai* is offered. From 4-00 p.m. to 5-00 p.m. *Kathā Guru Itihās* is performed. Then follows *Kirtan Sodar Sāheb* for 2 hours. The *Raharas Pāṭh* is offered for half an hour which concludes at 7-30. *Ārti* and *Darśan* of *Śastras* (historical and religious weapons) is followed for an hour. This is now the time for the night *Laṅgar.* From 8-30 to 9-00 p.m. *Kirtan Sohala Ki Coukī* is performed. After 9-00 p.m. the time is reserved for the reputed *Ragis* who come for performing *Kirtans.* Thus the programme for the day comes to an end. However, the *Akhaṇḍ Pāṭhs* go on all the hours of the day and night. Similarly, the *Laṅgar* is kept open throughout the day and night.

The main festivals observed and celebrated at the Gurudvāra are *Kārtika Śuddha Duj*, the date on which *Guru Granth Sāheb* was given *Guddi* by the *Guru* Govind Siṅghjī Mahārāj, *Kārtika Śuddha Pañcamī*, the dissolution day of the Guru Mahārāj; *Kārtika Śuddha Paurṇimā,* the birth day of Śrī Guru Nānak Devjī Mahārāj; birth day of Śrī Guru Govind Siṅghji Mahārāj (*Pauṣ Śuddha Saptamī Samvat* 1723) and *Vaiśākha* the birth day of the *Khālsā Panthi.* In addition *dasara, divāḷī, hoḷi* and *vaiśākha* festivals are also celebrated. On these days the arms (*śastras*) are taken out so that the pilgrims could view them. On each such occasion a big procession is taken out.

The Gurudvāra is administered under a separate Act passed by the Hyderābād Government in 1956. The administration of the Gurudvāra vests in the Board of Management. The Commissioner, Auraṅgābād Division, Auraṅgābād is the Chairman of the Board and the day-to-day work is looked after by the Collector of Nānded district who is the *Nazim-e-Gurudvāra.* He is assisted by a committee of three members and the superintendent. The religious side is looked after by the *Pañca Pyāras,* the head *pujārī,* the head *granthī,* the junior *pujārī,* the junior *granthi* and the *dhupia* forming the *Pañca Pyāras.*

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

NANDED.

Objects.

Gurudvāra.

A separate office is maintained by the Gurudvāra with a superintendent as its head. There is a separate police establishment for the Gurudvāra consisting of one head constable and 13 constables. The marble workshop section has 16 workers. It has about 112 *sevādārs.*

The annual income of the Gurudvāra amounts to Rs. 2,20,000. The Gurudvāra spends a sum of Rs. 87,000 on maintenance and Rs. 10,000 for the benefit of the pilgrims. It maintains a small library and a reading room. Every year the surplus that remains is either invested in securities or is used for some work of the improvement of the Gurudvara.

The Gurudvāra has also taken up many social service activities. A regular school is run for the girls and a separate school for boys. About 6 teachers are employed in it. The Gurudvāra gives a donation of Rs. 10,000 for running the Sikh Hostel at Hyderābad. Scholarships are given to the students studying in schools and colleges and a sum of Rs. 2,100 is set apart for this purpose. Ten scholarships are reserved for Sikh boys in the local college. Donations are also freely given for good causes.

A Trust of property worth Rs. 80,000 has been created by Sant Bābā Harnām Siṅgh in memory of Śrī Bābā Nidhan Siṅghjī to further the cause of education among Sikh children. Out of the income of this Trust a regular tailoring class is conducted for the Sikh boys and more than 30 boys receive training at a time. There is a proposal to open a class for carpentry and for weaving.

Naginā Ghāṭ

Situated at a distance of about .042 km (two furlongs) from the Gurudvāra, the Naginā Ghāṭ on the Godāvarī measures about 30.48 metres (100 feet) and has about forty steps. At the time of *Guru* Govind Siṅghji an ascetic named Mādhavdās was staying at the Nagina Ghāṭ. He was christianed as Bandabahadur and was sent to Puñjāb to fight the Muhammedans.

Nanded Fort.

The dilapidated fort of Nānded is situated at a distance of about 4.024 km (two and a half miles) from the Nānded railway station and is surrounded by the Godāvarī on three sides. Its bastions stand at a height of about 18.288 m to 19.812 m (60′ to 65′) and are in good repairs. The fort now has a good garden and a water works.

Temples.

Bālaji Mandir.—The BālāJi Mandir, Nānded was built in the days of Nizām-ul-Mulk Āsaf Jāh. It has two charters, one in Persian by Rājā Durjan Siṅgh and the other by *Sardār* Rājgopal Siṅgh Guru Khandarhar, dated *Fasli* 1180 and 1182, respectively.

The idol of Bālājī is in black stone and is of the same make as the one at Tirupati. Besides there is a small idol of Bālājī made of *pañchdhātu* (five metals). Below the *mandir* is a *kuṇḍ* which is generally dry but full of water during the *Navarātra.*

Places.
NANDED.
Objects.
Temples.

Nāgeśvar temple.—Situated at a distance of about 3.219 km. (two miles) from the Nānded S. T. Stand, the Nāgeśvar temple is a recent construction in stone and brick mortar. About two thousand persons gather here on the eve of *Śivarātra.*

Rāma Temple.—Rāma temple is a black stone construction at a distance of about 4.024 km (two and a half miles) from the Nānded Railway Station. Placed in the temple are the marble idols of Rāma, Laksmana and Sītā. The temple has a small audience hall. The festival of *Rāmanavmī* is celebrated at the temple on a large scale when more than two thousand devotees assemble.

Jāmā Masjid.

An old Masjid constructed during the days of Auraṅgzeb is known as the Jāmā Masjid. It has a pavilion in the front which can accommodate about 1,000 people for reciting *Namāj.* It also provides a burial ground for the Muhammedans. It contains the *dargāh* of Mahmūd Śāh Sāheb.

Badi Dargāh.

Badi Dargah is situated on the bank of the Godāvari at a distance of about 3 km (two miles) from the Nānded railway station. It has a big courtyard. Circular at the back the *dargāh* is over 300 years old. At the *dargāh* an *urus* is held on 13 *Muharram* which is attended by a considerable number of people. It contains a mosque and four small *dargāhs.* The burial ground in the *dargāh* is in the rear. At the time of *Ramzān Id* and *Muharram* festivities Muhammedans assemble in the *dargāh* to offer prayer.

TAMASA.

Tamasa (Hadagāṅv T., 19° 20′ E; 17° 35′ North, p. 4,332) situated at a distance of 16.093 kilometres (ten miles) from Hadagāṅv, the tahsil headquarters, has a village pañcāyat, a high school (up to 9th standard), a middle school, a girls school (up to 3rd standard), an Urdu school, dispensaries, co-operative societies and a branch of the District Central Co-operative Bank. The following are the objects of interest in Tāmasā.

Objects.
Bārāliṅga Temple.

The Bārāliṅga temple is situated at a distance of about 1.0861 kilometres (five furlongs) to the south-east of the village. It is a *Hemādpanthi* temple facing the west. During the rainy season for about three months about a metre (three feet) deep water is seen below the phallus. People attach much religious importance to the temple and a great festival is held on the day of *Mahāśivrātra* (*Māgha Vadya* 14). Every Monday in the month of *Śrāvaṇa* is also held as a sacred day. In front of the temple is a *'Dipmālā'*, 4.267 metres (14 feet) in height erected on a raised square measuring 1.829 metres (6′).

Gautam Tīrth.

About 0.6034 kilometres (three furlongs) further to the south-east from the Bārāliṅga temple is a holy tank known as the Gautam *Tīrth.* The place is supposed to be the abode of Gautam, the great sage. It is also said to be a place of salvation of Ahilyā who was turned into stone due to the curse from Gautam

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

TAMASA.

Objects.

Gautam Tirth.

at the hands of Rāmacandra. It is also indicated as a place where the Gangā reappeared at a point hit by the arrow from Paraśurām.

The Gautam *Tīrth* is about 15.240 m x 12.192 m (50′ x 40′) with a depth of about 3.048 m to 3.657 m (10 to 12 feet). Adjacent to the *Tīrth* is an open space 7.620 x 6.096 m (25′ x 20′) with the *pindi* of Śambhu Mahādev. A small entrance door 0.914 m x 1,219 m (3′ x 4′) reaches the inner chamber 3,048 m x 2.438 m (10′ x 8′) of the temple dedicated to Gautam and his wife Ahilyā. The two figures said to be of Gautam and Ahilyā are installed on a raised platform. Though no fair is held at the temple it is held in high esteem by the Hindus who often visit the temple.

Sayyad Jalal Śāh Kādri Dargāh.

The Sayyad Jalāl Śāh Kādri *dargāh* is located at a distance of .2 km to the south of the village. Every year an *urus* is held for three days from 16 *Śābbān*. The *dargāh* is maintained from the income of the *inām* land of 14.568 hectares (36 acres) given for the purpose. Besides the *dargāh*, there is one masjid in the village known as the Jāmā Masjid. It also has an *inām* of 10.926 hectares (27 acres) of land.

PETH UMRI.

Situation.

Peth Umrī (Bhokar T., p. 4,443; RS.) a municipal town with a railway station on the Godāvarī Valley route is connected with Nānded by road *via* Bhokar. The Godāvarī Valley route of the Central Railways which passes through Peth Umrī and the existence of the railway station at Umrī led to the establishment of many ginning and pressing factories at Peth Umrī.

Municipality.

The municipality was established at Peth Umrī in 1951. It covers an area of 8.35 square kilometres (3.2 sq. miles). It has a municipal council composed of ten members, two seats being reserved for scheduled castes and one for women. There is no drainage system for the town. The municipality has made arrangements for the supply of piped water. A number of taps have been set in the public squares. Private connections have been provided for a number of houses. The municipality has brought water from village Gorathā where it is stored and from thence pumped. There are two high schools and a primary school for girls in the town. Excepting a high school conducted by a private institution all are government schools. All the roads in the town measuring about 3.22 km (2 miles) are kutcha roads. The cremation ground and the burial places are managed by the respective communities.

The total income of the municipality during 1962-63 excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 29,096.00. It was composed of taxes on houses and lands Rs. 11,164.00; conservancy charges Rs. 6,800.00; revenue derived from municipal property Rs. 1,943; Government grants and contributions, Rs. 7,739.00 and income from miscellaneous sources Rs. 1,450.00. During the same year the expenditure of the municipality came to Rs. 26,960.00 comprising general administration, Rs. 6,265; water-supply and lighting Rs. 2,400; conservancy Rs. 16,035; public instructions Rs. 200 and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 2,060.00.

Places.

PETH UMRI.

Objects.

Bābā Mahārāj Samādhi

In the town there is a *samādhi* of one Bābā Mahārāj who is said to have perceived God Dattātreya in his vision and achieved self-immolation in *śaka* 1846. As per the local traditions it is said that before his birth, his mother had a vision of the Śeṣaśāī who told her that he is taking rebirth in the form of her son. When Śrī Bābā Mahārāj had the perception of the God Dattātreya in the form of a *Baṭu* (a young Brahmin) he served him for about 40 days and thereafter he domesticated a pet dog as the memory of the God Dattātreya. He was a prolific writer and his criticisms on *Dnyaneshwari, Gurucaritra*, etc., are famous. His 242 manuscripts contain about 42,000 stanzas in different metres much as *Ovi, Sākī, Śloka*, etc.

Besides the samādhī of Bābā Mahārāj there are temples dedicated to the Gods Bālāji, Viṭṭhal and Rāma.

Bālājī Temple.

The temple of Bālāji is of a recent construction built at a cost of Rs. 50,000. The surfacing of the audience hall is made in marble. To the right of the entrance of audience hall are the marble idols of Garūḍa and Mārutī. The idol of Bālājī flanked on both sides by Jay and Vijay is in black stone. All the religious rites of the Vaiṣṇavas are performed in the temple. The management of the temple is looked after by a committee which has provided for the residential accommodation of the pilgrims and learned *paṇḍits* who visit the temple.

Viṭṭhal Temple.

Adjacent to the *Maṭh* of Sadānand Bābā Mahārāj, is a temple of Viṭṭhal constructed by Śri Dāsaguru Mahārāj in 1936. The audience hall has a length of 12.192 metres (40′) and a width of 7.620 metres (25′), approximately. The idol of Viṭṭhal is about 0.762 metres (2½′) in height and that of Rukmiṇī 0.457 metres (1½′) in height. Both the idols are of black stone. The temple is looked after by a committee and is maintained on public contributions.

Rāma Temple.

The temple of Rāma though small is of great consequence. The fair in honour of the God Rāma is held here during *Rāmanavamī* festival (*Caitra Śuddha* 1 to 10). It is said that the crystal in which the idols are carved are very rarely seen. The idol of Rāma is 0.762 metres (2½′) in height and those of Lakṣmaṇ and Sīta 0.457 metres (1½′) in height.

UNAKDEVA.

Situation.

Unakdeva (Kinavaṭ T., p. 202), situated on the bank of the Peṇgaṅgā, the village is famous for its hot water springs. It is situated at a distance of 22.187 km (20 miles) from Ghāṭañjī in Yavatmāḷ district, 48.280 km (30 miles) from Adilābād in Āndhra Pradeś, and 19.32 km (12 miles) from Ambāḍī, a railway station on Mudkheḍ-Adilābād railway route.

Objects.

Unakeśvar

At Unakdeva, there is a temple dedicated to the God Śiva. The building surrounding the Śiva temple occupies an area of 0.405 hectares (an acre). Near the temple is a holy tank. It was said to be the abode of the sage *Śarabhaṅga*. An inscription carved on

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

UNAKDEVA.

Objects.

Unakeśvar.

the temple gives *śaka* 1201 as the date of construction of the temple. It says that it was constructed by one Trisudera Nāik. The inscription also tells of the visit of Rāmacandra to Śarabhaṅga.

Two hot water tanks are located close by the temple. The tank water is said to possess medicinal value and to cure skin diseases. Persons suffering from such diseases visit the place to take bath in these tanks. The temperature of water in one tank stands at 42.20 C (180° F) and is found to contain sulphur in proportion. It is 3.658 metres (12′) in depth with natural hot water springs. The excess water flows out from a *Gomukh*. Separate arrangement for bath has been made for ladies. The water that flows from this tank is collected in another small tank which is used for bathing. No one is allowed to take bath in the other tank. Many bubbles are seen in that tank. According to the experts, these bubbles indicate the excess sulphur contents in the water.

In front of the Liṅg of Unakeśvar is carved the figure of Rāma with bow and arrows. In the adjacent room are the *pādukās* of the sage *Śarabhaṅga*. Ample drinking water is available at the temple. Behind the temple of Unakeśvar is a temple dedicated to the God Dattātraya. Outside the compound is the temple dedicated to the God Mārūtī.

DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADINGS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

The names of the towns and villages are broadly arranged in alphabetical order for the whole of the District.

Column (1).—The names are given both in English and Deonagari. The English spelling is marked diacritically as under :—

ā-आ ; ī-ई ; ū-ऊ; ṛ-ऋ ; c-च ; ch-छ् ; ṭ-ट् ; ṭh-ठ् ; ḍ-ड् ; ḍh-ढ् ; n-न् ; ñ-ञ ; ṅ-ङ्

ṇ-ण ; s-स् ; ś-श ; ṣ-ष् ; ḷ-ळ्.

Abbreviations indicating tahsils :—

Bhokar—Bkr.	Hadgaon—Hdn.	Mukhed—Mkd.
Biloli—Bli.	Kandhar—Kdr.	Nanded—Nnd.
Deglur—Dgl.	Kinvat—Kvt.	

Column (2).—(*a*) Direction, (*b*) Travelling distance of the village from the taluka Headquarters. Abbreviations used showing direction from tahsil Headquarters—

E—East.	S—South.	NW—North-West.
W—West.	NE—North-East.	SW—South-West
N—North.	SE—South-East.	HQ—Headquarters.

Column (3).—(*a*) Area (Sq. miles); (*b*) Total population; (*c*) Number of households; (*d*) Total number of 'cultivators' and 'agricultural labourers'.

Column (4).—(*a*) Post office; (*b*) Its distance from the village

Column (5).—(*a*) Railway station; (*b*) Its distance from the village.

Column (6).—(*a*) Weekly bazar; (*b*) Bazar day; (*c*) Distance of the bazar place from the village.

Column (7).—(*a*) Nearest motor stand; (*b*) Its distance from the village.

Column (8).—Drinking water facilities available in the village—

br—brook.	o—scarcity of water.	pl—pipe-line.	t—tank.
cl—canal.	p—pond.	spr—spring	W—big well.
n—nalla.	rsr—reservoir.	str—stream.	w—small well.

Column (9).—Miscellaneous information about school, panchayat, co-operative society, fair temple, math, mosque, dargah, dharamshala, gymnasium, chavadi, library, dispensary, church and inscription :—

Sl—School.	Cs—co-operative society.	(sp)—sale and purchase.	dh—dharamshala.
(pr)—primary.	(c)—credit.	(wvg)—weaving	gym—gymnasium.
(m)—middle.	(fmg)—farming.	Fr—fair.	ch—chavadi.
(h)—high	(gr)—group.	tl—temple.	lib—library.
(tr-clg)—training college.	(i)—industrial.	m—math.	dp—dispensary.
mun-municipality.	(con)—consumers.	mq—mosque.	(vet)—Veterinary.
pyt-panchayat.	(mis)—miscellaneous.	dg—dargah.	Cch—Church.
	(mp)—multipurpose.		ins—inscription.

Months according to Hindu Calendar—

Ct—Chaitra; Vsk—Vaishakha; Jt—Jaishtha; Asd—Ashadha; Srn—Shravana; Bdp—Bhadrapada; An—Ashvina; Kt—Kartika; Mrg—Margashirsha; Ps—Pausha; Mg—Magh; Phg—Phalguna; Sud—Shudha (First fortnight of the month); Vad—Vadya (Second fortnight of the month).

***N.B.*—Figures for distance in columns (2), (4), (5), (6) and (7) stand for miles and furlongs.**

Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
Abadullāpūr—Bkr.—अबदुल्लापूर	SW; 18·0	1·8; 411; 75; 224	Peth Umri; 3·0
Ācegāṅv—Dgl.—आचेगांव ..	SW; 2·0	0·9; 666; 125; 374	Deglur; 4·0
Āḍā—Hdn.—आडा ..	NW; 2·0	0·7; 123; 23; 77	Hadgaon; 2·0
Aḍagāṅv—Kdr.—अडगांव ..	NW; 11·0	4·5; 770; 151; 356	Local; ..
Aḍalūr—Mkd.—अडलूर ..	SE; 3·0	1·0; 173; 37; 74	Eklara; ..
Ādamapūr—Bli.—आदमपूर ..	SW; 42·0	3·8; 1244; 250; 631	Local; ..
Ākharagā—Mkd.—आखरगा ..	S; 3·0	5·3; 471; 102; 258	Savargaon; ..
Āḷandī—Bli.—आळंदी ..	SW; 12·0	2·8; 1247; 216; 579	Local; ..
Alāpūr—Dgl.—अलापूर ..	NW; 6·0	0·9; 189; 30; 98	Khanapur; 1·4
Ālegāṅv—Kdr.—आलेगांव ..	NE; 10·0	2·6; 896; 158; 496	Mangal Sangvi; 2·0
Alegāṅv—Nnd.—अलेगांव ..	NW; 10·0	2·2; 404; 75; 208	Nimgaon; 6·0
Ālūr—Dgl.—आलूर ..	NE; 10·0	6·2; 1710; 287; 894	Local; ..
Alūr Kh.—Bli.—अलूर खु. ..	NE; 11·0	2·6; 533; 88; 339	Dharmabad; 4·0
Ālūvaḍagāṅv—Bli.—आलूवडगांव	SW; 16·0	1·7; 429; 81; 245	Gadga; 2·0
Āmaḍāpūr—Bkr.—आमडापूर ..	SW; 20·0	1·5; 34; 8; 20	Talegaon; 2·0
Amadāpūr—Dgl.—अमदापूर ..	SW; 8·0	0·8; 250; 48; 97	Karadkhed; 2·0
Āmadarī—Bkr.—आमदरी ..	NW; 4·0	6·1; 629; 127; 390	Bhokar; 4·0
Amaḍī—Kvt.—अमडी ..	SE; 7·0	1·6; 288; 62; 168	.. ..
Amadurā—Nnd.—अमदुरा ..	SE; 6·0	1·6; 867; 154; 311	Mugat; 2·0
Āmagavhāṇ—Hdn.—आमगव्हाण	NW; 15·0	1·5; 556; 117; 223	Unchegaon; 2·0
Amalāpūr—Kvt.—अमलापूर ..	SW; 44·0	0·8; 43; 10; 32	.. ..
Amarābād—Nnd.—अमराबाद ..	NE; 10·0	1·3; 374; 67; 236	Barad; 3·0
Amarāpūr (Bogar Vāḍī)—Nnd.—अमरापूर (बोगर वाडी).	NE; 10·0	1·1; 135; 25; 59	Ardhapur; 4·0
Amarāpūr (Dudhāv Vāḍī)—Nnd. अमरापूर (दुधावं वाडी).	NE; 13·0	1·1; 50; 12; 30	Barad; 2·0
Āmaṭhāṇā—Bhr.—आमठाणा ..	NE; 16·0	3·0; 284; 53; 147	Palaj; 2·0
Ambāḍī—Kvt.—अंबाडी ..	NE; 6·0	2·9; 1195; 200; 603	.. ..
Ambāḷā—Hdn.—अबाळा ..	NW; 3·0	5·0; 888; 216; 463	Hadgaon; 2·0
Ambegāṅv—Nnd.—अंबेगाव ..	NE; 15·0	1·4; 516; 83; 206	Barad; .. 2·0
Ambulagā—Dgl.—अंबुलगा ..	SW; 12·0	1·5; 366; 58; 157	Malegaon; 3·0
Ambulagā—Kdr.—अंबुलगा ..	SE; 6·0	7·7; 2132; 424; 980	Local; ..
Ambulagā Bk.—Mkd.—अंबुलगा बु.	SE; 10·0	4·0; 1222; 244; 514	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Umri;	3·0	Peth Umri;	3·0; Tue.	Peth Umri;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Udgir;	28·0	Deglur;	4·0; Sat.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hadgaon Road;	12·0	Nivgha ;	4·0; Sun.	Ambala;	2·0	W;rv.	tl.
Nanded;	24·0	Loha;	6·0; Tue.	..	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; mq; ch; Cch.
Nanded;	60·0	Eklara;	.. Wed.	..	..	W.	Cs; tl.
Nanded;	42·0	Local;	.. Fri.	Takli Kh.;	1·0	w.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 tl; mq; dp.
Nanded;	50·0	Mukhed;	7·0; Mon.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
Nanded;	42·0	Adampur;	2·0; Fri.	..	3·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; ch.
Bodhan;	27·0	Deglur;	8·0; Sat.	..	2·0	W.	tl.
Nanded;	35·0	Chikhali;	5·0; Sun.	..	..	w.	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
Limbgaon;	6·0	Marlak;	5·0; ..	Nanded;	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bodhan;	16·0	Deglur;	16·0; Sat.	Vazarga;	10·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; dh.
Dharmabad;	4·0	Dharmabad;	4·0; Sun.	Biloli;	11·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	25·0	Naigaon;	3·0; Thu.	Gadga;	1·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Umri;	4·0	Peth Umri;	4·0; Tue.	Peth Umri;	4·0	W.	
Udgir;	18·0	Karadkhed;	2·0; Tue.	..	..	W.	
Bhokar;	4·0	Bhokar;	4·0; Thu.	..	0·2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Cs; tl.
Mugat;	4·0	Nanded;	6·0; Fri, Sun.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m.
Hadgaon Road;	30·0	Nivgha;	6·0; Sun.	Baradshe-vala;	8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	rv.	
Mugat;	6·0	Ardhapur;	5·0; Fri.	Barasgaon;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded;	14·0	Ardhapur;	4·0; Fri.	Bara·gaon;	3·0	W;rv.	Cs; tl.
Mugat;	4·0	Mudkhed;	6·0; Sun.	Barad;	2·0	w.	tl.
Therban;	16·0	Bhokar;	16·0; Thu.	Bhokar;	14·0	n.	2 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	6·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; ch; dp.
Hadgaon Road;	16·0	Hadgaon;	4·0; Fri.	Stage;	0·4	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Hanuman Jayanti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dp.
Mugat;	6·0	Ardhapur;	5·0; Fri.	Barad;	..	w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Udgir;	22·0	Malegaon;	3·0; Fri.	..	12·0	W.	Cs; tl; mq.
Nanded;	38·0	Kandhar;	6·0; Mon.	Kandhar;	6·0	W;w; rv.	5 Sl (4 pr, h); 2 Cs (C, mis); Manikrao Maharaj Fr. Ps. Vad. 5; 8 tl; 4 mq; ch; 3 lib; dp.
Nanded;	..	Local;	.. Mon.	Mukhed;	10·0	..	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 5 tl; m; mq; dh; ch.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Ambulagā Kh.—Mkd.—अंबुलगा खु.	SE; ..	0·8; 21; 5; 8	An.bulga Bk ;
Ānandamāl—Kvt.—आनंदमाल ..	NW; 36·0	4·6; 937; 177; 493	.. ..
Añcolī—Bli.—अंचोली ..	NW; 25·0	2 2; 404; 78; 179	Manjaramvadi; 3·0
Āndaborī (Cikhalī)—Kvt.—आंदबोरी (चिखली).	SE; 40·0	4·1; 541; 150; 320	.. ..
Āndaborī (Islāpūr)—Kvt.—आंदबोरी (इस्लापूर).	SW; 44·0	6·2; 740; 156; 445	.. ..
Āṇḍagā — Kdr.—आंडगा ..	SW; 22·0	3·1; 916; 164; 523	Malegaon; 3.0
Andegānv—Mkd.—अंदेगाव ..	SE; 18·0	2·1; 498; 94; 204	Mukramabad; 6·0
Andhegānv—Hdn.—अंधेगांव ..	SE; 15·0	3·8; 908; 201; 461	Sarsab; 2·0
Añjanakheḍ—Kvt.—अंजनखेड ..	NW; 29·0	2·2; 793; 179; 303	.. ..
Āñjanī—Bli.—आंजनी ..	SW; 8·0	4·9; 1074; 271; 536	Dongaon Bk; 2·0
Añjanī—Kvt.—अजनी ..	NW; 30·0	2·9; 218; 46; 76	.. ..
Añjegānv—Kvt.—अंजेगाव ..	SE; ..	1·7; 146; 30; 83	.. ..
Añjī—kvt.—अंजी ..	NW; 15·0	1·6; 171; 35; 107	.. ..
Antāpūr—Dgl.—अतापूर ..	N; 6·0	1·1; 427; 69; 217	Shahapur; 2·0
Antaragānv—Bli.—अंतरगांव ..	NW; 20·0	2·7; 941; 124; 547	Badbada; 2·0
Anteśvar—Kdr.—अनेश्वर ..	NW; 20·0	1·6; 427; 76; 196	Penur; 3·0
Apasāvaragānv—Dgl.—अपसावरगाव.	NW; 12·0	0·4; 26; 8; 14	Sugaon; 1·0
Appārāvapeṭh—Kvt.—अप्पारावपेठ.	SW; 45·0	2·9 1895; 469; 742	.. ..
Āraḷī—Bli.—आरळी ..	NW; 5·0	5·0; 1625; 288; 893	Local; ..
Ardhāpūr—Nnd.—अर्धापूर ..	N; 10·0	9·2; 5242; 1093; 1419	Local; ..
Ārjhāpūr—Bli.—आर्झापूर ..	NE; 2·0	2·0; 585 ; 176; 287	Kundalvadi; 2·0
Asadavan—Nnd.—असदवन ..	SW; 8·0	1·4; 291; 53; 117	Nanded; 5·0
Asadullābād—Nnd.—असदुल्लाबाद.	NW; ..	0·4; .. Included in Urban Area I.	.. ..
Asarajan—Nnd.—असरजन ..	SW; 7·2	1·2; 412; 67; 131	Nanded; 6·0
Asolī—Kvt.—असोली ..	NW; 28·0	1·8; 551; 113; 268	.. ..

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.			Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)			(7)		(8)	(9)
Nanded;	..	Mukramabad;		Fri.	..	..	W.	tl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; ch.
Nanded;	26·0	Naigaon;	7·0;	Thu.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; ch.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Nanded;	40·0	Loha;	16·0;	Tue.	..	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; ch; lib.
Nanded;	..	Mukramabad;	6·0;	Fri.	..	18·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Javalgaon;	3·0	Javalgaon;	2·0;	Tue.	Himayat-nagar;	4·0	W;w.	Ch.
..	..	..	..	..	Local;	..	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Dharmabad;	18·0	Kasarali;	6·0;	Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; dh; ch.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	tl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W;rv.	
Bodhan;	25·0	Deglur;	5·0;	Sat.	..	1·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Nanded;	20·0	Badbada;	2·0;	Fri.	..	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; lib.
Purna;	7·0	Loha;	10·0;	Tue.	Loha;	10·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Godavari Fr. Thu. Amavasya; 3 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Bodhan;	25·0	Deglur;	7·0;	Sat.	..	..	rv.	Cs; ch; lib.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Bdp. Sud. 10; 3 tl; 2 m; mq; dg; lib.
Karkheli;	10·0	Biloli;	4·0;	Sun.	..	5·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Vad. 7; 3 tl; mq; 2 dg; dh; ch.
Nanded;	10·0	Local;	..	Fri.	Local;	..	W;w.	4 Sl (2 pr, m, h); Cs; 4 tl; 2 m; 2 mq; 3 dg; 3 dh; ch; 2 lib; 2 dp.
Dharmabad;	7·0	Kundalvadi;	2·0;	Tue., Fri.	Biloli;	2·0	W;t.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); tl.
Nanded;	5·0	Nanded;	5·0;	Fri., Sun.	Vishnu-puri;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..
Nanded;	6·0	Nanded;	6·0;	Fri., Sun.	..	1·0	rv.	tl; m.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; dh; ch.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office; Distance. (4)	
Āṣṭā—Kvt.—आष्टा ..	NW;	29·0	3·8;	950;	191;	497	..	..
Āṣṭī—Hdn.—आष्टी ..	SE;	8·0	6·9;	1940;	393;	998	Local;	..
Aṣṭūr—Kdr.—अष्टूर ..	NW;	28·0	2·4;	1685;	268;	649	Local;	..
Asvaladarī (Dakṣiṇ)—Bkr.—अस्वलदरी (दक्षिण).	SW;	10·0	1·6;	275;	52;	173	Peth Umri;	3·0
Āṭakaḷī—Bli.—आटकळी ..	SW;	10·0	5·1;	1313;	243;	720	Local;	..
Āṭakūr—Bli.—आटकूर ..	NE;	12·0	2·3;	640;	122;	414	Magnali;	0·4
Āṭāḷā—Bli.—आटाळा ..	NW;	9·0	3·4;	925;	167;	479	Jarikot;	3·0
Avarāḷ—Mkd.—अवराळ ..	SE;	15·0	1·6;	294;	62;	150	Jahoor;	..
Āvarāḷā—Bli.—आवराळा ..	NW;	10·0	1·2;	375;	83;	241	Dugaon;	2·0
Bābaḷī—Bli.—बाबळी ..	NE;	7·0	2·5;	423;	87;	236	Magnali;	3·0
Bābaḷī—Bli.—बाबळी ..	SE;	2·0	1·7;	282;	60;	186	Local;	..
Bābhaḷī—Hdn.—बाभळी ..	NE;	3·0	2·0;	778;	160;	425	Hadgaon;	4·0
Bābuḷagāṅv—Bli.—बाबुळगाव ..	NE;	14·0	1·1;	402;	81;	285	Yetala;	2·6
Bābuḷagāṅv—Kdr.—बाबुळगांव ..	W;	4·0	2·0;	659;	137;	370	Bolegaon;	2·0
Bābuḷagāṅv—Nnd.—बाबुळगांव ..	SE;	9·0	3·8;	607;	98;	268	Nanded;	6·0
Bācoṭī—Kdr.—बाचोटी ..	E;	4·0	5·6;	1763;	327;	735	Local;	..
Baḍabaḍā—Bli.—बडबडा .	NW;	33·0	9·0;	3140;	601;	1222	Local;	..
Baḍūr—Bli.—बडूर ..	SW;	5·0	5·1;	1620;	304;	822	Local;	..
Bahādarapurā—Kdr.—बहादरपुरा	SE;	0·2	1·1;	1818;	345;	270	Kandhar;	1·0
Bāḷāpūr—Bli.—बाळापूर ..	NE;	12·0	7·6; Included in Urban Area III.				..	..
Baḷegāṅv—Bkr.—बळेगांव .	SW;	22·0	2·9;	859;	156;	404	Peth Umri;	6·0
Baḷegāṅv—Bli.—बळेगांव ..	NW;	26·0	2·1;	676;	141;	344	Kuntur;	2·0
Baḷegāṅv—Dgl.—बळेगांव ..	SW;	6·0	3·5;	922;	167;	352	Kavalgaon;	3·0
Baḷīrām—Nnd.—बळीराम ..	SE;	4·0	0·6;	135;	15;	56	Nanded;	4·0
Ballāḷ—Bkr.—बल्लाळ ..	SE;	10·0	2·3;	549;	101;	272	Matul;	5·0
Ballūr—Dgl.—बल्लूर ..	SW;	4·0	3·1;	811;	135;	341	Local;	..
Bāmaṇī—Hdn.—बामणी ..	SW;	8·0	2·3;	454;	92;	272	Kavana;	2·0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Hadgaon Road; 2·0	Valki Kh; 2·0; Thu.	Hadgaon; 8·0	W;w; rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs, (c); Mahadev Fr. Mg. Vad. 13; 3 tl; 2 m; mq; dg; ch; dp.
Nanded; 36·0	Local; .. Sun.	.. 7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Dattatray Fr. Mrg. Vad. 11; 2 tl; 2 m.
Umri; 3·0	Peth Umri; 3·0; Tue.	Moghali; 8·0	W.	3 tl.
Nanded; 41·0	Adampur; 2·0; Fri.	.. 1·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; mq; lib.
Dharmabad; 2·0	Dharmabad; 2·0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Karkheli; 4·0	Jarikot; 3·0; Sat.	.. ..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded; ..	Jahoor; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Karkheli; 9·0	Naigaon; 6·0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Cs; 3 tl.
Dharmabad; 4·0	Dharmabad; 4·0; Sun.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Dharmabad; 15·0	Biloli; 2·0; Sun.	.. 0·4	W.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; ch.
Hadgaon Road; 13·0	Hadgaon; 4·0; Fri.	Hadgaon; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Karkheli; 2·0	Karkheli; 2·0; Fri.	.. 7·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Nanded; 36·0	Kandhar; 4·0 Mon.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); dg; dh; ch.
Nanded; 6·0	Nanded; 6·0; Fri; Sun.	.. 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; dg.
Nanded; 36·0	Kandhar; 4·0 Mon.	Mangal Sangvi; 3·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. 6; 4 tl; m; ch; lib.
Mudkhed; 16·0	Local; .. Fri.	.. 5·0	rv.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 4 tl; m; ch; lib.
Dharmabad; 10·0	Biloli; 3·0; Sun.	.. 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch; lib.
Nanded; 33·0	Local; .. Thu.	Kandhar; 0·2	W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; mq; lib.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Umri; 6·0	Peth Umri; 7·0; Tue.	Peth Umri; 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; tl; m; mq; ch.
Umri; 6·0	Naigaon; 8·0; Thu.	Ghungrala; 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Udgir; 34·0	Deglur; 10·0; Sat.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Nanded; 4·0	Nanded; 4·0; Fri., Sun.	.. 1·0	W	tl.
Umri; 10·0	Peth Umri; 10·0; Tue	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Udgir; 26·0	Deglur; 6·0; Sat.	.. 1·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); tl.
Hadgaon Road; 18·0	Kavana; 2·0; Sat.	Baradshevala; 2·0	W;w.	Sl (m); tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office ; Distance. (4)	
Bāmanī—Mkd.—बामनी ..	S;	20·0	2·5;	647;	119;	336	..	..
Bāmaṇī—Nnd.—बामणी ..	N;	7·0	2·0;	458;	77;	226	Ardhapur;	4·0
Bāmanī Bk.—Bli.—बामनी बु. ..	SW;	5·0	3·5;	969;	187;	493	Dongaon Bk.;	3·0
Bāmaṇī P. Kandhār—Kdr.—बामणी प. कंधार	NE;	6·0	2·6;	888;	156;	556	Mangal Sangvi;	1·0
Bāmaṇī P. Usmān Nagar—Kdr.—बामणी प. उस्मान नगर	N;	15·0	1·8;	496;	91;	104	Vadepuri;	3·0
Bāmanī Thaḍī—Bli.—बामनी थडी	NE;	8·0	0·7;	339;	55;	176	Dharmabad;	3·0
Banacincolī—Hdn.—बनचिंचोली	SE;	3·0	6·9;	1037;	215;	614	Local;	..
Bannāḷī—Bli.—बन्नाळी ..	NE;	14·0	2·4;	672;	138;	387	Javala Bk.;	0·4
Bāraḍ—Nnd.—बारड ..	NE;	14·0	8·7;	2863;	550;	591	Local;	..
Baraḍaśevāḷā—Hdn.—बरडशेवाळा	SW;	8·0	2·4;	762;	158;	397	Local;	..
Bārhāḷī—Mkd.—बाऱ्हाळी ..	SW,	12·0	12·5;	3456;	643;	1499	Local;	..
Bārasagānv—Nnd.—बारसगांव ..	NE;	10·0	3·0;	864;	175;	370	Ardhapur;	5·0
Bārūḷ—Kdr.—बारूळ ..	E;	8·0	4·1;	1921;	449;	703	Local;	..
Bāsavāḍī—Mkd.—बासवाडी ..	SE;	22·0	1·6;	794;	149;	316	Mukramabad;	..
Baṭāḷā—Bkr.—बटाळा ..	NE;	1·4	1·8;	316;	48;	151	Bhokar;	1·0
Bāvaḷagānv—Bli.—बावळगांव ..	SE;	5·0	2·3;	312;	65;	232	Karla Bk.;	2·0
Bāvalagānv—Mkd.—बावलगाव ..	NE;	13·0	2·7;	678;	134;	305	Bet-Mogara;	5·0
Beladarā—Bkr.—बेलदरा ..	SW;	21·0	2·0;	594;	118;	205	Talegaon;	2·0
Belagānv—Kvt.—बेलगाव ..	NE;	23·0	3·8;	305;	63;	191	..	..
Belagavhāṇ (Hadagānv)—Hdn.—बेलगव्हाण (हदगांव)	NW;	3·0	0·9;	94;	19;	51	Bhanegaon;	2·0
Belagavhāṇ (Tāmasā)—Hdn.—बेलगव्हाण (तामसा)	SW;	12·0	0·6;	33;	6;	21	..	..
Belagujarī—Bli.—बेलगुजरी ..	NW;	12·0	1·3;	337;	67;	181	Karkheli;	4·0
Beḷakonī Bk.—Bli.—बेळकोनी बु. ..	NW;	6·0	3·3;	1378;	244;	709	Local;	..
Beḷakonī Kh.—Bli.—बेळकोनी खु.	NW;	4·0	3·8;	1377;	302;	709	Belkoni Bk.;	1·0

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nanded; ..	Mukramabad; Fri.	Mukhed; 20·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded; 10·0	Ardhapur; 4·0; Fri.	Dabhad; 1·0	W;rv	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m.
Bodhan; 17·0	Kasarali; 4 0; Mon.	.. 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded; 20·0	Barul; 5·0; Wed.	.. 1·0	br.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Nanded; 7·0	Sonkhed; 3·0; Wed.	.. 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Dharmabad; 3·0	Dharmabad; 3·0; Sun.	.. 6·0	rv.	tl; ch.
Hadgaon Road; 12·0	Hadgaon; 4·0; Fri.	Hadgaon; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Dharmabad; 4·0	Dharmabad; 4·0; Sun.	.. ..	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl.
Mudkhed; 6·0	Mudkhed; 6·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); pyt 5 Cs; 5 tl; dh; gym; lib; dp.
Hadgaon Road; 18·0	Kavana; 2·0; Sat.	Stage; ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Nanded; ..	Local; .. Sun.	Mukhed; 12·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs (mis); 23 tl; m; mq; gym; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Nanded; 15·0	Nanded; 5·0; Fri, Sun.	.. 1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; lib.
Nanded; 34·0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 4 tl; dh; ch.
Nanded; ..	Mukramabad; .. Fri.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Bhokar; 1·0	Bhokar; 1·0; Thu.	Bhokar; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; dg; lib.
Dharmabad; 14·0	Kundalvadi; 6·0; Tue, Fri.	Karla Kh.; 1·4	W;rv.	tl.
Nanded; 45·0	Bet-Mogara; 5·0; Thu.	.. 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
Umri; 3·0	Peth Umri; 5 0; Tue.	.. ..	w;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W.	Cs (c); tl.
Hadgaon Road; 12·0	Nivgha; 3 0; Sun.	Hadgaon; 3·0	w;rv.	Cs (c); tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Tamsa; 2·0	W;n.	tl.
Karkheli; 4·0	Karkheli; 4·0; Fri.	.. ..	W;rv.	2 tl; ch.
Dharmabad; 8·0	Kasarali; 2·0; Mon.	Kasarali; 2·0	W;rv; n.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dp.
Dharmabad; 12·0	Kasarali; 3·0; Mon.	Kasarali; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Krushnadev Fr. Phg. Sud. 7; 2 tl; ch.

Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
Belamaṇḍaḷ—Hdn.—बेलमंडळ ..	NE; 4·0	0·8; 184; 43; 119	Gorlegaon; 2·0
Belasar—Nnd.—बेलसर ..	NE; 12·0	0·8; 277; 50; 96	Ardhapur; 4·0
Bellorī (Cikhalī)—Kvt.—बेल्लोरी (चिखली).	SW; 18·0	3·3; 1061; 228; 474	.. ..
Bellorī (Kinavaṭ)—Kvt.—बेल्लोरी (किनवट).	NW; 18·0	1·9; 170; 42; 106	.. ..
Belūr Bk.—Bli.—बेलूर बु. ..	NE; 12·0	2·5; 626; 172; 370	Dharmabad; 4·0
Belūr Kh.—Bli.—बेलूर खु. ..	NE; 14·0	1·2; 327; 70; 172	Chincholi; 1·0
Bembarā—Dgl.—बेंबरा ..	SW; 27·0	7·8; 973; 180; 404	Hanegaon; 6·0
Bember—Bkr.—बेंबेर ..	SW; 3·0	5·5; 1043; 204; 458	Local; ..
Benāḷ—Mkd.—बेनाळ ..	SE; 15·0	1·6; 442; 87; 261	Mukramabad; 6·0
Beṇḍarī—Bkr.—बेंडरी ..	SE; 11·0	4·6; 557; 110; 349	Matul; 6·0
Bendī—Kvt.—बेंदी ..	SE; 4·0	2·4; 392; 79; 218	.. ..
Bendrī—Bli.—बेंद्री ..	NW; 16·0	2·1; 661; 123; 203	Manjaram; 2·0
Beralī Bk.—Mkd.—बेरली बु. ..	NE; 2·0	2·5; 866; 171; 310	.. 2·0
Beraḷī Kh.—Kdr.—बेरळी खु.	NW; 10·0	4·5; 1485; 308; 674	Loha; 3·0
Beralī Kh.—Mkd.—बेरली खु. .	NE; 2·0	1·5; 495; 93; 184	.. 2·0
Beṭak Bilolī—Bli.—बेटक बिलोली	NW; 13·0	2·9; 770; 153; 293	Naigaon; 2·0
Beṭ-Mogarā—Mkd.—बेट-मोगरा	NE; 13·4	2·1; 1597; 277; 326	Local; ..
Beṭ Sāṅgavī—Kdr.—बेट सांगवी..	NW; 16·0	4·0; 1144; 242; 573	Local; ..
Bhādrā—Kdr.—भाद्रा ..	NW; ..	1·0; 222; 45; 104	Loha; 3·0
Bhagavatī—Kvt.—भगवती ..	NW; 22·0	1·5; 169; 38; 92	.. ..
Bhaktāpūr—Dgl.—भक्तापूर ..	SE; 5·0	1·3; 470; 82; 232	Hottal; 2·0
Bhālakī—Nnd.—भालकी ..	NW; 7·0	0·9; 96; 17; 30	Nanded; 5·0
Bhānapūr—Nnd.—भानपूर ..	NW; 1·4	0·4; 169; 16; 100	Nimgaon; 2·0
Bhaṇḍāravāḍī—Kvt.—भंडारवाडी	SW; 14·0	3·4; 155; 35; 84	.. ..
Bhānegāṅv—Hdn.—भानेगांव ..	NW; 3·0	1·8; 620; 120; 283	Unchegaon; 2·0
Bhaṅgī—Nnd.—भंगी ..	SW; 6·4	0·8; 180; 23; 74	Nanded; 7·0
Bhārasavāḍā—Kdr.—भारसवाडा	NW; 18·0	0·9; 183; 34; 75	Penur; 1·0
Bhāṭāpūr (Paṭṭī Degalūr)—Mkd.—भाटापूर (पट्टी देगलूर)	SE; 10·0	1·0; 321; 59; 99	Ambulga Bk.; ..

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Hadgaon Road;	12·0	Nivgha;	2·0; Fri.	Hadgaon;	3·0	W;rv.	Cs (c); Mahadev (Bhujiaya) Fr. Ps., Vad. 7; 2 tl; gym.
Nanded;	14·0	Ardhapur;	4·0; Fri.	Ardhapur;	3·0	W.	Cs; 2 tl.
..	..	Local;	.. Thu.	..	..	W.	Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	n.	Cs; tl.
Dharmabad;	4·0	Dharmabad;	4·0; Sun.	Biloli;	12·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhimsen Dev Fr. Mg. Sud. 8; 4 tl.
Basar;	2·4	Dharmabad;	5·0; Sun.	Biloli;	14·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr).
Kamalnagar;	22·0	Hanegaon;	6·0; Sun.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Local;	..	Bhokar;	. Thu.	Halda;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); m; 2 tl; ch.
Nanded;	..	Mukramabad;	.. Fri.	..	15·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bhokar;	14·0	Bhokar;	14·0; Thu.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr).
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Cs; tl.
Nanded;	33·0	Naigaon;	3·0; Thu.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; ch.
Nanded;	45·0	Mukhed,	.. Mon.	Mukhed;	2·0	n.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Nanded;	27.0	Loha;	3.0; Tue.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg.
Nanded;	45.0	..	.. ..	Mukhed;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Nanded;	31·0	Naigaon;	2·0; Thu.	Naigaon;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh.
Nanded;	50.0	Local,	.. Thu.	..	3·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Shivling Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2 tl; m; 2 mq; 2 dg; dh; dp.
Nanded;	20·0	Shevadi;	2.0; Thu.	Sonkhed;	7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Fakroddin Urus Ps; 2 tl; mq; dh; ch.
Nanded;	27.0	Loha;	3.0; Tue.	..	..	W.	
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	22·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Udgir;	29·0	Deglur;	4·0; Thu.	..	5·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Nanded;	5·0	Nanded;	5·0; Fri, Sun.	..	6·0	W.	Cs.
Limbgaon;	2·0	Nimgaon;	2·0; ..	Nanded;	1·4	W.	Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	rv.	tl.
Hadgaon Road;	15·0	Nivgha;	5·0; Sun.	Hadgaon;	3·0	w;n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m.
Nanded;	7·0	Nanded;	7·0; Fri, Sun.	..	4·0	rv.	Cs; tl.
Purna;	8·0	Loha;	1·0; Tue.	Khambegaon;	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded;	..	Yevti;	.. ..	..	..	W.	2 tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office ; Distance. (4)	
Bhāṭāpūr (Paṭṭī Mukramābād)—Mkd.—भाटापूर (पट्टी मुकमाबाद.)	SE;	19·0	0·7;	118;	19;	67	Mukramabad;	..
Bhāṭegāṅv—Hdn.—भाटेगाव ..	NW;	15·0	2·3;	888;	183;	353	Local;	..
Bhāyegāṅv—Bkr.—भायेगांव ..	SW;	21·0	1·4;	341;	64;	218	Peth Umri;	2·0
Bhāyegāṅv—Dgl.—भायेगांव ..	SW;	4·0	1·4;	720;	92;	343	Deglur;	6·0
Bhāyegāṅv—Nnd.—भायेगांव ..	SE;	7·0	1·4;	407;	79;	182	Nanded;	5·0
Bheṇḍegāṅv—Kdr.—भेंडेगांव ..	NW;	13·0	1·4;	396;	81;	201	Shevadi;	2·0
Bheṇḍegāṅv Bk.—Mkd.—भेंडेगाव बु. ..	SE;	14·0	1·8;	219;	46;	93	Ambulga Bk.;	..
Bheṇḍegāṅv Kh.—Mkd.—भेंडेगाव खु.	SE;	13·0	1·4;	640;	114;	146	Ambulga Bk.;	..
Bhikār Sāṅgavī—Kdr.—भिकार सांगवी	N;	10·0	1·4;	442;	89;	162	Sorkhed;	2·0
Bhimapūr—Kvt.—भिमपूर ..	NE;	4·0	5·6;	178;	35;	104	..	..
Bhiṅgolī—Mkd.—भिंगोली ..	SE;	13·0	1·0;	397;	73;	198	Ambulga;	..
Bhogāṅv—Nnd.—भोगांव ..	NW;	14·0	1·8;	526;	100;	276	Ardhapur;	8·0
Bhokar—Bkr.—भोकर ..	HQ;	..	7·7;	4815;	980;	724	Local;	..
Bhokasakheḍā—Dgl.—भोकसखेडा	SW;	7·0	2·3;	528;	94;	215	Kavalgaon;	5·0
Bhopāḷā—Bli.—भोपाळा ..	SW;	16·0	1·9;	342;	55;	185	Bijur;	2·0
Bhoraḍ—Kvt.—भोरड ..	NW;	16·0	3·1;	476;	95;	216	..	..
Bhośī—Bkr.—भोशी ..	NW;	9·1	7·5;	1649;	327;	904	Local;	..
Bhośī—Bli.—भोशी ..	NW;	3·0	2·0;	524;	107;	277	Kasarali;	2·0
Bhosī—Kvt.—भोसी ..	SW;	31·0	4·8;	869;	197;	431	..	..
Bhukamārī—Kdr.—भुकमारी ..	NE;	24·0	2·0;	335;	68;	195	Halda;	2·0
Bhulajā—Kvt.—भुलजा ..	SW;	4·0	2·9;	156;	31;	92	..	..
Bhurabhūśī—Bkr.—भुरभूशी ..	NE;	14·0	6·0;	577;	110;	317	Kini;	3·0
Bhūtan Hiparagā—Dgl.—भूतन हिपरगा	SW;	18·0	3·7;	935;	165;	528	Local;	..
Bijalavāḍī—Dgl.—बिजलवाडी ..	SW;	28·0	4·1;	880;	167;	403	Hanegaon;	6·0
Bījegāṅv—Bkr.—बीजेगांव ..	SW;	20·0	1·5;	394;	81;	222	Golegaon;	3·0
Bijūr—Bli.—बिजूर ..	SW;	16·0	2·8;	403;	84;	219	Local;	..
Bilālī—Mkd.—बिलाली ..	SE;	11·0	4·1;	1021;	195;	413	Jahoor;	..

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Nanded;	..	Mukramabad;	Fri.	..	..	rv.	2 tl.
Hadgaon Road;	25·0	Nivgha;	4·0; Sun.	Baradshevala;	6·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs (c); 2 tl; lib.
Umri;	8·0	Peth Umri;	8·0; Tue.	Peth Umri;	11·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Udgir;	23·0	Deglur;	6·0; Sat.	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; ch.
Nanded;	5·0	Nanded;	5·0; Fri., Sun.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12.
Nanded;	20 0	Sonkhed;	6·0; Wed.	..	3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Nanded;	60·0	Mukramabad;	6·0; Fri.	Deglur;	13·0	rv.	tl.
Nanded;	60·0	Mukramabad;	6·0; Fri.	..	12·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; ch.
Nanded;	16·0	Sonkhed;	2·0; Wed.	Local;	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	n.	..
Nanded;	60·0	Mukramabad;	6 0; Fri.	..	12·0	rv.	Sl (pr).
Nanded;	18·0	Ardhapur;	8·0; Fri.	Malegaon;	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Thu.	Local;	..	W.	4 Sl (2 pr, m, h); 5 Cs (wvg, 4 mis); Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 9 tl; 2 m; 4 mq; 2 dg; dh; lib; 4 dp.
Udgir;	22·0	Deglur;	12·0; Sat.	..	..	rv.	Sl pr); Cs.
Nanded;	30·0	Bet-Mogara;	2·0, Thu.	Bijur;	2·0	W.	Cs (c); tl; dg.
..	..	..	.. ..	Local;	..	W;n.	tl.
Bhokar;	10·0	Bhokar;	10·0; Thu.	..	0·3	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Dabana (Biyabani) Fr. Ps. Sud. Pournima; 5 tl; dg.
Karkheli;	11·0	Kasarali;	2·0; Mon.	..	1·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
Nanded;	6·0	Sugaon;	2·0; Sun.	..	..	n.	Sl (pr); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	rv.	Cs; tl.
Theraban;	14·0	Bhokar;	14·0; Thu.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Udgir;	28·0	Hanegaon;	4·0; Sun.	..	..	W;rv. n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 5 tl; 2 m; dg; ch.
Kamal nagar;	14·0	Hanegaon;	6·0; Sun.	..	28·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dg.
Umri;	9·0	Peth Umri;	9·0; Tue.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); ch.
Nanded;	32·0	Bet-Mogara;	3·0; Thu.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
Nanded;	60·0	Jahoor;	Wed.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, mis); 2 tl; m; dh; ch.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office ; Distance. (4)	
Bilolī (Urban Area)—Bli.—बिलोली (नागरी विभाग)	HQ;	..	7·6;	4440;	865;	116	Local;	..
Biṇḍā—Kdr.—बिंडा ..	NE;	13·0	0·2;	26;	5;	14	Umra;	2·0
Bīṭanāḷ—Bkr.—बीटनाळ ..	SE;	12·0	4·9;	1019;	216;	525	Peth Umri;	5·0
Boḍaṇī Boragāṅv—Hdn.—बोडणी बोरगांव	SE;	14·0	0·3;	80;	15;	..	..	..
Bodhaḍī Bk.—Kvt.—बोधडी बु. ..	S;	10·0	5·5;	2164;	439;	749	..	..
Bodhaḍī Kh.—Kvt.—बोधडी खु.	SW;	9·0	1·3;	790;	165;	415	..	..
Boḷakā—Kdr.—बोळका ..	SW;	14·0	2·8;	694;	123;	355	Kurala;	2·0
Bolasā—Bkr.—बोलसा ..	SW;	20·0	2·1;	754;	128;	312	Local;	..
Boḷasā Bk.—Bli.—बोळसा बु. ..	NW;	14·0	3·9;	910;	190;	451	Local;	..
Boḷasā Kh.—Bli.—बोळसा खु. ..	NE;	14·0	1·0;	181;	35;	98	Bolasa Bk.;	0·4
Bolegāṅv—Bli.—बोलेगांव ..	SE;	5·0	2·7;	878;	184;	503	Sagroli;	2·0
Bomanāḷī—Mkd.—बोमनाळी .	NW;	2·0	1·5;	650;	118;	270	..	2·0
Boṇḍagavhāṇ—Kvt.—बोंडगव्हाण	NW;	28·0	1·1;	430;	84;	219	..	..
Boṇḍhār Tarf Havelī—Nnd.—बोंढार तर्फ हवेली	NE;	3·0	1·1;	337;	64;	155	Nanded;	2·0
Boṇḍhār Tarf Neralī—Nnd.—बोंढार तर्फ नेरली	NW;	6·0	1·0;	254;	58;	125	Nanded;	5·0
Boragaḍī—Hdn.—बोरगडी ..	E;	18·0	3·6;	620;	133;	343	Savana;	2·0
Boragāṅv—Bkr.—बोरगाव ..	N;	2·0	2·4;	665;	123;	387	Therban;	2·0
Boragāṅv—Bli.—बोरगांव ..	NE;	20·0	1·7;	649;	141;	296	Alandi;	1·0
Boragāṅv—Dgl.—बोरगांव ..	SW;	6·0	1·1;	201;	47;	104	Karadkhed;	4·0
Boragāṅv—Mkd.—बोरगाव ..	SE;	8·0	1·2;	169;	34;	62	Chandola;	..
Boragāṅv—Nnd.—बोरगांव ..	NE;	14·0	1·1;	97;	18;	51	Barad;	4·0
Boragāṅv Akanāk—Kdr.—बोरगांव अकनाक	NW;	12·0	2·0;	622;	129;	383	Adgaon;	2·0
Boragāṅv (Hastarā)—Hdn.—बोरगांव (हस्तरा)	NW;	8·0	3·7;	725;	147;	389	Nivgha;	6·0
Boragāṅv Kivaḷā—Kdr.—बोरगांव किवळा	NE;	16·0	2·3;	643;	121;	267	Kivala;	2·0
Boragāṅv Kolhā—Kdr.—बोरगांव कोल्हा	N;	18·0	1·7;	334;	61;	181	Sonkhed;	2·0
Boragāṅv Nāndarī—Nnd.—बोरगाव नांदरी	NE;	12·0	1·2;	333;	60;	160	Mugat;	4·0
Boragāṅv (Tāmasā)—Hdn.—बोरगांव (तामसा)	SE;	6·0	1·4;	288;	53;	187	Ashti;	2·0

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Dharmabad;	8·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl; 3 m; 2 mq; lib; dp.
Nanded;	28·0	Chikhli;	4·0; Sun.	..	6·0	rv.	tl.
Umri;	5·0	Peth Umri;	5·0; Tue.	Peth Umri;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Tamsa;	10·0	W.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; tl; 2 mq; dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	47·0	Kurala;	2·0; Thu.	Ahmadpur;	9·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; mq; ch; lib.
Umri;	5·0	Peth Umri;	5·0; Tue.	Peth Umri;	6·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl; ch.
Karkheli;	2·0	Karkheli;	2·0; Fri.	..	6·0	W;rv.	2 Sl (pr, h); Cs; tl; mq.
Karkheli;	4·0	Karkheli;	4·0; Fri.	..	5·0	W.	Cs.
Bodhan;	10·0	Sagroli;	2·0; Wed.	Karla Bk.;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Nanded;	50·0	Mukhed;	.. Mon.	Mukhed;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dp.
Nanded;	2·0	Nanded;	2·0; Fri; Sun.	..	3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Nanded;	5·0	Nanded;	5·0; Fri, Sun.	Nanded;	6·0	W;rv.	ch.
Himayatnagar;	4·0	Himayatnagar;	4·0; Wed.	Himayatnagar;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Therban;	2·0	Bhokar;	2·0; Thu.	Bhokar;	2·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Nanded;	34·0	Bet-Mogara;	3·0; Thu.	Bijur;	4·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Udgir;	20·0	Karadkhed;	4·0; Tue.	..	6·0	W.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
Nanded;	55·0	Mukhed;	7·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	tl.
Mugat;	4·0	Mudkhed;	6·0; Sun.	Shemboli;	..	W.	tl.
Purna;	12·0	Loha;	5·0; Tue.	Khambegaon;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Irsa Appa Fr. Ps. Vad. 30; 2 tl; m; dg; dh; ch.
Hadgaon Road;	22·0	Nivgha;	6·0; Sun.	Baradahevala;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl,
Nanded;	6·0	Usman-nagar;	5·0; Fri.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Nanded;	16·0	Sonkhed;	2·0; Tue.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Mugat;	4·0	Mudkhed;	6·0; Sun.	..	..	W.	..
Hadgaon Road;	4·0	Valki Kh.;	2·0; Thu.	Hadgaon;	6·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
Boragāṅv Telaṅgā—Nnd.—बोरगाव तेलंगा	SW; 8·0	0·9; 352; 62; 144	Nanded; 4·0
Boragāṅv Thaḍī—Bli.—बोरगांव थडी	SW; ..	1·5; 702; 129; 434	Alandi; 2·0
Borajunī—Bkr.—बोरजुनी ..	SW; 22·0	2·9; 580; 111; 291	Golegaon; 2·0
Borī Bk.—Kdr.—बोरी बु. ..	SE; 20·0	3·8; 1382; 243; 679	Ambulga; 3·0
Borī Kh.—Kdr.—बोरी खु. ..	SW; 5·0	3·4; 640; 119; 315	Umraj; 1·0
Both—Kvt.—बोथ ..	NE; 28·0	3·0; 267; 56; 150	.. ..
Bothī—Bkr.—बोथी ..	SE; 18·0	3·8; 880; 184; 546	Matul; 4·0
Brāmhaṇavāḍā—Nnd.—ब्राम्हणवाडा	NE; 6·0	1·2; 655; 115; 412	Nanded; 6·0
Bramhapurī—Nnd.—ब्रम्हपुरी ..	E; 2·0	Included in Urban Area I	.. ..
Cainapūr—Dgl.—चैनपूर ..	NE; 4·0	4·8; 716; 188; 360	Shahapur; 3·0
Cakrī—Hdn.—चक्री ..	NW; 16·0	0·9; 595; 117; 304	Nivgha; 3·0
Cākūr—Dgl.—चाकूर ..	SW; 3·0	1·1; 370; 61; 204	Kavalgaon; 2·0
Canāpūr—Nnd.—चनापूर ..	NE; 16·0	5·4; 634; 113; 212	Lahan; 2·0
Cāṇḍolā—Mkl.—चांडोला ..	E; 5·0	9·8; 2091; 398; 802	Local; ..
Cāravāḍī—Bli.—चारवाडी ..	NW; 14·6	0·4; 121; 19; 68	Kuntur; 1·0
Caukī Dharmāpurī—Kdr.—चौकी धर्मापुरी.	SE; 10·0	2·0; 420; 77; 157	Varul; 2·0
Caukī Mahākāyā—Kdr.—चौकी महाकाया. ..	SE; 20·0	0·6; 104; 17; 59	Kautha; 1·4
Caukī Pāyā—Kdr.—चौकी पाया ..	SE; 9·0	0·4; 34; 6; 12	Varul; 2·0
Ceṇḍukāpūr—Hdn.—चेंडकापूर ..	NW; 10·0	1·5; 89; 22; 58	Hastara; 2·0
Cikāḷā—Hdn.—चिकाळा ..	SW; 10·0	3·1; 721; 145; 406	Digras; 2·0
Cikāḷā—Nnd.—चिकाळा ..	SE; 10·0	4·4; 1503; 265; 644	Pimpalgaon Rohi; 2·0
Cikanā—Bli.—चिकना ..	NE; 12·0	4·4; 1312; 254; 610	Karkheli; 2·0
Cikhal Bhoṣī—Kdr.—चिखल भोषी.	N; 5·0	1·4; 486; 67; 188	Pan Bhoshi; 1·0
Cikhalī—Kdr.—चिखली ..	E; 10·0	5·8; 1504; 245; 820	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)		Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Nanded;	4·0	Nanded;	4·0; Fri, Sun.	Nanded;	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	44·0	Bet-Mogara;	3·0; Thu.	Bijur;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Umri;	5·0	Peth Umri;	5·0; Tue.	Peth Umri;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; ch.
Nanded;	45·0	Barul;	5·0; Wed.	..	20·0	t.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. 12, Tukaram Maharaj Fr. Phg. Vad 2; 7 tl; mq; lib.
Nanded;	37·0	Kandhar;	5·0; Mon.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr).
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	28·0	W.	Cs (c); tl.
Umri;	9·0	Peth Umri;	9·0; Tue.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mhaibusubani Fr. Kt.; ch.
Nanded;	6·0	Nanded;	6·0; Fri, Sun.	..	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m.
..	..	..	.. ..	..		..	.. ..
Bodhan;	27·0	Deglur;	4·0; Sat.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; dg; ch.
Hadgaon Road;	23·0	Nivgha;	3·0; Sun.	Baradshevala;	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Udgir;	25·0	Deglur;	6·0; Sat.	..	1½·0	W.	tl.
Mudkhed;	8·0	Ardhapur;	7·0; Fri, Sun.	..	3·0	n.	Sl (pr); Cs; 6 tl; gym.
Nanded;	50·0	Local;	Fri; Sun.	Ratoli;	8·0	W;rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; mq; gym.
Nanded;	25·0	Naigaon;	4·0; Thu.	Degaon;	4·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Nanded;	28·0	Kandhar;	10·0; Mon.	Barul;	1½·0	t.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Nanded;	32·0	Kautha;	1·4; Sat.	..	5·0	W.	tl.
Nanded;	36·0	Varul;	2·0; Wed.	Barul;	1·0	br;n.	tl.
Hadgaon Road;	18·0	Nivgha;	3·0; Sun.	Baradshevala;	5·0	rv.	
Hadgaon Road;	6·0	Tamsa;	2·0; Sat.	Tamsa;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Mudkhed;	4·0	Mudkhed;	4·0; Sun.	Mudkhed;	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; 2 m.
Karkheli;	½·0	Karkheli;	2·0; Fri.	Local;	..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Nanded;	16·0	Kandhar;	5·0; Mon.	Kandhar;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg.
Nanded;	20·0	Local;	.. Sun.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Phg. Sud. 4; 4 tl; m; mq; ch.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Cikhalī—Kvt.—चिखली ..	SW; 39·0	4·5; 433; 94; 216	.. ..
Cikhalī—Kvt.—चिखली ..	SE; 8·0	9·1; 2221; 398; 1183	.. ..
Cikhalī Bk.—Nnd.—चिखली बु.	NW; 8·0	1·4; 385; 70; 200	Nanded; 5·0
Cikhalī Kh.—Nnd.—चिखली खु.	NW; 6·0	0·8; 237; 45; 128	Nanded; 5·0
Cilapimprī—Nnd.—चिलपिंप्री ..	SE; 19·0	0·9; 520; 99; 293	Malkautha; 4·0
Cimegāṅv—Nnd.—चिमेगांव ..	NW; 6·0	1·0; 203; 46; 97	Nanded; 5·0
Ciñcaban—Nnd.—चिंचबन ..	N; 14·0	0·9; 4; 1; 2	.. ..
Ciñcagāṅv—Mkd.—चिंचगांव ..	SW; 25·0	1·6; 248; 54; 110	Udgir; 8·0
Ciñcagavhāṇ—Hdn.—चिंचगव्हाण	SW; 10·0	2·0; 1062; 212; 604	Local; ..
Ciñcakheḍ—Kvt.—चिंचखेड ..	N; 28·0	2·7; 569; 116; 267	.. ..
Ciñcāḷā—Bli.—चिंचाळा ..	SW; 2·0	3·0; 932; 184; 468	Kasarali; 2·0
Ciñcāḷā (Pallī Bhokar)—Bkr.—चिंचाळा (पल्ली भोकर)	E; 3·4	2·2; 373; 75; 206	Bhokar; 2·0
Ciñcāḷā (Pallī Umarī)—Bkr.—चिंचाळा (पल्ली उमरी).	SW; 18·0	3·2; 698; 148; 383	Peth Umri; 2·0
Ciñcoḷī—Bli.—चिंचोळी ..	NE; 12·0	3·0; 606; 140; 328	Local; ..
Ciñcolī—Kdr.—चिंचोली ..	E; 10·0	2·3, 425; 90; 116	Varul; 4·0
Ciñcolī Paṭṭī Usmān Nagar.—Kdr.—चिंचोली पट्टी उस्मान नगर	NE; 22·0	1·1; 310; 61; 176	Kaudgaon; 2·0
Ciralī—Bli.—चिरली ..	N; 6·0	2·4; 634; 133; 341	Kundalvadi; 3·0
Ciṭagirī—Bkr.—चिटगिरी ..	SW; 11·0	7·9; 922; 169; 482	Bhoshi; 2·0
Citaḷī—Kdr.—चितळी ..	NW; 11·0	1·5; 461; 77; 272	Dhanora; 3·0
Ciṭamogarā—Bli.—चिटमोगरा ..	SW; 2·0	2·4; 1023; 201; 439	Bet-Mogara; 1·4
Civaḷī—Mkd.—चिवळी ..	NE; 3·0	1·6; 291; 55; 124	.. ..
Coḷakhā—Bli.—चोळखा ..	NW; 4·0	1·8; 372; 63; 246	Jarikot; 2·0
Coṇḍī—Bli.—चोंडी ..	NW; 7·0	2·2; 449; 87; 290	Jarikot; 1·0
Coṇḍī—Kdr.—चोंडी ..	SW; 8·0	4·0; 598; 128; 300	Dongargaon; 2·0
Coṇḍī—Mkd.—चोंडी ..	SE; 8·0	3·4; 860; 156; 405	Jahoor; 2·0
Coraḍ—Kvt.—चोरड ..	NW; 16·0	5·9; 395; 79; 224	.. ..
Corambā—Hdn.—चोरंबा ..	SW; 30·0	9·4; 1609; 334; 900	Local; ..
Corambā Bk.—Hdn.—चोरंबा बु.	SW; 16·0	3·5; 634; 109; 369	Kavana; 4·0
Corambā Kh.—Hdn.—चोरंबा खु.	SW; 20·0	2·1; 404; 77; 246	Kavana; 4·0

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	2 tl.
.. ..	Local; .. Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded; 5·0	Nanded; 5·0; Fri, Sun.	.. 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; m; ch.
Nanded; 5·0	Nanded; 5·0; Fri, Sun.	.. ..	..	2 tl; lib.
Shivangaon; 6·0	Badbada; 3·0; Fri.	Mudkhed; 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded; 5·0	Nanded; 5·0; Fri, Sun.	.. 6·0	W.	mq.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	tl.
Nanded; ..	Udgir;	.. 10·0	br.	Cs; 2 tl.
Hadgaon Road; 20·0	Manatha; 2·0; Wed.	Sibdara; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Mg. Vad. 5; tl; mq; dh; ch; dp.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Kinvat; 28·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; ch.
Dharmabad; 10·0	Kasarali; 2·0; Mon.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Bhokar; 2·0	Bhokar; 2·0; Thu.	Pomnala; 1·4	..	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl.
Umri; 3·0	Peth Umri; 2·0; Tue.	.. 0·6	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Basar; 2·4	Dharmabad; 5·0; Sun.	Biloli; 12·0	rv.	Cs (gr); tl; mq.
Nanded; 44·0	Varul; 4·0; Wed.	.. 1·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded; 10·0	Kapshi Bk.; 4·0; Wed.	Martala; 2·0	rv.	Cs (c); 2 tl.
Karkheli; 8·0	Kundalvadi; 5·0; Tue, Fri.	.. 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Vak; 2 tl; ch.
Bhokar; 11·0	Bhokar; 11·0; Thu.	.. 2·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; m; lib.
Nanded; 29.0	Loha; 50·0; Tue.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Nanded; 45·0	Bet-Mogara; 1·0; Thu.	Bijur; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Karkheli; 4·0	Jarikot; 2·0; Sat.	.. ..	n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Karkheli; 4·0	Jarikot; 1·0; Sat.	.. ..	n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded; 36·0	Kandhar; 8·0; Mon.	Kandhar; 8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Nanded; 60.0	Pala; 2.0; Wed.	.. 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; ch.
Nanded; 8·0	Ardhapur; 3·0; Fri.	Pardi; 6·0	W.	
Nanded; 14·0	Manatha; 4·0; Wed.	Baradshevala; 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded; 16·0	Manatha; 4·0; Wed.	Baradshevala; 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Corambā (Nā)—Hdn.—चोरंबा (ना)	SW; 27·0	3·5; 965; 180; 533	Ardhapur; 6·0
Dābadarī—Hdn.—दाबदरी ..	SE; 12·0	2·1; 445; 81; 284	Pota Bk ; 2·0
Dābhaḍ—Nnd.—दाभड ..	NE; 4·0	2·5; 583; 114; 311	Ardhapur; 4·0
Dābhāḍī—Kvt.—दाभाडी ..	SE; 6·0	1·6; 182; 41; 110	.. ..
Dagaḍagāṅv—Kdr.—दगडगांव ..	N; 20·0	4·0; 969; 197; 350	Bot Sangavi; 8·0
Dagaḍāpūr—Bli.—दगडापूर ..	W; 2·0	0·8; 176; 35; 108	Biloli; 2·0
Dagaḍ Sāṅgavī—Kdr.—दगड सांगवी	SW; 10·0	4·1; 1138; 250; 612	Umraj; 1·4
Dahikaḷambā—Kdr.—दहिकळंबा	NE; 12·0	3·9; 1038; 197; 570	Local; ..
Daiṭhaṇā—Kdr.—दैठणा ..	SW; 10·0	2·4; 785; 149; 470	Kurala; 3·0
Dāmanadharī—Kvt.—दामनधरी	N; 8·0	1·4; 211; 49; 114	.. ..
Dāpakā Gaṇḍopant—Mkd.—दापका गंडोपंत	SW; 21·0	9·2; 2119; 397; 1065	Local; ..
Dāpakā Rājā—Mkd.—दापका राजा	SW; 10·0	12·8; 1292; 250; 706	Jamb Bk.; ..
Dāpaśeḍ—Kdr.—दापशेड ..	N; 8·0	2·6; 803; 172; 510	Sonkhed; 3·0
Darasāṅgavī (Cikhalī)—Kvt.—दरसांगवी (चिखली)	S; 22·0	0·2; 300; 58; 145	.. ..
Darasāṅgavī (Sindakheḍ)—Kvt. दरसांगवी (सिंदखेड).	NE; 6·0	0·2; 603; 110; 310	.. ..
Daregāṅv—Dgl.—दरेगाव ..	SW; 9·0	1·1; 569; 112; 318	Karadkhed; 4·0
Daregāṅv—Hdn.—दरेगाव ..	SE; 12·0	1·6; 246; 52; 160	Pota Bk ; 2·0
Daregāṅv—Nnd.—दरेगांव ..	SE; 5·0	5·5; 861; 169; 253	Malkautha; 3·0
Daregāṅv Tāṇḍā—Bli.—दरेगांव तांडा	NW; 31·0	2·1; 414; 78; 218	Kolambi; 1·0
Daresarasamb—Hdn.—दरेसरसम	SE; 17·0	5·7; 571; 117; 308	Savana; 2·0
Daryāpūr—Bli.—दर्यापूर ..	SW; 5·0	1·0; 101; 20; 55	Badur; 2·0
Daryāpūr—Nnd.—दर्यापूर ..	NW; 1·0	0·5; 219; 33; 96	Nimgaon; 5·0
Dātāḷā—Kdr.—दाताळा ..	NE; 10·0	2·5; 1068; 203; 521	Dahikalamba; 2·0
Dattamāñjarī—Kvt.—दत्तमांजरी	NW; 32·0	7·4; 374; 107; 149	.. ..
Daulāpūr—Bli.—दौलापूर ..	NE; 3·0	2·1; 152; 32; 90	Kundalvadi; 2·0
Daulatāpūr—Bli.—दौलतापूर ..	S; 8·0	0·7; 204; 40; 106	Sagroli; 2·4

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)		Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Nanded;	8·0	Ardhapur;	6·0; Fri.	Choiambs;	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl.
Hadgaon Road;	5·0	Javalgaon;	6·0; Tue.	Javalgaon;	8·0	W;w.	Cs; tl.
Nanded;	7·0	Ardhapur;	4·0; Fri.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Dattatray Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 2 tl; m; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	n.	Cs; tl.
Nanded;	19·0	Sonkhed;	5.0; Wed.	..	4·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs; 5 tl; dh; lib.
Dharmabad;	10·0	Biloli;	2·0; Sun.	..	0·2	W.	
Nanded;	37·0	Kandhar;	9·0; Mon.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); m; ch.
Nanded;	20·0	Chikhali;	4·0; Sun.	..	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Nanded;	45·0	Kurala;	3,0; Thu.	..	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	2 tl.
Nanded;	..	Udgir;	8·0; ..	Udgir;	12·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; dh; lib.
Nanded;	50·0	Mukhed;	7·0; Mon.	Mukhed;	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Vad. 12; 3 tl; 2 mq.
Nanded,	19.0	Sonkhed	3·0; Wed.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	22·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Cs (c); tl.
Udgir;	20·0	Karadkhed;	4·0, Tue.	..	..	W.	Sl (m); ch.
Javalgaon;	4·0	Javalgaon;	4·0; Tue.	Javalgaon;	8·0	W.	tl.
Mudkhed;	7·0	Mudkhed;	7·0; Sun.	Mudkhed;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded;	20·0	Naigaon;	8·0; Thu.	Naigaon;	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; m; mq; ch.
Himayatnagar;	6·0	Himayatnagar;	6·0; Wed.	Himayat-nagar;	6·0	W;n.	Cs; 3 tl.
Bodhan;	14·0	Sagroli;	3·0; Wed.	..	5·0	W.	Cs.
Limbgaon;	5·0	Nanded;	.. Fri, Sun.	Nanded;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	36 0	Chikhali;	4·0; Sun.	Mangal Sangvi;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Pournima; 2 tl; 2 m; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Dattajayanti Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 2 tl; m; ch.
Dharmabad;	8·0	Kundalvadi;	2·0; Tue, Fri.	Kundalvadi;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Dharmabad;	15·0	Sagroli;	1·4; Wed.	Biloli;	8·0	W.	tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Daur—Bkr.—डौर ..	SE; 8·0	3·3; 542; 108; 283	Sonari; 5·0
Ḍaur—Bli.—डौर ..	N; 3·0	2·2; 644; 133; 260	Arli; 2·0
Ḍaur—Nnd.—डौर ..	NW; 14·0	1·7; 149; 27; 63	Malegaon; 2·0
Dāvanagīr—Dgl.—दावनगीर ..	SW; 11·0	3·2; 604; 129; 290	Mirkhel; 2·0
Dayāladhānāre—Kvt.—दयाल-धानारे.	SW; 40·0	7·5; 409; 83; 214	.. ..
Degalūr (Urban Area I)—Dgl.—देगलूर (नागरी विभाग १).	HQ; ..	7·3; 14636; 2834; 2304	Local; ..
Degāṅv—Bli.—देगांव ..	NW; 18·0	5·6; 1474; 271; 700	Local; ..
Degāṅv—Kvt.—देगांव ..	SE; 10·0	2·3; 313; 64; 186	.. ..
Degāṅv—Mkd.—देगाव ..	SE; 24·0	1·9; 656; 121; 317	Mukramabad; 4·0
Degāṅv Bk.—Dgl.—देगांव बु. ..	NW; 1·0	3·6; 1287; 200; 563	Local; ..
Degāṅv Bk.—Nnd.—देगांव बु. ..	NE; 6·0	2·8; 894; 165; 505	Local; ..
Degāṅv Kurhāḍā—Nnd.—देगांव कुऱ्हाडा.	NW; 16·0	2·6; 966; 181; 388	Malegaon; 3·0
Dehalī—Kvt.—देहली. .	NW; 25·0	6·2; 1940; 409; 169	.. ..
Delub Bk.—Nnd.—देलुब बु. ..	NW; 15·0	4·1; 859; 184; 390	Ardhapur; 6·0
Delub Kh.—Nnd.—देलुब खु. ..	NW; 10·0	1·1; 195; 39; 130	Ardhapur; 7·0
Ḍeralā—Kdr.—डेरला ..	NE; 20·0	1·8; 439; 69; 258	Vadepuri; 4·0
Deuḷagāṅv—Kdr.—देऊळगांव ..	NW; 15·0	2·1; 751; 152; 433	Loha; 4·0
Devāpūr—Bli.—देवापूर ..	SW; ..	0·4; 2; 1; 1	Kasarali; 2·0
Devāpūr—Dgl.—देवापूर ..	SW; 8·0	1·3; 516; 99; 270	Malegaon (Makhata); 4·0
Devāpūr—Nnd.—देवापूर ..	SE; 8·0	1·7; 517; 104; 325	Pimpalgaon Rohi; 3·0
Devaṭhāṇā—Bkr.—देवठाणा ..	NE; 8·0	3·8; 835; 172; 281	Therban; 7·0
Ḍhākaṇī—Kdr.—ढाकणी ..	NE; 14·0	2·9; 649; 123; 302	Kivala; 1·0
Dhāmadarī—Nnd.—धामदरी ..	NW; 16·0	1·3; 385; 22; 279	Malegaon; 2·0
Dhāmaṇagāṅv—Mkd.—धामण-गांव.	E; 10·0	4·4; 1170; 206; 582	Bet-Mogara; ..
Dhanaj—Bli.—धनज ..	NW; 13·0	1·3; 348; 69; 213	Kuntur; 4·0
Dhanaj—Mkd.—धनज ..	SE; 11·0	2·1; 472; 97; 155	Eklara; ..
Dhanaj—Nnd.—धनज ..	NE; 8·0	0·5; 335; 65; 138	Mugat; 2·0
Dhanaj Bk.—Kdr.—धनज बु. ..	NE; 16·0	1·8; 311; 58; 202	Umraj; 1·0

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bhokar; 8·0	Bhokar; 8·0; Thu.	.. 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Dharmabad; 7·4	Kundalvadi; 2·4; Tue, Fri.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dg.
Nanded; 18·0	Ardhapur; 8·0; Fri.	Malegaon; 2·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Kamalnagar; 28·0	Mirkhel; 2·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;rv.	Cs; tl.
Bodhan; 32·0	Local; .. Sat.	.. ..	rv.	8 Sl (4 pr, m, 3h); 2 Cs (c); Hari Maharaj Fr. Ps. Vad. 5; 7 tl; 8 m; 5 mq; dg; 12 dp.
Umri; 12·0	Naigaon; 2·0; Thu.	.. 0·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	n.	Cs (c); 2 tl.
Nanded; ..	Mukramabad; 4·0; Fri.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Udgir; 30·0	Deglur; 2·0; Sat.	.. 1·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; 2 m; ch.
.. ..	Nanded; 6·0; Fri, Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 3 tl.
Nanded; 22·0	Basmat; 6·0; Tue.	Malegaon; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
.. ..	Local; .. Sat.	Kinvat; 25·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); ch; dp.
Nanded; 17·0	Ardhapur; 6·0; Fri.	Ardhapur; 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg.
Nanded; 18·0	Ardhapur; 7·0; Fri.	.. 3·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Nanded; 8·0	Sonkhed; 3·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
Nanded; 28·0	Loha; 4·0; Tue.	Loha; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
Dharmabad; 18·0	Kasarali; 2·0; Mon.	.. ..	rv;n.	
Udgir; 26·0	Malegaon; 4·0; Fri.	.. 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; m.
Mugat; 6·0	Mukhed; 8·0; Sun.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg.
Therban; 7·0	Bhokar; 12·0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Mg; tl.
Nanded; 6·0	Kivala; 1·0; Mon.	.. 1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded; 20·0	Basmat; 5·0; Tue.	Malegaon; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Nanded; 50·0	Bet-Mogara; .. Thu.	Salagara; 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Pir Baba Utsav Ct. 8; 4+1; mq; ch.
Umri; 8·0	Kuntur; 7·0; Sun.	.. 9·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded; 60·0	Eklara; .. wed.	.. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 3·
Mugat; 2·0	Mudkhed; 6·0; Sun.	Mugat; ..	W;n.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded; 12·0	Kapshi Bk.; 3·0; Wed.	.. 2·0	W.	Cs; tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
Dhanaj Kh.—Kdr.—धनज खु. ..	NE; 12·0	1·9; 276; 54; 167	Umra; 2·0
Dhanegāṅv—Nnd.—धनेगांव ..	SE; 5·0	2·2; 988; 186; 758	Nanded; 4·0
Dhānorā—Bkr.—धानोरा ..	NW; 2·0	3·4; 782; 149; 369	Therban; 2·0
Dhānorā—Bli.—धानोरा ..	SW; 14·0	2·0; 619; 114; 292	Mugaon; 2·0
Dhānorā—Nnd.—धानोरा ..	NW; 7·0	1·1; 305; 61; 129	Nimgaon; 2·0
Dhānorā Bk.—Bli.—धानोरा बु...	NE; 16·0	5·4; 1210; 278; 625	Local; ..
Dhānorā (Cikhalī)—Kvt.—धानोरा (चिखली).	SW; 18·0	1·6; 284; 54; 102	.. ..
Dhānorā (Digaḍī)—Kvt.—धानोरा (दिगडी).	NW; 24·0	1·3; 265; 50; 149	.. ..
Dhānorā (Hastarā)—Hdn.—धानोरा (हस्तरा).	NW; 6·0	4·2; 1033; 203; 511	Hastara; 2·0
Dhānorā (Jā)—Hdn.—धानोरा (जा).	NE; 21·0	5·4; 844; 180; 507	Local; ..
Dhānorā Kauṭhā—Kdr.—धानोरा कौठा.	SE; 20·0	1·7; 731; 142; 357	Kautha; 2·0
Dhānorā Kh.—Bli.—धानोरा खु.	N; ..	2·8; 866; 174; 428	Karkheli; 1·4
Dhānorā Maktā—Kdr.—धानोरा मक्ता.	NW; 13·0	4·6; 1141; 238; 651	Local; ..
Dhānorā Śelagāṅv—Kdr.—धानोरा शेलगांव.	N; 6·0	1·2; 324; 51; 566	Loha; 4·0
Dhānorā (Sindakheḍ)—Kvt.—धानोरा (सिंदखेड).	NW; 27·0	1·1; 226; 42; 106	.. ..
Dhānorā (Tāmasā)—Hdn.—धानोरा (तामसा).	SE; 7·0	2·5; 482; 92; 282	Ashti; 4·0
Dhārajinī—Bkr.—धारजिनी ..	SE; 7·0	4·6; 740; 148; 376	Halda; 2·0
Dharmābād (Urban Area III)—Bli.—धर्माबाद (नागरी विभाग ३).	NE; 12·0	14·4; 9917; 2022; 2419	Local; ..
Dharmāpurī Majare—Kdr.—धर्मापुरी मजरे. ..	NW; 3·0	1·9; 420; 58; 237	Kandhar; 2·0
Dhāvarī—Kdr.—धावरी ..	NW; 4·0	3·2; 815; 151; 421	Loha; 4·0
Dhāvarī Bk.—Bkr.—धावरी बु. ..	N; 4·0	2·1; 454; 90; 193	Therban; 2·0
Dhāvarī Kh.—Bkr.—धावरी खु.	NW; 4·0	1·8; 196; 36; 103	Therban; 2·0
Dhokī—Nnd.—ढोकी ..	NW; 6·0	1·4; 414; 81; 202	Nimgaon; 2·0
Ḍhol Umarī—Bkr.—ढोल उमरी	SW; 8·0	2·9; 803; 146; 360	Karla; 2·0

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Nanded;	12·0	Kahala;	1·4; Sat.	..	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Parmeshvar Fr. Mg. Vad. 3; tl.
Nanded;	4·0	Nanded;	4·0; Fri, Sun.	..	0·2	W;w.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 2 tl; m; dg; ch; 2 Cch.
Therban;	2·0	Bhokar;	2·0; Thu.	Bhokar;	2·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl; dg; ch.
Nanded;	36·0	Naigaon;	3·0; Thu.	..	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; tl; mq;dg; gym; lib; Cch.
Limbgaon;	2·0	Nimgaon;	2·8; ..	..	7·0	W;w.	tl.
Karkheli;	5·0	Karkheli;	5·0; Fri.	Karkheli;	5·0	W;rv.	Cs; Mahalaxmi Fr. Mg. Sud. 9;3 tl;2 m; mq; ch.
..	..	Local;	Thu.	..	..	n.	Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	rv.	tl.
Hadgaon Road;	18·0	Nivgha;	6·0; Sun.	Palsa;	3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Himayatnagar;	5·0	Himayatnagar;	5·0; Wed.	Himayat-nagar;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Eknath Fr. Phg. Sud. 6 to 10; tl.
Nanded;	32·0	Kautha;	2·0; Sat.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; ch; lib.
Karkheli;	1·4	Karkheli;	1·4; Fri.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Nanded;	27·0	Loha;	3·0; Tue.	..	1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	24·0	Loha;	4·0; Tue.	Karegaon;	2·4	W.	Cs (c); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	27·0	W.	Cs (sp).
Hadgaon Road;	4·0	Valki;	2·0; Fri.	Hadgaon;	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Bhokar;	8·0	Bhokar;	8·0; Thu.	Bhokar;	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Sun.	..	6·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m,h); 7 Cs (6 mis, mp); 11 tl; 2 m; 3 mq; 2 dg; ch; lib; dp.
Nanded;	34·0	Kandhar;	2·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Shri Vitthaleshvar Fr. Asd. and Kt. Pournima; 2 tl.
Nanded;	24·0	Loha;	.. Tue.	Loha;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; ch.
Therban;	2·0	Bhokar;	3·0; Thu.	Bhokar;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Therban;	2·0	Bhokar;	3·0; Thu.	Bhokar;	..	W.	tl.
Limbgaon;	2·0	Nimgaon;	2·0; ..	Naleshvar;	0·6	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dg.
Umri;	4·0	Peth Umri;	4·0; Tue.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; gym.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop ; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance, (4)
Ḍhosanī—Dgl.—ढोसनी ..	SW; 5·0	0·8; 339; 66; 206	Kavalgaon; 3·0
Dhotarā—Hdn.—धोतरा ..	SE; 6·0	1·2; 374; 73; 217	Kamari; 2·0
Dhuppā—Bli.—धुप्पा ..	SW; 19·0	2·0; 349; 68; 179	Kinala; 1·0
Digaḍī (Kuṭemār)—Kvt.—दिगडी (कुटेमार).	NW; 32·0	1·8; 197; 40; 104	.. ..
Digaḍī (Maṅgāboḍī)—Kvt.—दिगडी (मंगाबोडी).	SE; 5·0	3·8; 309; 56; 153	.. ..
Digaḍī (Mohapūr)—Kvt.—दिगडी (मोहपूर).	NW; 22·0	3·7; 415; 93; 232	.. ..
Dighī—Hdn.—दिघी ..	SE; 12·0	1·8; 439; 90; 286	Kamari; 3·0
Digras—Bli.—दिग्रस ..	N; 13·0	1·1; 235; 55; 149	Jarikot; 2·0
Digras—Hdn.—दिग्रस ..	SW; 10·0	3·0; 553; 102; 238	Local; ..
Digras—Kvt.—दिग्रस ..	SW, 14·0	5·9; 300; 61; 93	.. ..
Digras—Nnd.—दिग्रस ..	NE; 6·0	0·7; 306; 60; 116	Pipalgaon Mahadeo; 1·0
Digras Bk.—Kdr.—दिग्रस बु. .	S; 14·0	1·5, 2603; 492; 1160	Local; ..
Digras Kh.—Kdr.— दिग्रस खु. ..	SE, 10·0	4·8; 1024; 196; 558	Digras Bk.; 3·0
Diṇḍā—Kdr.—दिंडा ..	NE; 14·0	0·2; 50; 11; 27	Umra; 2·0
Divaśī Bk.—Bkr.—दिवशी बु. ..	E; 12·0	5·1; 1190; 252; 709	Local; ..
Divaśī Kh.—Bkr.—दिवशी खु. ..	SE; 10·0	2·2; 665; 126; 377	Divshi Bk; 1·0
Ḍolārā—Kdr.—डोलारा ..	NE; 20·0	1·8; 245; 57; 128	Kapshi Bk.; 1·4
Ḍolhārī—Hdn.—डोल्हारी ..	NE; 14·0	1·6; 655; 132; 358	Himayatnagar; 4·0
Ḍonagāṅv—Nnd.—डोनगाव ..	SE; 17·0	6·0; 1281; 251; 593	Mudkhed; 3·0
Ḍonagāṅv Bk.—Bli.—डोनगांव बु.	SW; 8·6	3·6; 1057; 215; 535	Local; ..
Ḍonagāṅv Kh.—Bli.—डोनगांव खु.	SW; 9·0	3·2; 798; 141; 385	Dongaon Bk; 1·0
Ḍonavāḍā—Kdr.—डोनवाडा ..	NE; 16·0	1·9; 316; 71; 164	Vaka; 1·0
Ḍoṅgaragāṅv—Bli.—डोंगरगांव	NW; 8·0	1·2; 509; 97; 255	Dugaon; 2·0
Ḍoṅgaragāṅv—Hdn.—डोंगरगांव	SW; 2·0	4·7; 687; 151; 326	Hadgaon; 2·0

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Udgir;	25·0	Deglur;	7·0; Sat.	..	..	rv.	Cs; tl; ch.
Hadgaon Road;	5·0	Kamari;	2·0; Sat.	Hadgaon;	6·0	W;w.	Cs (c); tl.
Nanded;	40·0	Naigaon;	5·0; Thu.	..	0·6	W.	Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W;rv.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; dp.
Javalgaon;	5·0	Kamari;	3·0; Tue.	Javalgaon;	7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Phg. Sud. 5; 2 tl; m.
Karkheli;	4·0	Jarikot;	2·0; Sat.	..	..	rv.	Cs; tl; ch.
Hadgaon Road;	6·0	Tamsa;	2·0; Sat.	Tamsa;	2·0	W;w.	tl; dg.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	n.	Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl.
Nanded;	6·0	Mudkhed;	6·0; Fri.	Pimpalgaon Mahadeo;	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded;	45·0	Local;	.. Fri.	Kandhar;	14·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 4 tl; mq; ch; dp (vet).
Nanded;	45·0	Local;	6.0; Mon.	Kandhar;	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Krishna Fr. Phg. Sud. 10; 3 tl; ch.
Nanded;	38·0	Chikhali;	4·0; Sun.	..	..	W.	tl.
Bhokar;	12·0	Bhokar;	12·0; Thu.	Bhokar;	12·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl; lib.
Bhokar;	12·0	Bhokar;	12·0; Thu.	Bhokar;	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Gadchandi Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; tl; ch.
Nanded;	15·0	Kapshi Bk. ;	1·4; Wed.	..	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Himayatnagar;	4·0	Himayatnagar;	4·0; Wed.	Himayat-nagar;	4·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; tl; ch.
Mudkhed;	3·0	Mudkhed;	3·0; Sun.	Mudkhed;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shivaratra Fr Mg; 3 tl; dp.
Dharmabad;	16·0	Kasarali;	3·0; Mon.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl; dg.
Dharmabad;	17·0	Kasarali;	4·0; Mon.	..	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	16·0	Kahala Bk. ;	2.0; Sat.	..	1·4	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; dg; ch.
Karkheli;	1·0	Naigaon;	8·0; Thu.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; m; mq; dg; 2 Cch.
Hadgaon Road;	15·0	Hadgaon;	6·0; Fri.	Hadgaon;	3·0	W;t.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhavani Fr. An. Sud. 10; tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office ; Distance. (4)	
Doṅgaragāṅv—Kdr.—डोंगरगांव	SW;	10·0	2·5;	1101;	135;	469	Local;	..
Doṅgaragāṅv—Mkd.—डोंगरगांव	NE;	13·0	0·9;	404;	64;	183	Bet-Mogara;	4 0
Doṅgaragāṅv—Nnd.—डोंगरगांव	NE;	14·0	2·3;	820;	170;	182	Barad;	2·0
Doṅgaragāṅv (Cikhalī)—Kvt.—डोंगरगांव (चिखली).	SW;	25·0	2·6;	508;	102;	187	..	..
Doṅgaragāṅv (Sindakheḍ)—Kvt.—डोंगरगांव (सिंदखेड).	NE;	14·0	2·1;	181;	27;	95	..	..
Doralī—Bkr.—डोरली ..	SW;	10·0	3·8;	314;	45;	168	Mendka;	2·0
Doranāḷī—Mkd.—डोरनाळी ..	SE;	20·0	2·4;	444;	75;	162	Mukramabad;	..
Dorlī—Hdn.—डोर्ली ..	S;	6·0	2·5;	575;	118;	352	Tamsa;	10·0
Dudhaḍ—Hdn.—दुधड ..	SE;	14·0	11·3;	1391;	258;	641	Javalgaon;	6·0
Dugāṅv—Bli.—दुगांव ..	NW;	8·0	2·1;	913;	184;	329	Local;	..
Duṇḍrā—Kvt.—दुंड्रा ..	NW;	25·0	3·1;	1042;	198;	559	..	..
Ekadarā—Nnd.—एकदरा ..	NW;	10·0	1·9;	767;	143;	302	Nimgaon;	6·0
Ekalārā—Mkd.—एकलारा ..	SE;	12·0	4·4;	1768;	329;	754	Local; ..	
Ekambā—Hdn.—एकंबा ..	NE;	18·0	3·4;	671;	145;	445	Siranjani;	2·0
Ekarāḷā—Hdn.—एकराळा ..	SW;	12·0	1·4;	380;	91;	236	Tamsa;	2·0
Elegāṅv—Bkr.—एलेगांव ..	SE;	24·0	1·4;	298;	56;	169	Pomnala;	5·0
Eraṇḍul—Bkr.—एरंडल ..	SW;	21·0	0·7;	122;	27;	77	Talegaon;	5·0
Evatī—Bli.—एवती ..	NE;	14·0	4·0;	1172;	244;	604	Yetala;	2·0
Gaḍagā—Bli.—गडगा ..	NW;	17·0	4·3;	1148;	262;	428	Local;	..
Gāḍegāṅv—Nnd.—गाडेगांव ..	NE;	3·0	0·9;	553;	96;	260	Nanded;	4·0
Gaganabīḍ—Kdr.—गगनबीड ..	SW;	3·0	0·8;	200;	37;	119	Golegaon;	1·0
Gaṇapūr—Nnd.—गणपूर ..	NW;	12·0	1·7;	439;	95;	226	Kamtha;	1·0
Gaṅgābeṭ—Nnd.—गंगाबेट ..	SW;	9·0	1·0;	168;	31;	92	..	2·0
Gaṇīpūr—Bkr.—गणीपूर ..	SE;	10·0	1·0;	225;	45;	129	Peth Umri;	1·4
Gañjagāṅv—Bli.—गंजगांव ..	SE;	6·0	3·2;	657;	125;	276	Karla Bk.;	2·0

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Nanded;	40·0	Kandhar;	11·0; Mon.	..	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Mahadev Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3 tl; m; ch.
Nanded;	45·0	Bet-Mogra;	4·0; Thu.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
Mugat;	4·0	Mudkhed;	5·0; Sun.	Barad;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shivaratra Fr. Mg; 2 tl; dg.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	25·0	W;n.	
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Bember;	3·0	Bhokar;	5·0; Thu.	Bhokar;	..	W.	3 tl.
Nanded;	..	Mukramabad;	.. Fri.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Hadgaon Road;	12·0	Tamsa;	4·0; Sat.	Local;	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Kanhoba Fr. Phg. Sud. 10; 2 tl; mq.
Javalgaon;	6·0	Javalgaon;	6·0; Tue.	Javalgaon;	6·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl; m.
Karkheli;	10·0	Kasarali;	6·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	25·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); ch.
Limbgaon;	6·0	Marlak;	5·0; ..	..	4·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Nanded;	60·0	Local;	.. Wed.	..	..	W;rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs (c, mis); Virbhadra Fr. Kt. Vad. 8; 7 tl; 2 mq; 2 dh.
Himayatnagar;	4·0	Himayatnagar;	4·0; Wed.	Himayat-nagar;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Kanhoba Fr. Phg. Sud. 11; tl.
Hadgaon Road;	8·0	Tamsa;	4·0; Sat.	Tamsa;	2·0	W;w.	tl.
Bhokar;	8·0	Bhokar;	8·0; Thu.	Bhokar;	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m.
Umri;	7·0	Peth Umri;	7·0; Tue.	..	..	W;rv.	
Karkheli;	4·4	Karkheli;	4·0; Fri.	Dharmabad;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); 5 tl; dg.
Nanded;	24·0	Naigaon;	5·0; Thu.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Nanded;	4·0	Nanded;	4·0; Fri, Sun.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Nanded;	36·0	Kandhar;	4·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	
Nanded;	16·0	Ardhapur;	5·0; Fri.	Kamtha;	0·4	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl; m; mq; ch.
..	6·0	Nanded;	9·0; Fri, Sun.	Nimgaon;	5·0	rv.	Cs; tl.
Umri;	1·4	Peth Umri;	.. Tue.	Peth Umri;	1·0	rv.	2 tl; ch.
Dharmabad;	14·0	Kundalvadi;	6·0; Tue, Fri.	Yesgi;	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office ; Distance. (4)	
Gaul—Kdr.—गौळ ..	SE;	5·0	6·6;	1155;	250;	693	Ambulga;	1·0
Gauṇḍagāṅv—Kdr.—गौंडगांव ..	SW;	12·0	2·9;	445;	100;	208	Malegaon;	4·0
Gaurī—Kvt.—गौरी ..	N;	29·0	1·9;	602;	117;	322	..	..
Gavaṇḍagāṅv—Dgl.—गवंडगांव ..	SW;	6·0	3·6;	842;	162;	360	Karadkhed;	4·0
Ghārāpūr—Hdn.—घारापूर ..	SE;	14·0	2·1;	320;	59;	124	Himayatnagar;	2 0
Ghoḍaj—Kdr.—घोडज ..	SW;	3·0	3·9;	867;	167;	400	Kandhar;	2 0
Ghogaravāḍī—Kvt.—घोगरवाडी	E;	8·0	0·5;	88;	18;	28	..	..
Ghogarī—Hdn.—घोगरी ..	S;	15·0	6·1;	1032;	216;	639	Local;	..
Ghoragavhāṇ—Hdn.—घोरगव्हाण	SW;	5·0	2·6;	382;	81;	192	Palas;	2·0
Ghoṭakā—Kdr.—घोटका ..	SW;	10·0	4·2;	590;	119;	333	Dongargaon;	2.0
Ghoṭī—Kvt.—घोटी ..	N;	2·0	3·2;	1228;	249;	611	..	..
Ghuṅgarāḷā—Bli.—घुगराळा ..	NW;	18·0	3·0;	962;	200;	203	Local;	..
Godhāmagāṅv—Bli.—गोधामगाव	NW;	25·0	1·8;	981;	199;	557	Manjram;	2·0
Gogadarī—Kdr.—गोगदरी ..	E;	3·0	2·8;	543;	103;	281	Bachoti;	1.0
Gogaḷegāṅv—Bli.—गोगळेगांव ..	NW;	..	4·8;	1202;	240;	714	Local;	..
Gojegāṅv—Hdn.—गोजेगाव ..	NW;	3·0	1·2;	301;	67;	167	Hadgaon;	4·0
Gojegāṅv—Mkd.—गोजेगांव ..	SE;	22·0	9·3;	2022;	399;	1074	Local;	..
Gokundā—Kvt.—गोकुंदा ..	S;	..	1·7;	35;	10;	15	..	.
Goḷegāṅv—Bkr.—गोळेगांव ..	S;	21·0	3·2;	1296;	261;	617	Local;	..
Goḷegāṅv—Bli.—गोळेगाव ..	NW;	16·4	1·2;	299;	62;	192	Naigaon;	2·0
Goḷegāṅv—Bli.—गोळेगाव ..	SW;	16·0	1·5;	554;	112;	287	Adampur;	1·0
Golegāṅv – Kdr.—गोलेगांव ..	NW;	4·0	3·1;	754;	148;	385	Local;	..
Golegāṅv Paṭṭī Usmān Nagar—Kdr.—गोलेगांव पट्टी उस्मान-नगर.	NE;	13·0	3·1;	681;	173;	409	Shirdhon;	2.0
Goṇār—Kdr.—गोणार ..	SE;	16·0	2·9;	943;	182;	316	Pethvadaj;	2·0
Goṇḍajevalī—Kvt.—गोडजेवली ..	SW;	43·0	5·7;	411;	79;	251	..	..
Goṇḍamahāgāṅv—Kvt.—गोंडमहागांव.	SW;	39·0	4·6;	488;	86;	245	..	..

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nanded; 37.0	Kandhar 5.0; Mon.	Kandhar; 5·0	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Tukaram Maharaj Fr. Phg. Vad. 2; tl; mq.
Nanded; 40.0	Kandhar; 11.0; Mon.	.. 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Kinvat; 28·0	W.	
Udgir; 24·0	Karadkhed; 4·0; Tue.	Deglur; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; mq; ch.
Himayatnagar; 2·0	Himayatnagar; 2·0; Wed.	Himayat-nagar; 2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded; 33.0	Kandhar; 2.0; Mon.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;rv.	tl; ch.
Therban; 5·0	Tamsa; 6·0; Sat.	Tamsa; 8·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
Hadgaon Road; 16·0	Kavana; 2·0; Sat.	Palsa; 3·0	W.	2 sl (pr, m); Cs.
Nanded; 38.0	Loha; 14.0; Tue.	.. 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch; dp.
Nanded; 24·0	Naigaon; 3·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 3 tl.
Nanded; 27·0	Naigaon; 7·0; Thu.	.. 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; 2 mq; dg.
Nanded; 36.0	Kandhar; 3·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Dharmabad; 14·0	Kasarali; 4·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Hadgaon Road; 12·0	Nivgha; 2·0; Sun.	Hadgaon; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Nanded; ..	Mukramabad; 3.0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5 tl; dg; ch; lib; dp.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	
Umri; 6·0	Peth Umri; 6·0; Tue.	.. 0·1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12, Asd. Sud. 15 and Kt. Sud. 15; 5 tl; lib.
Nanded; 30·0	Naigaon 2·0; Thu.	Naigaon; 2·0	n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded; 31·0	Adampur; 1·0; Fri.	Naigaon; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded; 32.0	Kandhar; 4.0; Mon.	.. 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; m.
Nanded; 10.0	Kapshi Bk.; 3.0; Wed.	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; 2 Cch.
Nanded; 40·0	Pethvadaj; 2·0; Sun.	.. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Pirsaheb Urus. Ps. Vad. Amvasya; 3 tl; mq; dg; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Gondavadasā—Kvt.—गोंडवडसा	NW; 20·0	5·0; 1344; 283; 551	.. ..
Gondegāṅv—Kvt.—गोंडेगांव	NW; 28·0	4·8; 858; 177; 531	.. ..
Goneg̃āṅv—Mkd.—गोनेगांव	SF; 20·0	1·2; 394; 65; 210	Mukramabad; 3·0
Gopālacāvaḍī—Nnd.—गोपाळ-चावडी.	SE; 8·0	1·1; 287; 51; 106	Nanded; 5·0
Goraṭā—Bkr.—गोरटा	SW; 16·0	9·2; 2264; 422; 1157	Local; ..
Gorlegāṅv—Hdn.—गोर्लेगांव	NE; 3·0	3·0; 804; 167; 441	Local; ..
Gujarī—Bh.—गुजरी	NW; 6·0	1·8; 556; 112; 286	Arli; 2·0
Guṇḍā—Kdr.—गुंडा	NE; 14·0	1·0; 180; 37; 93	Umra; 2·0
Guṇḍavaḷ—Kvt.—गुंडवळ	NW; 36·0	2·0; 220; 44; 118	.. ..
Guṇḍegāṅv—Nnd.—गुंडेगांव	S; 9·0	0·9; 172; 26; 70	Nanded; 6·0
Gunṭūr—Kdr.—गुंटूर	SE; 18·0	3·7; 1212; 225; 563	Digras Bk.; 2 4
Guraphaḷī—Hdn.—गुरफळी	NE; 4·0	2·1; 901; 189; 509	Gorlegaon; 3·0
Hadagāṅv (Urban Area I)—Hdn हदगांव (नागरी विभाग १).	HQ; ..	9·9; 5522; 1079; 1358	Local; ..
Haḍasaṇī—Hdn.—हडसणी	S; 2·0	4·2; 908; 177; 496	Hadgaon; 4·0
Haḍasanī—Kvt.—हडसनी	NW; 36·0	4·5; 886; 185; 469	.. ..
Haḍolī—Bkr.—हडोली	S; 7·0	2·9; 657; 137; 376	Bember; 2·0
Hāḍoḷī Bramhaśeṭ—Kdr.—हाडोळी ब्रम्हशेट.	SW; 14·0	2·9; 914; 179; 391	Kurala; 4·0
Hāḍoḷī Jahāgīr—Kdr.—हाडोळी जहागीर	W; 6·0	6·1; 1012; 196; 519	Golegaon; 2·0
Hajāpūr—Nnd.—हजापूर	SE; 18·0	1·7; 214; 52; 95	Mudkhed; 3·0
Hājjāpūr—Bh.—हाज्जापूर	NE; 5·0	1·2; 333; 65; 197	Kundalvadi; 2·0
Haḷadā—Bkr.—हळदा	S; 8·0	4·1; 966; 173; 519	Local; ..
Hāḷadā—Kdr.—हाळदा	NE; 18·0	7·2; 1981; 397; 731	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand; Distance. (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
.. ..	Local; .. Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, mis); 2 tl.
Nanded; ..	Mukramabad; 3·0; Fri.	.. 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq; dg.
Nanded; ..	Nanded; 5·0; Fri, Sun.	.. 2·0	W.	Cs; 2 tl.
Umri; 2·0	Peth Umri; 3·0; Tue.	Peth Umri; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ramnavami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2 tl; 2 m; mq; gym; lib.
Hadgaon Road; 12·0	Hadgaon; 2·0; Fri.	Hadgaon; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Karkheli; 6·0	Kundalvadi; 6·0; Tue, Fri.	.. 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m.
Nanded; 20·0	Chikhali; 6·0; Sun.	.. ..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Nagoba Fr. Nagpanchami Srn. Sud. 5; 2 tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	n.	tl.
Nanded; 6·0	Nanded; 6·0; Fri, Sun.	.. 3·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Nanded; 44·0	.. 6·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m.
Hadgaon Road; 14·0	Hadgaon; 2·0; Fri.	Hadgaon; 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Hadgaon Road; 10·0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, h); Cs (c); Dattajayanti Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 8 tl; 3 m; mq; dg; 3 dp.
Hadgaon Road; 14·0	Hadgaon; 2·0; Fri.	Hadgaon; 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq.
.. ..	Local; .. Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Bember; 2·0	Peth Umri; 8·0; Tue.	.. 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; 2 m; 2 dh; ch; lib.
Nanded; 4·50	Kurala; 2·0; Thu.	Kandhar; 14·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; ch.
Nanded; 28·0	Loha; 4·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); dg.
Mudkhed; 3·0	Mudkhed; 3·0; Sun.	Mudkhed; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Dharmabad; 7·4	Kundalvadi; 9·0; Tue, Fri.	Kundalvadi; 1·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m.
Bember; 5·0	Bhokar; 5·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl; ch.
Nanded; 22·0	Chikhali; 2·0; Sun.	.. 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Dattatry Utsav Ct. Pournima; 3 tl; 2 m; mq; dg; 2 lib.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households;Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Haladav—Kdr.—हळदव ..	NW; 8·0	1·1; 209; 49; 88	Loha; 1·0
Halanī—Mkd.—हळनी ..	SW; 22·0	3·3; 1078; 194; 358	Mukramabad; 5.0
Hālī—Dgl.—हाळी ..	SW; 12·0	1·8; 705; 144; 338	Malegaon; 3·0
Hamerāpūr—Nnd.—हमेरापूर ..	NE; 10·0	0·8; 52; 11; 26	Ardhapur; 3·0
Hānegānv—Dgl.—हानेगाव ..	SW; 22·0	9·5; 2987; 533; 919	Local; ..
Hangaragā—Bli.—हंगरगा ..	NW; 10·0	1·7; 433; 81; 264	Sujlegaon; 2·0
Hāngaragā—Mkd.—हांगरगा ..	E; 8·0	2·5; 739; 135; 377	Chandola; ..
Hangaragā Kh—Mkd.—हंगरगा खु.	SE; 8·0	2·2; 577; 115; 290	Mukramabad; 6.0
Hangīragā—Bkr.—हंगीरगा ..	SW; 14·0	2·0; 505; 45; 281	Mudkhed; 4·0
Hanumān Hiparagā—Dgl.—हनुमान हिपरगा.	E; 4·0	1·5; 627; 123; 339	Deglur; 4·0
Hārabaḷ Paṭṭī Kandhār—Kdr.—हारबळ पट्टी कंधार.	SE; 7·0	1·8; 235; 48; 106	Ambulga; 3.0
Harabaḷ P. Usmān Nagar—Kdr.—हरबळ प. उस्मान नगर.	NE; 10·0	3·4; 887; 184; 470	Sonkhed; 1.4
Haraḍap—Kvt—हरडप ..	NW; 26·0	1·8; 779; 150; 445	.. ..
Haraḍaph—Hdn.—हरडफ ..	SE; 4·0	7·5; 1630; 317; 937	Local; ..
Hāranāḷā—Bli.—हारनाळा ..	NW; 15·0	0·8; 96; 21; 47	Raher; 1·0
Hāranāḷī—Bli.—हारनाळी ..	NE; 5·0	0·9; 262; 50; 131	Kundalvadi; 2·0
Hārasad—Kdr.—हारसद ..	NW; 16·0	1·8; 362; 67; 178	Sonkhed; 3.0
Hāregānv—Bli.—हारेगाव ..	NW; 12·0	0·8; 130; 19; 78	Karkheli; 4·0
Hāsanāḷ—Mkd.—हासनाळ ..	SE; 14·0	1·2; 339; 71; 179	Jahoor; 2.0
Hasanāḷ—Mkd.—हसनाळ ..	SE; 9·0	1·0; 571; 100; 295	Ravangaon; ..
Hāsanāḷī—Bli.—हासनाळी ..	NE; 14·4	0·8; 211; 38; 157	Karkheli; 1·0
Hasāpūr—Nnd.—हसापूर ..	W; 1·0	0·9; 113; 25; 51	Nanded; 3·0
Hāssā—Bkr.—हास्सा ..	SW; 21·0	1·6; 403; 86; 222	Golegaon; 3·0
Hassāpūr—Bkr.—हस्सापूर ..	S; 3·4	1·8; 408; 73; 246	Halda; 3·0

Railway Station; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand; Distance. (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Nanded; 25.0	Loha; 1·0; Tue.	Loha; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr).
Nanded; ..	Mukramabad; .. Fri.	.. 20·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Udgir; 20·0	Malegaon; 3·0; Fri.	.. 12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; ch.
Nanded; 14·0	Ardhapur; 3·0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	tl.
Kamalnagar 16·0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; 2Cs (c, wvg); Basav Jayanti Fr. Vak. Sud. 3; 3 tl; 2 m; mq; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Umri; 10·0	Naigaon; 6·0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; m; ch; 2Cch.
Nanded; 50.0	Bet-Mogara; .. Thu.	Salagara; 5·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs.
Nanded; ..	Mukramabad; 6.0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Mudkhed; 4·0	Mudkhed; 4·0; Sun.	Peth Umri 8·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Bodhan; 28·0	Deglur; 4·0; Sat.	.. 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Nanded; 39.0	Kandhar; 7.0 Mon.	.. 7·0	w;rv.	Cs; 3 tl; gym; ch.
Nanded; 34.0	Sonkhed; 1.4; Wed	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Shri Dattatray Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; 4 tl; 2 m; gym.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Hadgaon Road; 8·0	Hadgaon; 4·0; Fri.	Hadgaon; 4·0	W;rv, t.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; mq; gym; ch; dp.
Karkheli; 5·0	Kasarali; 7·0; Mon.	Raher; 1·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Dharmabad; 9·0	Kundalvadi; 2·0; Tue, Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
Nanded; 22·0	Sonkhed; 3·0; Wed.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shebale Maharaj Fr. Mg. Mahashivaratra; 5 tl; ch.
Karkheli; 4·0	Karkheli; 4·0; Fri.	.. ..	W;n.	2 tl; ch.
Nanded; 60.0	Pala; 2.0; Sun.	Gojegaon; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded; 60.0	Mukramabad; 6.0; Fri.	Mukhed; 9·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Karkheli; 1·0	Karkheli; 1·0; Fri.	.. 7·4	W.	tl; ch.
Nanded; 3·0	Nanded; 3·0; Fri, Sun.	Nanded; 1·0	rv.	Cs; tl.
Umri; 8·0	Peth Umri; 8·0; Tue.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; ch.
Bhokar; 3·0	Bhokar; 3·0; Thu.	.. 0·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Krishnadev Fr. Phg. Sud. Dashami; 2 tl; m.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office ; Distance. (4)	
Hastarā—Hdn.—हस्तरा ..	NW;	7·0	3·4;	1039;	209;	491	Local;	..
Hāsuḷ—Kdr.—हासुळ ..	SW;	16·0	1·8;	518;	109;	301	Hadolti;	..
Hāṭakyāḷ—Kdr.—हाटक्याळ ..	SW;	15·0	2·9;	593;	114;	320	Kurala;	2·0
Hatanī—Bkr.—हतनी ..	SW;	20·0	1·6;	300;	61;	168	Talegaon;	5·0
Hātanī—Kdr.—हातनी ..	NE;	25·0	2·9;	523;	107;	316	Kapshi Bk;	2·0
Hātarāḷ—Mkd.—हातराळ ..	SW;	20·0	4·7;	857;	148;	511	Dapka-Gandopar.t;	
Hāvaragā—Dgl.—हावरगा ..	NE;	2·0	1·3;	832;	108;	409	Deglur;	4·0
Hibaṭ—Mkd.—हिबट ..	SE;	10·0	1·5;	742;	129;	263	Motarga;	..
Himāyatanagar—Hdn.—हिमायतनगर.	SE;	15·0	11·7;	6209;	1255;	1963	Local;	..
Hindoḷā—Kdr.—हिंदोळा ..	NE;	16·0	0·8;	139;	26;	91	Kapshi Bk.	1·0
Hiṅgaṇī—Bli.—हिंगणी ..	SW;	5·0	2·6;	703;	135;	367	Badur;	5·0
Hiṅgaṇī—Kvt.—हिंगणी ..	NW;	36·0	3·6;	477;	112;	259	..	..
Hipaḷanarī—Mkd.—हिपळनरी ..	S;	12·0	1·2;	227;	48;	62	Barahali;	3·0
Hiparagā—Mkd.—हिपरगा ..	SW;	15·0	1·8;	634;	119;	348	Savargaon;	2·0
Hipparagā—Bli.—हिप्परगा .	S;	8·0	1·6;	656;	110;	342	Sagroli;	4·0
Hipparagā—Bli.—हिप्परगा ..	SW;	10·0	2·6;	624;	126;	399	Kinala;	1·0
Hipparagā—Kdr.—हिप्परगा ..	NW;	14·0	1·4;	480;	91;	298	Savargaon;	2·0
Hipparagā—Kdr.—हिप्परगा ..	SW;	16·0	2·8;	744;	137;	342	Kurala;	2.0
Hipparagā Jānerāv—Bli.—हिप्परगा जानेराव.	NW;	20·0	2·2;	678;	143;	303	Ghungrala;	3·0
Hiraḍagāṅv—Bkr.—हिरडगांव ..	S;	11·0	1·8;	301;	57;	196	Peth Umri;	2·0
Hissā Pātharaḍ—Nnd.—हिस्सा पाथरड.	NW;	10·0	0·7;	239;	44;	158	Nanded;	6·0
Hisse Avarāḷ—Kdr.—हिस्से अवराळ.	E;	8·0	0·4;	389;	74;	206	Chikhali;	2·0
Hokarṇā—Mkd.—होकर्णा ..	E;	2·0	2·6;	567;	118;	292	Mukhed;	1·0
Holeśvar—Kvt.—होलेश्वर ..	NW;	30·0	2·1;	397;	81;	130	..	..
Honavaḍaj—Mkd.—होनवडज ..	SE;	4·0	4·9;	1380;	273;	623	Mukhed;	..
Hoṇḍaḷā—Mkd.—होंडाळा ..	SW;	10·0	2·8;	718;	143;	179	Jamb Bk.;	3.0
Hoṭāḷā—Bli.—होटाळा ..	NW	14·0	2·5;	430;	80;	232	Naigaon;	3·0

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)		Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Hadgaon Road;	18·0	Nivgha;	6·0; Sun.	Baradshevala;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 7-8; 2 tl; mq; lib.
Nanded;	52·0	Hadolti;	.. ..	Malegaon;	..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Nanded;	44·0	Kurala;	2·0; Thu.	..	9·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Umri;	7·0	Peth Umri;	7·0; Tue.	..	..	W,n.	Cs; tl.
Nanded;	14·0	Kapshi Bk;	2·0; Wed.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Nanded;	..	Mukramabad;	.. Fri.	Deglur;	18·0	n.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dg; ch.
Bodhan;	22·0	Deglur;	4·0; Sat.	..	2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl; m; lib.
Nanded;	6·0	Pala;	2·0; Sun.	Mukhed;	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Wed.	Stage;	0·6	W.	4 Sl (2 pr, m, h); Cs; Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 5 tl; 2 mq; 3 dg; lib; 5 dp (1 vet).
Nanded;	9·0	Kapshi Bk.	1·0; Wed.	Martala;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Bodhan;	14·0	Sagroli;	2·0; Wed.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded;	..	Barahali;	3·0; Sun.	Deglur;	12·0	n.	Cs; tl; ch.
Nanded;	50·0	Mukhed;	10·0; Mon.	Mukhed;	15·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; lib.
Dharmabad;	19·0	Sagroli;	4·0; Wed.	Biloli;	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Nanded;	31·0	Naigaon;	5·0; Thu.	..	0·2	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; ch.
Nanded;	30·0	Loha;	6·0; Tue.	Loha;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Nanded;	44·0	Kurala;	2·0; Thu.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Nanded;	20·0	Naigaon;	7·0; Thu.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Umri;	2·0	Peth Umri;	2·0; Tue.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Nanded;	6·0	Nanded;	6·0; Fri, Sun.	Pimpalgaon Mahadev;	4·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Nanded;	22.0	Chikhali;	2·0; Sun.	Local;	..	n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	50·0	Mukhed;	1·1; Mon.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; mq.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Nanded;	50·0	Mukhed;	.. Mon.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); 4 Cs; (c, 2 mis, wvg); Ramnavmi Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 3 tl; m; ch; lib.
Udgir.	45·0	Mukhed;	.. Mon.	Mukhed;	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Vad. 6; 2 tl; gym.
Nanded;	33·0	Naigaon;	3·0; Thu.	..	0·2	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office ; Distance. (4)	
Hoṭalavāḍī—Kdr.—होटलवाडी ..	N;	..	0·8;	26;	6;	12	Sonkhed ;	2·0
Hoṭṭal—Dgl.—होट्टल ..	S;	5·0	1·1;	795;	163;	297	Local;	..
Huḍī (Islāpūr)—Kvt.—हुडी (इस्लापूर).	SW;	32·0	1·6;	273;	52;	153	..	..
Hunaguṇḍā—Bli.—हुनगुंडा ..	NE;	8·0	4·5;	989;	174;	534	Kundalvadi;	6·0
Huṇḍā Paṭṭī Gaṅgā—Bkr.—हुंडा पट्टी गंगा.	SW;	14·0	4·6;	778;	147;	425	Bolsa;	2·0
Huṇḍā Paṭṭī Umarī—Bkr.—हुंडा पट्टी उमरी.	SE;	13·0	2·1;	422;	78;	234	Peth Umri;	9·0
Hussā Tāṇḍā—Bli.—हुस्सा तांडा	NW;	13·0	2·9;	753;	136;	379	Raher;	2·0
Ibrāhimapūr—Dgl.—इब्राहिमपूर	NW;	8·0	1·5;	404;	260;	206	Khanapur;	2·0
Ijaḷī—Nnd.—इजळी ..	E;	17·0	2·9;	935;	188;	405	Mudkhed;	3·0
Ijhatagāṅv Bk—Bli.—इझतगांव बु.	NW;	20·0	2·2;	629;	125;	343	Badbada;	4·0
Ijjatagāṅv—Bkr.—इज्जतगांव ..	SW;	22·0	2·9;	939;	186;	473	Manur;	2·0
Ikaḷīmāl—Bli.—इकळीमाल ..	NW;	12·0	2·0 ;	545;	112;	297	Kuntur;	1·0
Ikaḷīmor—Bli.—इकळीमोर ..	NW;	8·0	3·0;	852;	151;	461	Sujlegaon;	3·0
Iḷegāṅv—Bli.—इळेगांव ..	NW;	12·0	1·0;	630;	127;	211	Karkheli;	1·4
Iḷegānv—Nnd.—इळेगाव ..	NE;	7·0	3·3;	1082;	218;	549	Ardhapur;	5·0
Iñjegāṅv—Nnd.—इंजेगांव ..	NE;	4·0	0·7;	265;	50;	134	Nanded;	3·0
Irāpūr—Hdn.—इरापूर ..	NW;	17·0	1·2;	411;	87;	175	Unchegaon;	2·0
Iregāṅv—Kvt.—इरेगांव ..	SW;	30·0	4·2;	325;	66;	189	..	..
Islāpūr—Kvt.—इस्लापूर ..	SW;	28·0	5·5;	1544;	320;	478	..	..
Iṭagyāḷ (Paṭṭī Degalūr)—Mkd.—इटग्याळ (पट्टी देगलूर).	SE;	16·0	0·9;	372;	72;	179	Ambulga ;	..
Iṭagyāḷ (Paṭṭī Mukramābād)—Mkd.—इटग्याळ (पट्टी मुक्रमाबाद).	SE;	23·0	2·8;	1058;	202;	462	Mukramabad ;	3·0
Jagāpūr—Hdn.—जगापूर ..	SW;	14·0	3·3;	486;	95;	305	Manatha;	2·0

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Nanded;	16·0	Sonkhed;	3·0; Wed.	..	..	rv.	tl.
Udgir;	27·0	Deglur;	5·0; Tue.	..	6·0	W.	Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Vad. 30; 6 tl; mq; dh; ch; lib; dp. (vet).
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	tl.
Dharmabad;	8·0	Kundalvadi;	6·0; Tue, Fri.	Biloli;	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; dh.
Umri;	4·0	Peth Umri;	6·0; Tue.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; 2 tl.
Umri;	9·0	Peth Umri;	9·0; Tue.	Somthana;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Karkheli;	7·0	Naigaon;	10·0; Thu.	Naigaon;	10·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Bodhan;	27·0	Deglur;	9·0; Sat.	..	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Mudkhed;	3·0	Mudkhed;	3·0; Sun.	Mudkhed;	2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m.
Nanded;	22·0	Badbada;	4·0; Fri.	..	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Umri;	6·0	Peth Umri;	6·0; Tue.	Peth Umri;	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhavanidevi Fr. Ct. Sud. Pournima and Ct. Vad. Pratipada; 2 tl; m.
Umri;	8·0	Naigaon;	10·0; Thu.	Ghungrala;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m.
Karkheli;	13·0	Naigaon;	6·0; Thu.	Lohgaon;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Karkheli;	1·4	Karkheli;	1·4; Fri.	..	..	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh.
Nanded;	9·0	Ardhapur;	5·0; Fri.	..	..	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Dattatray Fr. Mrg; 2 tl; m.
Nanded;	3·0	Nanded;	3·0; Fri. Sun.	..	..	rv.	Cs.
Hadgaon Road;	30·0	Nivgha;	6·0; Sun.	Baradshevala;	9·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	tl.
..	..	Local;	.. Mon.	..	..	W.	Cs; Sati Devi Fr. Mg. Vad. 1; 2 tl; m; lib; 2 dp.
Nanded;	..	Mukramabad;	.. Fri.	..	10·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dg; ch.
Nanded;	..	Mukramabad;	3·0; Fri.	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Vithoba Fr. Phg. Vad 6; 2 tl.
Hadgaon Road;	20·0	Manatha;	2·0; Wed.	Sibdara;	2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office; Distance. (4)	
Jāhūr—Mkd.—जाहूर ..	SE;	8·0	3·3;	1657;	312;	384	Local;	..
Jaitāpūr—Nnd.—जैतापूर ..	SW;	8·0	1·6;	231;	47;	119	Rahati Bk.;	7·0
Jākāpūr—Kdr.—जाकापूर ..	SE;	14·0	0·9;	280;	44;	191	Kautha;	1·0
Jākhāpūr—Bkr.—जाखापूर ..	S;	3·0	1·6;	344;	58;	188	Halda;	3·0
Jaladharā(Candrāpūr)—Kvt.—जलधरा (चद्रापूर). ..	SW;	12·0	1·9;	98;	18;	55	..	..
Jaladharā (Islāpūr)—Kvt.—जलधरा (इस्लापूर). ..	SW;	22·0	6·0;	603;	123;	371	..	..
Jāmadarī—Bkr.—जामदरी ..	SE;	6·0	2·6;	324;	63;	178	Pomnala;	2·0
Jāmagāṅv—Bkr.—जामगांव ..	SW;	17·3	2·2;	470;	99;	274	Gorta;	2·0
Jāmarun—Kdr.—जामरून ..	NE;	12·6	1·2;	89;	15;	35	Kapshi Bk.;	4·0
Jāmarun—Nnd.—जामरुन ..	NE;	8·0	1·3;	219;	39;	123	Ardhapur;	3·0
Jāmbakheḍ—Mkd.—जांबखेड ..	SE;	10·0	0·8;	101;	23;	39	Eklara;	..
Jāmb Bk—Mkd.—जांब बु. ..	SW;	16·0	8·4;	2774;	498;	1028	Local;	..
Jāmbhaḷā—Hdn.—जांभळा ..	SW;	12·0	6·9;	983;	190;	480	Tamsa;	4·0
Jāmbhaḷī—Bkr.—जाभळी .	SW;	6·0	4·3;	506;	76;	208	Bembar;	2·0
Jāmbhaḷī—Mkd.—जाभळी .	SE;	4·0	2·0;	479;	98;	125	Mukhed;	..
Jāmb Kh.—Mkd.—जांब खु. ..	SW;	16·0	2·0;	380;	81;	200	Jamb Bk;	4·0
Jānāpurī—Kdr.—जानापुरी .	N;	15·0	2·2;	591;	116;	208	Vadepuri;	1·0
Jaṅgamavāḍī—Nnd.—जगमवाडी	SW;	2·0	0·8;	44;	10;	18	..	..
Jāphalāpūr—Bli.—जाफलापूर ..	NE;	16·0	0·9;	52;	11;	40	Chincholi;	2·0
Jārikoṭ—Bli.—जारीकोट .	N;	14·0	5·0;	1803;	353;	927	Local;	..
Jarur—Kvt.—जरूर .	NE;	25·0	3·9;	611;	112;	343	..	..
Javaḷā—Kdr.—जवळा .	NW;	15·0	2·7;	574;	122;	265	Bet Sangvi;	2·0
Javaḷagāṅv—Hdn.—जवळगाव .	SE;	12·0	5·5;	1447;	299;	707	Local;	..
Javaḷā Murahar—Nnd.—जवळ मुरहर.	NE;	10·0	1·2;	302;	50;	96	Mugat;	4·0
Javaḷā Pāṭak—Nnd.—जवळापाटक	NE;	10·0	0·9;	212;	25;	65	Mugat;	4·0
Javarlā—Kvt.—जवर्ला ..	NE;	18·0	7·9;	733;	152;	358	..	..
Jharī—Kdr.—झरी ..	NE;	14·0	1·2;	219;	50;	106	Kivala;	3·0
Jharī Jahāgir—Dgl.—झरी जहागिर.	SW;	11·0	1·3;	547;	103;	225	Karadkhed;	4·0
Jigaḷā—Bli.—जिगळा ..	SW;	8·0	1·0;	468;	82;	193	Local;	..

Railway Station; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand; Distance. (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Nanded; 60·0	Local; .. Wed.	.. ..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 2 Cs (c, wvg); Siddheshvar Fr. Mg. Vad. 30; 8 tl; m; 3 dp. (1 vet).
Limbgaon; 4·0	Nanded; 7·0; Fri, Sun.	.. ..	W.	Cs; 2 tl.
Nanded; 38·0	Kautha; 1·0; Sat.	Barul; 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Bhokar; 3·0	Bhokar; 3·0; Thu.	Bhokar; 3·0	W.	Cs; tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	n.	Cs (c); tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; ch.
Bhokar; 10·0	Bhokar; 10·0; Thu.	Savargaon; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Umri; 3·0	Peth Umri; 3·0; Tue.	Peth Umri; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Nanded; 8·0	Kapshi Bk.; 4·0; Wed.	.. 2·0	W.	Ch; tl.
Nanded; 13·0	Ardhapur; 3·0; Fri.	.. 0·7	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Nanded; 60·0	Eklara; .. Wed.	.. ..	n.	Cs (c).
Udgir; 25·0	.. .. ..	.. 12·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs (c); tl; m; mq; lib; dp (vet).
Hadgaon Road; 12·0	Tamsa; 4·0; Sat.	Tamsa; 8·0	W;w; n.	Sl (pr); Mahadev Fr. Mg. Vad. 11; 2 tl.
Bember; 2·0	Bhokar; 4·0; Thu.	Bhokar; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded; 50·0	Mukhed; .. Mon.	.. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Udgir; 25·0	.. .. ..	.. 16·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Nanded; 12·0	Sonkhed; 3·0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	tl.
Dharmabad; 4·0	Dharmabad; 4·0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	
Karkheli; 4·0	Local; .. Sat.	.. ..	W;t.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; m; dg; dh; 2 gym; ch; lib.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Kinvat; 25·0	W.	Cs (c).
Nanded; 19·0	Sonkhed; 5·0; Wed.	.. 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Local; ..	Local; .. Tue.	Stage; 0·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 4 tl; dg; dh; lib; 2 dp.
Mugat; 4·0	Mudkhed; 6·0; Sun.	Mugat; 1·0	W.	tl.
Mugat; 4·0	Mudkhed; 6·0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Kinvat; 18·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Nanded; 6·0	Kivalar; .. Mon.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Udgir; 30·0	Karadkhed; 4·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch.
Dharmabad; 17·0	Kasarali; 6·0; Mon.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.

Village Name.	Direction ; Travelling distance.	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households; Agriculturists.	Post Office ; Distance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jīragā—Mkd.—जीरगा ..	SW; 10·0	2·7; 529; 110; 229	Barahali; 3·0
Jironā—Bkr.—जिरोना ..	S; 10·0	1·5, 228; 50; 117	Somthana Jagir; 2·0
Jiroṇā—Hdn.—जिरोणा ..	SE; 21·0	5·7; 1213; 252; 681	Savana; 2·0
Jomegāṁv Kdr.—जोमेगांव .	NE; 15·0	1·8; 399; 88; 206	Umra; 1·0
Jośī Sāngavī—Kdr.—जोशी सांगवी.	NE; 14·0	4·3; 806; 160; 422	Local; ..
Junā—Mkd. जुना ..	SW; 2·0	4·3, 717; 150; 227	Mukhed; 2·0
Junnī—Bh. जुन्नी .	NE, 16·0	3·2, 695, 152; 350	Karkheli; 3·0
Kābegāṁv Kdr.—काबेगाव ..	NW; 12 0	0·5; 175; 39; 117	Dhanora 3·0
Kāhāḷā Bk.—Bh. काहाळा बु. .	NW; 22·0	2·2; 884; 181; 354	Local; ..
Kāhāḷā Kh. Bh.—काहाळा खु.	NW; 22·0	2·6; 503; 74; 149	Local; ..
Kaladagāṁv—Nnd कलदगांव .	NE, 8 0	0 9; 82; 11; 43	Ardhapur; 5·0
Kāḷagāṁv—Bkr.—काळगाव .	SW, 7·0	3·7; 433; 92; 225	Karla; 2·0
Kalakā Kdr. कळका ..	SE; 8 0	2·4; 889; 169; 317	Barul; 2·0
Kalāṁbar Mkd.—कलांबर ..	SW; 20 0	4·1; 1072; 205; 444	Dapka Gandopant;
Kalambar Bk.—Kdr.—कलंबर बु.	NE; 8 0	9 0; 3678; 665; 1615	Local; ..
Kalambar Kh. Kdr.—कलंबर खु.	NE; 7·0	1·4; 441, 75; 254	Kalambar Bk; 1·0
Kalā-Sāvaragāṁv—Bkr.—कला-सावरगाव	SE; 12·1	2·1; 301; 58; 200	Peth Umri; 6·0
Kāḷeśvar—Hdn.—काळेश्वर ..	NW; 5·0	1·8, 483; 99, 246	Local; ..
Kalhāḷ—Nnd.—कल्हाळ .	SW, 5·0	0·7; 387; 68; 189	Nanded; 6·0
Kallāḷī Kdr.—कल्लाळी ..	SE, 18·0	1·6; 836; 158; 496	Pethvadaj; 2·0
Kāmajaḷgā Mkd. कामजळगा	SW; 8·0	3·5; 769; 158; 401	Jamb Bk.; ..
Kāmaḷaj Nnd. कामळज .	SE. 12·0	3·0; 704; 146; 372	Malkautha; 2·0
Kāmanagāṁv—Bkr. कामनगाव	S; 6·0	2·1; 475; 89; 259	Halda; 2·0
Kāmarasapallī—Bh.—कामरसपल्ली	SW; 18·0	1·5; 379; 68; 205	Bijur; 1·0
Kāmārī Hdn. कामारी ..	SE, 9·0	7·7; 2394; 483; 1285	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance. (5)		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)		Motor Stand; Distance. (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Nanded;	60·0	Barahali;	3·0; Sun.	Mukhed;	10·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Umri;	4·0	Peth Umri;	4·0; Tue.	..	2·0	W.	Cs (c); tl.
Himayatnagar;	4·0	Himayatnagar;	4·0; Wed.	Himayatnagar;	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
Nanded;	12·0	Kapshi Bk.;	3·0; Wed	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Nanded;	11·0	Kapshi Bk.;	1·0; Wed	..	6·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Nanded;	50·0	Mukhed;	2·0; Mon.	..	..	W;rv.	tl; ch.
Karkheli;	4·0	Karkheli;	4·0; Fri.	..	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); 8 tl; mq.
Nanded;	29·0	Loha;	5·0 Tue	..	4·0	W.	Cs; mq, dh.
Nanded;	16·0	Local;	.. Sat.	Local;	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; mq; ch.
Nanded;	24·0	Kahala Bk;	1·0, Sat.	Local;	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m.
Nanded;	8·0	Ardhapur;	5·0; Fri.	Local.	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Umri;	4·0	Peth Umri;	4·0; Tue.	..	2·0	W;w.	Cs (c); tl.
Barad;	40·0	Barul;	2·0; Wed.	Barul;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Nanded;	60·0	Mukramabad;	.. Mon.	Udgir;	18·0	rv.	Sl(pr); Shri Govind Maharaj Fr. Mg. Vad. 8; 2 tl.
Nanded;	16·0	Local;	.. Tue.	..	..	W;w.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); pyt; Cs; Agadambua Fr. Kt. Sud. 3; 10 tl; 2 m;mq; dg; ch; lib; dp (vet).
Nanded;	16·0	Kalambar Bk;	1·0; Tue.	..	0·2	W.	Sl (pr).
Umri;	6·0	Peth Umri;	6·0; Tue.	Moghali;	6·0	W.	
Hadgaon Road;	15·0	Nivgha;	3·0; Sun.	Hadgaon;	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Nanded;	6·0	Nanded;	6·0; Fri.	Vishnupuri;	2·4	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Nanded;	36·0	Pethvadaj;	2·0; Sun.	Barul;	3·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Nanded;	50·0	Mukhed;	8·0; Mon.	..	15·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; m; dh; ch.
Mugat;	6·0	Mudkhed;	8·0; Sun.	..	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; 2 m.
Umri;	6·0	Peth Umri;	6·0; Tue.	..	2·0	W;w.	Cs (c); 2 tl.
Nanded;	33·0	Bet Mogara;	3·0; Thu.	Bijur;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Javalgaon;	4·0	Local;	.. Tue.	Javalgaon;	3·0	W;w; rv.	2 Sl (m, h); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; m; mq; lib; dp.

Village Name.	Direction ; Travelling distance.		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists.				Post Office ; Distance.	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
Kāmaṭhā Bk.—Nnd.—कामठा बु.	NW;	12·0	4·6;	1534;	296;	690	Local;	..
Kāmaṭhā Kh.—Nnd.—कामठा खु.	NE:	3·0	1·1;	626;	113;	284	Nanded;	3·0
Kamaṭhālā—Kvt.—कमठाला ..	N;	3·0	3·9;	1008;	206;	436	..	..
Kāmbaḷaj—Kdr.—काबळज ..	NE;	22·0	1·1;	310;	61;	176	Kaudgaon ;	1·0
Kanakavāḍī—Kvt.—कनकवाडी ..	NW;	12·0	3 3;	412;	82;	132	..	..
Kanakī—Kvt.—कनकी ..	NE;	25·0	3·2;	1010;	273;	538	..	..
Kañcalī—Kvt.—कचली ..	SW;	40·0	4·1;	478;	87;	266	..	..
Kaṇḍāḷā—Blı.—कंडाळा ..	SW;	16·0	2·6;	353;	68;	211	Narsi;	3·0
Kāṇḍalī—Bkr.—काडली ..	SE;	9·0	5·4;	1160;	254;	716	Local;	..
Kāṇḍalī Bk —Hdn.—कांडली बु..	SE;	10·0	3·2;	958;	206;	476	Local;	..
Kāṇḍalī Kh.—Hdn.—कांडली खु...	SE;	10·0	1·8;	393;	59;	235	Ashti;	2·0
Kandhār (Rural Area)—Kdr.—कंधार (ग्रामीण विभाग)	..	..	..	583;	102;	214	Local ;	..
Kandhār (Urban Area I)—Kdr.—कंधार (नागरी विभाग I)	HQ;	..	5·6;	6630;	1211;	469	Local;	..
Kāṅgaṭhī—Blı.—कागटी ..	NW;	6·0	1·7;	592;	118;	320	Arli;	2·0
Kāñjāḷā—Kdr.—काजाळा ..	NE;	17·0	4·1;	862,	160;	426	Kivala ;	3·0
Kañjārā Bk.—Hdn.कजारा बु. ..	S;	8·0	1·7;	501;	109;	134	Umri (Ja);	1·0
Kañjārā Kh.—Hdn.—कंजारा खु.	S;	8·0	0·6;	315;	62;	107	Umri(Ja);	1·0
Kāṅkaḍī Tarf Pāsadagānv—Nnd.—कांकडी तर्फ पासदगांव.	NW;	3·0	0·4;	74;	14;	53	Nanded;	5·0
Kāṅkaḍī Tarf Tuppā—Nnd.—कांकडी तर्फ तुप्पा.	SE;	8·0	4·2;	1113;	208;	430	Nanded;	8·0
Kannūr—Mkd.—कन्नूर ..	SE;	14·0	2·3;	672;	141;	213	Barahali ;	3·0
Kāpaśī Bk.—Kdr.—कापशी बु. ..	NE;	15·0	3·6;	1114;	242;	468	Local;	..
Kāpaśī Kh.—Kdr.—कापशी खु. ..	NE;	16·0	0·9;	545;	102;	290	Kapshi Bk.;	2·0

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Nanded;	16·0	Ardhapur;	6·0; Fri.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ps. Vad. 3; 2 tl; ch; lib.
Nanded;	3·0	Nanded;	3·0; Fri. Sun.	..	0·3	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Nanded;	12·0	Kapshi Bk.;	4.0; Wed.	Martala;	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhairavdev Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 2 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	25·0	W.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Nanded;	35·0	Naigaon;	6·0; Thu.	Narsi;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bhokar;	10·0	Bhokar;	10·0; Thu.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Local;	..	Valki Kh.;	4·0; Thu.	Hadgaon;	10·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Ch.
Hadgaon Road;	3·0	Valki Kh.;	4·0; Thu.	Hadgaon;	10·0	W;w.	tl.
Nanded;	32·0	Local;	.. Mon.	..	..	..	
..	..	Local;	.. Mon.	Local;	..	..	8 Sl (6 pr, m, h); Sadhu Maharaj Fr. Kt; 12 tl; m; 4 mq; 4 dg; 4 dh; 2 lib; dp.
Karkheli;	10·0	Naigaon;	6·0; Thu.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; lib.
Nanded;	8·0	Kapshi;	2·0; Wed.	..	..	W.	
Hadgaon Road;	5·0	Tamsa;	2·0; Sat.	Tamsa;	2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, mis); tl; m.
Hadgaon Road;	5·0	Tamsa;	2·0; Sat.	Tamsa;	2·0	W;w.	Cs (c).
Nanded;	5·0	Nanded;	5·0; Fri, Sun.	..	3·0	W;w.	Tukaram Bij Phg. Vad. 2, Ramnavami Ct. Sud. 9, Hanuman Jayanti Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Nanded;	8·0	Nanded;	8·0; Fri, Sun.	..	0·1	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Satya Aai Devi Fr. Ps; 4 tl; dh.
Nanded;	60·0	Barahali;	3·0; Sun.	Mukhed;	14·0	..	Sl (pr); Vithoba Fr. Kt. Sud. Pournima; 2 tl.
Nanded;	14·0	Local;	.. Wed.	Local;	..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl; mq; ch; lib.
Nanded;	15·0	Kapshi Bk.;	2·0 Wed.	Martala;	2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; m; mq; lib.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Karaḍakhed—Dgl.—कारडखेड ..	SW; 1·0	3·8; 2115; 422; 609	Local; ..
Kārahāḷ—Bli.—कारहाळ .	NE, ..	0·7; 133; 22; 91	Kundalvadi; 2 0
Kārakhaḷ—Bkr.—कारखळ .	S; 19·0	0·7; 203; 37; 84	Golegaon; 5·0
Karakhelī—Bli.—करखेली .	N; 15·0	5·6; 2388; 594; 781	Local; ..
Kāralā—Blr.—कारला ..	SW; 9·0	2·8; 724; 161; 263	Local; ..
Kārala—Hdn.—कारला ..	SE; 16·0	3·4; 439; 87; 249	Himavatnagar; 4·0
Kārulā Hdn.—कारला .	SW; 18·0	2·6; 277; 49; 179	Chincha-gavhan; 4·0
Kāralā Bk.—Bli.—कारला बु.	SE; 5·0	3·2, 1044; 218; 605	Local; ..
Karaḷagānv—Kvt.—करळगाव ..	NW; 28 0	1·3; 131; 35; 64	.. ..
Kāralā Kh.—Bli.—कारला ख ..	SE; 4·0	2·1; 743; 128; 441	Karla Bk; 2·0
Kāralā Tarf Māñjaram—Bli.—कारला तर्फ माजरम.	SW, 20·0	1·3; 531; 102; 293	Ratoli; 2·0
Karamāḷā—Kdr.—करमाळा .	NE; 13·0	0·7; 60; 11; 23	Kapshi Bk; 1·0
Karamoḍī—Hdn.—करमोडी .	SW; 11·0	2·4; 424; 86; 216	Unchegaon; 2·0
Karañjī—Hdn.—करजी .	SE, 16·0	0·7; 489; 106; 265	Javalgaon; 2·0
Karañjī (Islāpūr)—Kvt.—करजी (इस्लापूर).	SW; 32·0	2·3; 498; 102; 289	.. ..
Karañjī (Sindakhed)—Kvt.—करंजी (सिंदखेड).	NW; 22·0	2·4; 1031; 206; 492	.. ..
Kāratāḷā—Kdr.—कारताळा .	SW; 15·0	2·5; 292; 57; 182	Hadolti; ..
Kāravāḍī—Nnd.—कारवाडी .	NE; 12·0	1·1; 147; 25; 56	Ardhapur; 3·0
Kāregānv—Bli.—कारेगाव ..	NW; 12·0	2·2; 591; 97; 331	Karkheli; 5·0
Kāregānv—Dgl.—कारेगाव .	SW; 2·0	0 9; 182; 32; 94	Deglur; 2·0
Kāregānv—Kdr.—कारेगांव ..	NW; 12·0	3·0; 538; 107; 273	Local; ..
Karemalakāpūr—Dgl.—करेमलकापूर. ..	NE; 11 0	1·8; 380; 43; 129	Shahapur; 2·0
Karnā—Mkd.—कर्णा ..	NE; 8 0	2·7; 663; 132; 194	Mukhed; ..
Karoḍī—Hdn.—करोडी ..	NW; 6·0	0·9; 610; 135; 332	Unchegaon; 3·0

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Udgir; 20·0	Local; .. Tue.	Deglur; 9·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Bhavani Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 14 tl; 4 m; 4 mq; 3 dh; gym; ch; 2 dp.
Dharmabad; 6·0	Kundalvadi; 2·0; Tue. Fri.	.. 3·0	n.	tl; ch.
Umri; 6·0	Peth Umri; 6·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Cs.
Local; ..	Local; .. Fri.	Peth Umri; 9·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Ramnavami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 3 tl; m; mq; 2 dg; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Shivangaon; 4·0	Peth Umri; 6·0; Tue.	Peth Umri; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Himayat-nagar; 4·0	Himayat-nagar; 6·0; Wed.	Himayat-nagar; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Hadgaon Road; 20·0	Manatha; 2·0; Wed.	Baradshe-vala; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Dharmabad; 8·0	Sagroli; 4·0; Wed.	Yesgi; 1·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct; tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;n.	tl.
Dharmabad; 15·0	Biloli; 4·0; Sun.	.. 1·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Umri; 25·0	Naigaon; 10·0; Thu.	Ratoli; 2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ramnavami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2 tl.
Nanded; 9·0	Kapshi Bk.; 1·0; Wed.	.. 9·0	rv.	tl.
Hadgaon Road; 15·0	Hadgaon; 6·0; Fri.	Sibdara; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Javalgaon; 2·0	Javalgaon; 2·0; Tue.	Javalgaon; 4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Sadhu Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2 tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	..
.. ..	Local; .. Wed.	Kinvat; 22·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch; dp.
Nanded; 48·0	Hadolti; .. Tue.	Malegaon; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded; 13·0	Ardhapur; 3·0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Cs; tl.
Karkheli; 5·0	Karkheli; 5·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W;n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 3 tl; m.
Udgir; 30·0	Deglur; 2·0; Sat.	.. 2·0	rv.	pyt; 2 tl.
Nanded; 20·0	Loha; 4·0 Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Bodhan; 22·0	Deglur; 9·0; Sat.	.. 1[illegible]·0	W;t.	Cs; tl.
Nanded; 50·0	Chandola;	.. 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; ch.
Hadgaon Road; 15·0	Hadgaon; 6·0; Fri.	Hadgaon; 7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Kāsārakheḍā—Nnd.—कासारखेडा.	NW; 8·0	4·1; 1054; 201; 657	Local; ..
Kāsarālī—Bli.—कासराळी ..	W; 5·0	3·5; 2523; 414; 876	Local; ..
Kāṭakaḷambā—Kdr.—काटकळंबा	E; 18·0	4·7; 1486; 251; 670	Local ; ..
Kāṭhevāḍī—Dgl.—काठेवाडी ..	SW; 5·0	1·1; 247; 40; 133	Hottal; 1·0
Kauḍagānv—Kdr.—कौडगांव ..	NE; 24·0	1·8; 416; 88; 226	Local; ..
Kauṭhā—Bli.—कौठा ..	NW; 6·0	0·8; 294; 55; 166	Arli; 2·0
Kauṭhā—Kdr.—कौठा ..	SE; 14·0	7·6; 2435; 474; 818	Local ; ..
Kavaḍagānv—Bkr.—कवडगांव ..	SW; 23·0	0·9; 239; 47; 135	Talegaon; 5·0
Kāvaḷaguḍḍā—Dgl.—कावळगड्डा	SW; 5·0	1·9; 520; 99; 196	Kavalgaon; 4·0
Kāvaḷagānv—Dgl.—कावळगांव ..	SW; 5·0	2·6; 1130; 205; 595	Local; ..
Kāvaḷaguḍā Bk.—Bkr.—कावळगुडा बु.	S; 20·0	0·8; 276; 56; 136	Golegaon; 3·0
Kāvaḷaguḍā Kh.—Bkr.—कावळगुडा खु.	S; 22·0	1·2; 261; 60; 132	Golegaon; 3·0
Kavānā—Hdn.—कवाना .	SW; 9·0	3·0; 987; 201; 489	Local; ..
Kavaṭhā—Hdn.—कवठा ..	W, 1·0	0·9; 166; 30; 84	Hadgaon; 2·0
Kavaṭhā—Nnd.—कवठा ..	W; 1·0	2·5; 632; 111; 200	Nanded; 6·0
Kavaṭhā (Jā)—Hdn.—कवठा (जा).	NE; 18·0	3·2; 700; 94; 454	Dhanora; 2·0
Kedāraguḍā—Hdn.—केदारगुडा	SW; 6·0	2·6; 530; 104; 244	Kavana; 4·0
Kedarakuṇṭā—Dgl.—केदरकुंटा	SW; 10·0	2·2; 598; 106; 349	Karadkhed; 2·0
Kedar Vaḍagānv—Bli.—केदर वडगांव.	W; 20·0	2·3; 439; 97; 207	Gadga; 3·0
Keroḷī—Kvt.—केरोळी ..	NW; 32·0	0·6; 112; 28; 43	.. ..
Kerur—Bli.—केरूर ..	SW; 10·0	4·5; 900; 162; 449	Adampur; 3·0
Kerur—Mkd.—केरूर ..	SE; 5·0	2·5; 1160; 223; 483	Mukhed ; ..
Kesarālī—Bli.—केसराळी ..	SW; 8·0	3·3; 1229; 223; 514	Adampur; 6·0

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Limbgaon;	6·0	Marlak;	5·0; ..	Malegaon;	3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Vad. Pratipada; 4tl; 3m; mq; 2dg; gym; ch.
Dharmabad;	7·0	Local;	.. Mon.	Local;	..	W;n.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl; m; 2 mq; ch; lib.
Nanded ;	37·0	Local;	.. Sun.	..	2·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3 tl; mq; dg; ch; lib; dp (vet).
Udgir;	26·0	Deglur;	7·0; Sat.	..	..	W.	Cs; tl.
Nanded;	14·0	Kapshi Bk;	4·0; Wed.	Martala;	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Dharmabad;	7·0	Kundalvadi;	2·4; Tue, Fri.	..	6·0	rv.	tl; dg.
Nanded ;	32·0	Local;	.. Sat.	..	4·0	W;rv.	4 Sl (2 pr, m, h); 4 Cs (c, 3 mis); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 5 tl; 3 dh; ch; lib.
Umri;	8·0	Peth Umri;	8·0; Tue.	..	..	rv.	Cs.
Udgir;	24·0	Deglur;	7·0; Sat.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Udgir;	20·0	Karadkhed;	6·0; Tue.	..	15·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; tl; mq; gym; ch; lib.
Umri;	9·0	Peth Umri;	9·0; Tue.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Umri;	9·0	Peth Umri;	9·0; Tue.	..	..	rv.	Cs; tl.
Hadgaon Road;	19·0	Local;	.. Sat.	Baradshevala;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Nandi Maharaj Fr. Ps. Vad. 5; 2 tl; 3 m.
Hadgaon Road;	12·0	Hadgaon;	2·0; Fri.	Hadgaon;	1·0	W.	
Nanded;	6·0	Nanded;	6·0; Fri, Sun.	..	1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; gym; lib.
Himayatnagar;	6·0	Himayatnagar;	5·0; Wed.	Hadgaon;	18·0	W;rv.	Cs; tl.
Hadgaon Road;	8·0	Hadgaon;	8·0; Fri.	Palsa;	6·0	W;w.	Sl (m); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; tl; m.
Udgir;	22·0	Karadkhed;	2·0; Tue.	Deglur;	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq; ch.
Nanded;	27·0	Kautha;	3·0; Sat.	Gadga;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	n.	tl.
Nanded;	37·0	Naigaon;	6·0; Thu.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Nanded ;	50·0	Mukhed ;	.. Mon.	..	5·0	W.	2 Cs (c, mis); 4 tl; 2 m; mq; dh.
Dharmabad;	20·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Takli;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Khadakī—Bkr.—खडकी ..	SE; 12·0	2·0; 224; 48; 131	Matul; 6·0
Khadakī—Hdn.—खडकी .	SW; 12·0	0·8; 4; 4; 4	.. ..
Khadakī (Bājār)—Hdn.—खडकी (बाजार)	SE; 14·0	2·5; 1490; 298; 539	Local; ..
Khadakī Tarf Ardhāpūr—Nnd.—खडकी तर्फ अर्धापूर	N; 10·0	0·5; 84; 20; 51	Ardhapur; 4·0
Khadakī Tarf Maraḷak—Nnd.—खडकी तर्फ मरळक	NW; 6·0	1·0; 85; 22; 36	Marlak; 2·0
Khadak Māñjarī—Kdr.—खडक मांजरी.	NW; 10·0	2·5; 486; 89; 154	Karegaon; 2·0
Khadakut—Nnd.—खडकुत ..	NE; 6·0	1·3; 359; 162; 140	.. ..
Khairagāṅv—Bh.—खैरगांव ..	NW; 14·0	2·0; 521; 104; 186	Naigaon; 2·0
Khairagāṅv—Hdn.—खैरगांव ..	SE; 20·0	2·6; 502; 104; 256	Javalgaon; 2·0
Khairagāṅv—Nnd.—खैरगांव ..	NE; 11·0	1·8; 461; 95; 166	Barad; 3·0
Khairagāṅv (Jahāgīr)—Hdn.—खैरगांव (जहागीर).	SE, 8·0	0·8; 233; 45; 98	Himayatnagar; 4·0
Khairagāṅv Kh.—Nnd.—खैरगांव खु.	NE; 14·0	0·6; 68; 14; 23	Barad; 3·0
Khairagāṅv (Manāṭhā)—Hdn.—खैरगांव (मनाठा).	SW; 28·0	0·7; 293; 61; 120	.. 2·0
Khairakā—Mkd.—खैरका ..	N; 1·4	2·2; 635; 132; 255	Mukhed 2·0
Khāmagavhāṇ — Hdn. — खामगव्हाण.	SW; 8·0	1·3; 19; 4; 13	.. ..
Khambāḷā—Kvt.—खबांळा .	NE; 30·0	2·5; 616; 120; 302	.. ..
Khāmbāḷā—Nnd.—खांबाळा .	NE; 10·0	1·3; 518; 92; 251	Mugat; 2·0
Khāmbegāṅv—Kdr.—खांबेगाव	NW; 10·0	1·1; 142; 27; 105	Dhanora; 1·0
Khānāpūr—Dgl.—खानापूर ..	NW, 5·0	0·8; 1865; 381; 846	Local; ..
Khaṇḍagāṅv—Bh.—खंडगांव ..	NW; 16·0	3·8; 696; 136; 455	Naigaon; 3·0
Khaṇḍagāṅv Hamid—Kdr.—खंडगांव हमिद. ..	SE; 12·0	1·1; 473; 93; 233	Mukhed; 3·0
Khaparāḷ—Mkd.—खपराळ ..	SE; 8·0	0·7; 154; 27; 73	Yevti; ..
Kharabī—Bkr.—खरबी ..	W; 9·7	1·5; 368; 76; 209	Bhoshi; 1·4
Kharabī—Hdn.—खरबी ..	SW; 14·0	1·7; 364; 72; 230	Kavana; 4·0
Kharabī—Kdr.—खरबी ..	NE; 20·0	1·0; 206; 46; 62	Vadepuri; 2·0
Kharab Khaṇḍagāṅv—Mkd.—खरब खंडगाव.	NE; 5·4	2·5; 572; 122; 314	Mukhed; 2·0
Khatagāṅv—Bh.—खतगांव ..	SW; 8·0	1·4; 713; 137; 370	Adamapur; 3·0
Khatagāṅv (Paṭṭī Degalūr)—Mkd.—खतगाव (पट्टी देगलूर).	SE; 13·0	1·4; 520; 90; 181	Bet-Mogara; ..
Khatagāṅv (Paṭṭī Mukramābād) Mkd.—खतगांव (पट्टी मुक्रमाबाद)	SE, 27·0	3·3; 852; 168; 387	Mukramabad; 6·0

Railway Station; Distance. (5)		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)		Motor Stand; Distance. (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Bhokar;	14·0	Bhokar;	14·0; Thu.	..	..	W.	Cs.
..	..	..	.. ..	Tamsa;	2·0	W.	tl.
Himayat-nagar;	2·0	Local;	.. Tue.	Hadgaon;	14·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Nanded;	10·0	Ardhapur;	4·0; Fri.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Limbgaon;	6·0	Marlak;	2·0; ..	..	..	W.	tl.
Nanded;	20·0	Sonkhed;	6·0; Wed.	..	..	W.	Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Pimpalgaon;	3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m
Nanded;	30·0	Naigaon;	2·0; Thu.	..	0·1	W;w	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg.
Javalgaon;	2·0	Javalgaon;	2·0, Tue.	Javalgaon;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs, tl.
..	5·0	Mudkhed;	6·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Himayat-nagar;	4·0	Himayat-nagar;	6·0; Wed.	Himayat-nagar;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 4 tl.
..	5·0	Mudkhed;	6·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded;	8·0	Ardhapur;	3·0; Fri.	Ardhapur;	6·0	W.	2 tl.
Nanded;	50·0	Mukhed;	2·0; Mon.	Mukhed;	1·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Hadgaon Road;	20·0	Manatha;	2·0; Wed.	Sibdara;	3·0	W.	
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	30·0	W.	Sl (pr), Cs; tl.
Mugat;	2·0	Mudkhed;	4·0; Sun.	Barad;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c); tl; m
Nanded;	28·0	Loha;	4·0; Tue.	.	0·2	W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Bodhan;	26·0	Deglur;	6·0; Sat.	.	1·0	t.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; m; dg.
Nanded;	31·0	Naigaon;	3·0; Thu.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Nanded;	82·0	Mukhed;	3·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	2 Sl (pr, h); pyt; Cs; Aai Fr. Phg. Sud. Pournima; 2 tl; m; mq; ch.
Nanded;	60·0	Jahoor;	.. Wed.	..	..	W.	
Bhokar;	12·0	Bhokar;	12·0; Thu.	..	0·1½	rv.	Sl (pr); 4 tl.
Nanded;	16·0	Manatha;	3·0; Wed.	Baradshevala;	6·4	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded;	6·0	Sonkhed;	4·0; Wed.	..	1·0	W.	Cs (c); tl.
Nanded;	45·0	Mukhed;	2·0; Mon.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Dharmabad;	18·0	Kasarali;	1·0; Sun.	..	..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m).
Nanded;	60·0	Bet-Mogara;	.. Thu.	Biloli;	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Nanded;	60·0	Mukramabad;	6·0; Fri.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.

Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance. (4)	
Kherḍā—Kvt.—खेर्डा	NW;	5·0	1·5;	184;	38;	118	..	..
Khujaḍā—Nnd.—खुजडा	SE;	19·0	1·6;	362;	63;	130	Malkautha;	6·0
Khuragānv—Nnd.—खुरगांव	NW;	5·0	1·1;	366;	70;	172	Nanded;	6·0
Khutamāpūr—Dgl.—खुतमापूर	SW;	24·0	2·0;	611;	102;	353	Hanegaon;	2·0
Kikī—Nnd.—किकी	SE;	8·0	1·1;	251;	48;	67	Nanded;	6·0
Kinālā—Bkr.—किनाळा	NE;	1·4	1·3;	150;	29;	91	..	..
Kinālā—Bli.—किनाळा	SW;	17·0	1·8;	606;	118;	323	Local;	..
Kinālā—Hdn.—किनाळा	SW;	6·0	1·8;	177;	10;	100	Palsa;	2·0
Kinavaṭ (Urban Area)—Kvt.—किनवट (नागरी विभाग).	HQ;	..	13·0;	7221;	1422;	1236	..	..
Kinī—Bkr.—किनी	NE;	12·0	8·9;	2546;	568;	1202	Local;	..
Kinī—Dgl.—किनी	SW;	10·0	4·6;	894;	177;	336	Malegaon;	2·0
Kiramagānv—Hdn.—किरमगांव	SE;	13·0	0·7;	142;	28;	40	Javalgaon;	2·0
Kiroḍā—Kdr.—किरोडा	NW;	4·0	1·9;	449;	97;	253	Loha;	3·0
Kivaḷā—Kdr.—किवळा	NE;	14·0	4·5;	1440;	276;	761	Local;	..
Kohaḷī—Hdn.—कोहळी	NW;	12·0	6·3;	1032;	220;	582	Local;	..
Kokalagānv—Dgl.—कोकलगांव	SW;	22·0	2·0;	658;	119;	315	Hanegaon;	3·0
Kokaḷegānv—Bli.—कोकळेगाव	NW;	12·0	3·8;	1166;	229;	613	Local;	..
Koḷagānv—Bkr.—कोळगांव	E;	8·0	3·4;	556;	120;	324	Sonari;	2·0
Koḷagānv—Bkr.—कोळगांव	NE;	6·0	2·5;	212;	46;	125	Sonari;	6·0
Koḷagānv—Bli.—कोळगाव	NW;	10·0	1·3;	306;	60;	184	Raher;	2·0
Koḷagānv—Hdn.—कोळगांव	S;	8·0	1·0;	377;	76;	220	Tamsa;	6·0
Koḷagānv—Mkd.—कोळगांव	SE;	8·0	1·3;	200;	37;	77	Chandola;	..
Kolambī—Bli.—कोलंबी	NW;	28·0	5·8;	2014;	389;	894	Local;	..
Koḷambī—Kvt.—कोळंबी	NW;	..	1·9;	270;	53;	147	..	..
Koḷanūr—Mkd.—कोळनूर	SE;	12·0	2·1;	423;	80;	232	Ravangaon;	..

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;n.	Cs (c).
Shivangaon; 5·0	Badbada; 2·0; Fri.	Mudkhed; 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded; 6·0	Nanded; 6·0; Fri, Sun.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg; gym; ch.
Kamalnagar; 18·0	Hanegaon, 2·0; Sun.	.. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, fmg); tl; ch.
Nanded; 6·0	Nanded; 6·0; Fri, Sun.	.. 2·0	rv	Cs; 2 tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	2 tl.
Nanded; 32·0	Naigaon; 6·0; Thu.	.. 0·1	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 11-12; 3 tl.
Hadgaon Road; 16·0	Kavana; 2·0; Sat.	Barad-shevala; 1·0	W;w.	Cs; tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Local; ..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 6 Cs; (4 c, mis, mp); 4 tl; mq; 4 dp (1 vet).
Therban; 14·0	Local; .. Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 4 tl; dh; ch; 2 dp (1 vet).
Udgir; 30·0	Malegaon; 2·0; Fri.	.. 10·0	W.	Cs; tl; mq; dg.
Javalgaon; 2·0	Javalgaon; 2·0; Tue.	Javalgaon; 6·0	W;w.	
Nanded; 27·0	Loha; 3·0; Tue.	.. 0·2	t.	Sl (pr).
Nanded; 8·0	Sonkhed; 2·0; Wed.	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; m; mq; lib.
Hadgaon Road; 30·0	Nivgha; 6·0; Sun.	Ambala; 7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg.
Kamalnagar; 19·0	Hanegaon; 3·0; Sun.	.. ..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Nanded; 24·0	Naigaon; 3·0; Thu.	.. 3·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shri Jangagir Maharaj Fr. Ps. Vad. 2; tl; m; 3 dh.
Bhokar; 8·0	Bhokar; 8·0; Thu.	Sonari; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (w vg); Krushn Fr. Phg. Sud. 10; 2 tl.
Bhokar; 10·0	Bhokar; 10·0; Thu.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Karkheli; 5·0	Kundalvadi; 8·0; Tue, Fri.	Kasarali; 6·0	W;rv.	Cs; tl; ch.
Hadgaon Road; 15·0	Valki; 6·0; Fri.	Dorli; 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Nanded; 55·0	Mukhed; 7·0; Mon	.. ..	n.	Cs (c); 2 tl.
Nanded; 27·0	Naigaon; 9·0; Thu.	Kahala Kh; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; 2 m; mq; lib.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;n.	
Nanded; 60·0	Mukramabad; .. Fri.	Mukhed; 12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
Koḷe Boragāṅv—Bli.—कोळे-बोरगांव.	NW; 6·0	3·3; 1223; 204; 590	Talni; 2·0
Kolhā—Bkr.—कोल्हा	SW; 10·0	2·0; 307; 65; 172	Mendka; 3·0
Koḷī—Hdn.—कोळी	NW; 16·0	5·8; 1304; 273; 702	Local; ..
Koḷī—Kvt.—कोळी	NW; 30·0	1·9; 478; 92; 288	.. ..
Koṇḍalāpūr—Bli.—कोंडलापूर	N; 2·0	1·5; 185; 37; 86	Biloli; 2·0
Koṇḍhā—Nnd.—कोंढा	NW; 10·0	3·2; 1103; 193; 637	Ardhapur; 5·0
Koṇḍhūr—Hdn.—कोंढूर	SW; 14·0	2·5; 488; 90; 273	Manatha; 4·0
Koparā—Bli.—कोपरा	W; 18·0	0·6; 108; 18; 67	Gadga; 2·0
Koparā—Hdn.—कोपरा	SE, [illegible]	1·0; 225; 47; 63	Valki Kh.; 2·0
Koparā—Kvt.—कोपरा	SW; 12·0	6·2; 696; 142; 188	.. ..
Kosameṭ—Kvt.—कोसमेट	SW; 31·0	2·1; 948; 203; 382	.. ..
Koṭagyāḷ—Bli.—कोटग्याळ	E; 6·0	1·1; 252; 48; 145	Kundalvadi; 3·0
Koṭagyāḷ—Mkd.—कोटग्याळ	W; 4·0	1·8; 329; 60; 169	Mukhed; 3·0
Koṭatīrth—Nnd.—कोटतीर्थ	SW; 2·0	1·1; 389; 68; 175	Nanded; 4·0
Koṭekallūr—Dgl.—कोटेकल्लूर	NE; 14·0	1·9; 505; 98; 280	Alur; 2·0
Koṭhāḷā—Bli.—कोठाळा	NW; 9·0	1·2; 266; 48; 166	Dugaon; 2·0
Koṭhāḷā—Bli.—कोठाळा	NW; 16·0	0·9; 372; 61; 184	Dugaon; 2·0
Kothāḷā—Hdn.—कोथाळा	N; 3·0	2·6; 538; 105; 312	Hadgaon; 2·0
Koṭhārī—Kvt.—कोठारी	SW; 30·0	3·0; 880; 251; 492	.. ..
Koṭhārī (Cikhalī)—Kvt.—कोठारी (चिखली).	S; 3·0	2·2; 437; 96; 220	.. ..
Koṭhārī (Sindakheḍ)—Kvt.—कोठारी (सिंदखेड).	NE; 25·0	8·0; 1445; 296; 692	.. ..
Kṛṣṇāpūr—Hdn.—कृष्णापूर	S; 12·0	1·6; 190; 39; 122	Tamsa; 2·0
Kṣīrasamudra—Dgl.—क्षीरसमुद्र	SW, 11·0	1·5; 423; 83; 277	Malegaon; 3·0
Kuḍaḷā—Bkr.—कुडळा	SW; 12·0	2·7; 743; 145; 395	Peth Umri; 4·0
Kuḍalī—Dgl.—कुडली	SW; 25·0	2·7; 880; 168; 394	Vazar; 2·0
Kumbhāragāṅv—Bli.—कुंभारगांव	NW; 8·0	2·5; 891; 174; 469	Dugaon; 2.0
Kumbhāragāṅv—Kdr.—कुंभारगांव	NE; 20·0	0·9; 8; 1; 1	Kapshi Bk; 2·0

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Nanded;	33·0	Naigaon;	6·0; Thu.	Talni;	1·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; dh; ch.
Mudkhed;	4·0	Mudkhed;	4·0; Sun.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Hadgaon Road;	24·0	Local;	.. Mon.	Baradshevala;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg; dh, lib; dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	rv.	Cs; tl; ch.
Dharmabad;	9·0	Biloli;	2·0; Sun.	Biloli;	2·0	t.	tl.
Nanded;	16·0	Ardhapur;	5·0; Fri.	Kamatha Bk;	2·0	W;w	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; mq.
Hadgaon Road;	15·0	Tamsa;	4·0; Sat.	Tamsa;	8·0	W.	Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl.
Nanded;	35·0	Naigaon;	5·0; Thu.	Gadga;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Hadgaon Road;	9·0	Valki;	6·0; Fri.	Lihari;	6·0	rv.	Cs (c); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; ch.
..	..	Local;	.. Tue.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Saibaba Fr. Mg. Sud. Rathasaptami; 2 tl; mq; lib.
Dharmabad;	8·0	Kundalvadi;	3·0; Tue, Fri.	Biloli;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded;	50·0	Mukhed;	3·0; Mon.	Mukhed;	4·0	W;w.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ps; 4 tl.
Nanded;	4·0	Nanded;	4·0; Fri, Sun.	..	1·0	rv.	2 Sl (pr, h); 2 tl.
Bodhan;	18·0	Deglur;	14·0; Sat.	..	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Karkheli;	10·0	Naigaon;	8·0; Thu.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Karkheli;	10·0	Naigaon;	10·0; Thu.	..	2·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Hadgaon Road;	12·0	Hadgaon;	2·0; Fri.	Hadgaon;	3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Nandadev Fr. An. Vad. 7; 3 tl; dh.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
..	..	Local;	.. Sun.	Kinvat;	25·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Hadgaon Road;	12·0	Valki;	2·0; Thu.	Tamsa;	6·4	W;w.	tl.
Udgir;	32·0	Malegaon;	3·0; Fri.	..	11·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Umri;	4·0	Peth Umri;	4·0; Tue.	Peth Umri;	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Kamalnagar;	14·0	Vazar;	2·0; Mon.	Deglur;	25·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; ch.
Karkheli;	10·0	Kasarali;	5·0; Mon.	Kasarali;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Nanded;	14·0	Kapshi Bk;	2·0; Wed.	Local;	..	W.	tl; m; dg.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Kunamārapalī—Dgl.—कुनमारपली.	SW; 28·0	2·4; 950; 184; 472	Hanegaon; 8·0
Kuñcolī—Bli.—कुंचोली ..	SW; 17·0	3·5; 861; 169; 378	Mugaon; 2·0
Kuṇḍalavāḍī (Urban Area II)—Bli.—कुंडलवाडी (नागरी विभाग II).	NE; 4·0	8·5; 8761; 1773; 2638	Local; ..
Kundrāḷ—Mkd.—कुंद्राळ ..	SW; 6·0	4·1; 593; 116; 288	Barahali; 4·0
Kuṇṭūr—Bli.—कुंटूर ..	NW; 14·0	7·4; 2401; 588; 897	Local; ..
Kupaṭī—Kvt.—कुपटी ..	NW; 32·0	0·9; 883; 175; 422	.. ..
Kupaṭī Bk.—Kvt.—कुपटी बु. ..	SW; 28·0	4·4; 589; 128; 388	.. ..
Kupaṭī Kh.—Kvt.—कुपटी खु. ..	SW; 31·0	2·5; 464; 106; 313	.. ..
Kuraḷā—Kdr.—कुरळा ..	SW, 12·0	11·1, 2339; 458; 940	Local; ..
Kuruṭagī Bk.—Dgl.—कुरुटगी बु.	E; 10·0	0·8; 396; 71; 242	Nara[illegible]al; 2·0
Kuṣṇūr—Bli.—कुष्णूर ..	NW; 19·0	7·1; 1337; 283; 739	Local; ..
Kutub Śahāpūrvāḍī—Dgl.—कुतुब शहापूरवाडी	SW, 5·0	1·7; 497; 90; 215	Hottal; 3·0
Lādagā—Mkd.—लादगा ..	SW, 10·0	2·2; 664; 116; 450	Savargaon; 2·0
Lāḍakā—Kdr.—लाडका ..	NE; 22·0	3·5; 685; 139; 388	Umra; 2·0
Lāgaḷud—Bkr.—लागळुद ..	SE; 12·4	3·7; 994; 205; 557	Matul; 6·0
Laghuḷ—Bli.—लघुळ .	S; 2·0	3·1; 1220, 213; 606	Local; ..
Lahān—Nnd.—लहान	NE; 20·0	9·0; 2377; 442; 1167	Local; ..
Lakhā—Dgl.—लखा ..	N; 12·0	1·9; 727; 137; 359	Sugaon; 2·0
Lakhamāpūr—Kvt.—लखमापूर ..	NW; 29·0	2·2; 1149; 253; 512	.. ..
Lakhamāpūr—Mkd.—लखमापूर	SE; 24·0	2·3; 607; 109; 320	Mukramabad; 1·0
Lāloṇḍī—Bli.—लालोंडी ..	NW; 23·0	5·4; 777; 276; 451	Manjram; 2·0
Lāmakānī—Bkr.—लामकानी ..	S; 5·0	2·8; 690; 79; 367	Halda; 2·0

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.			Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)			(7)		(8)	(9)
Kamalnagar;	12·0	Hanegaon;	8·0;	Sun.	..	28·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Nanded;	36·0	Naigaon;	5·0;	Thu.	..	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Tulshiram Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 2 tl; 2 m; dg; ch.
Dharmabad;	8·0	Local;	..	Tue, Fri.	Local;	..	W;w.	5 Sl (3 pr, m, h); 6 Cs; 9 tl; 2 m; 3 mq; 3 dg; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Nanded;	60·0	Barahuli;	6·0;	Sun.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Umri;	9·0	Local;	..	Sun.	..	4·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3 tl; 2 dg; gym; ch; lib; dp.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; ch.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	Cs; 2 tl.
Nanded;	30·0	Local;	..	Thu.	..	..	W;t.	2 Sl (pr, h); pyt; Cs; 3 tl; ch; dp.
Bodhan;	25·0	Deglur;	7·0;	Sat.	Deglur;	10·0	W.	Sl (m); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	16·0	Naigaon;	8·0;	Thu.	Stage;	0·2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; lib.
Udgir;	28 0	Deglur;	5·0;	Sat.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; ch.
Nanded;	50·0	Mukhed;	10·0;	Mon.	Mukhed;	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Davat Malik Fr. Ps. Sud. 7; 2 tl; dg; lib.
Nanded;	10·0	Umra;	2·0;	Tue.	..	8 0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Chiman Savali Fr. Phg. Vad. 2; dg; Cch.
Bhokar;	16·0	Bhokar;	16·0;	Thu.	..	..	rv.	pyt; Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. Pournima; tl; m; lib.
Dharmabad;	15·0	Biloli;	2·0;	Sun.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 6 tl; m; 5 dg; ch; lib.
Nanded;	18·0	Local;	..	..	Ardhapur;	6·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs; Basveshvar Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 4 tl; m; mq; dh; ch.
Bodhan;	24·0	Deglur;	9·0;	Sat.	..	..	rv.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 4 tl; m; mq; lib.
..	..	Local;	..	Sun.	Local;	..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; lib; dp.
Nanded;	..	Mukramabad;	1·0;	Fri.	Deglur;	12·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Nanded;	25·0	Naigaon;	5·0;	Thu.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Bember;	2·0	Bhokar;	2·0;	Thu.	..	..	..	Sl (pr); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl; ch.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Lāñjī—Kvt.—लांजी	NW; 35·0	2·2; 567; 120; 345	.. ..
Lāṭh Kh.—Kdr.—लाठ खु.	NE; 8·0	3·2; 1059; 175; 622	Usman-nagar; 2·0
Lihārī—Hdn.—लिहारी	S; 5·0	2·7; 778; 150; 427	Hadgaon; 4·0
Limbā—Dgl.—लिंबा	NE, 12·0	1·3; 198; 38; 131	Shahapur; 4·0
Limboṭī—Kdr.—लिंबोटी	SW; 10·0	3·3; 500; 109; 217	Dongargaon; 3·0
Linganakerur—Dgl.—लिंगनकेरूर.	S; 3·0	1·4; 359; 65; 112	Deglur; 2·0
Lingāpūr—Hdn.—लिंगापूर	SE; 10·0	1·2; 311; 58; 167	Kamari; 2·0
Lingāpūr—Mkd.—लिंगापूर	SE; 14·0	0·6; 212; 37; 78	.. ..
Lingī—Kvt.—लिंगी	NE; 23·0	5·6; 851; 189; 468	.. ..
Lohā—Hdn.—लोहा	SW; 12·0	6·5; 1311; 255; 676	Local; ..
Lohā—Kdr.—लोहा	NW; 8·0	10·5; 5779; 1085; 1242	Local; ..
Lohagāṅv—Blı.—लोहगाव	NW; 9·0	7·6; 2256; 430; 907	Local; ..
Loharāḷ—Kdr.—लोहराळ	NW; 25·0	2·8; 700; 153; 369	Local; ..
Londhe Sāngavī—Kdr.—लोंढे सांगवी.	NE; 15·0	2·7; 548; 73; 282	.. ..
Loṇī—Dgl.—लोणी	SW; 18·0	8·4; 2259; 436; 1190	Local; ..
Loṇī—Kvt.—लोणी	NW; 5·0	1·8; 420; 102; 204	.. ..
Loṇī Bk.—Nnd.—लोणी बु.	NE; 12·0	2·6; 676; 129; 360	Ardhapur; 4·0
Loṇī Kh.—Nnd.—लोणी खु.	NE; 12·0	1·7; 594; 110; 345	Ardhapur; 4·0
Lonyāḷ—Mkd.—लोन्याळ	SE; 15·0	1·1; 195; 37; 109	Jahoor; ..
Mācanūr—Blı.—माचनूर	NE; 6·0	3·0; 923; 205; 537	Kundalvadi; 4·0
Macchandrapārḍī—Kvt.—मच्छंद्रपार्डी.	NW; 24·0	3·2; 933; 191; 533	.. ..
Mādāḷī—Kdr.—मादाळी	SE; 12·0	1·0; 201; 47; 135	Mukhed; 3·0
Madanāpūr (Cikhalī)—Kvt.—मदनापूर (चिखली).	S; 3·0	1·2; 82; 13; 31	.. ..
Madanāpūr (Māhore)—Kvt.—मदनापूर (माहोरे).	NW; 28·0	2·3; 904; 195; 491	.. ..
Madangī—Dgl.—मडंगी	NE; 8·0	1·5; 693; 120; 273	Narangal; 3·0
Maganāḷī—Blı.—मगनाळी	NE; 11·6	1·8; 902; 171; 520	Local; ..
Mahādāpūr—Kvt.—महादापूर	NW; 30·0	1·7; 273; 64; 121	.. ..
Mahāgāṅv—Bkr.—महागांव	E; 14·0	1·9; 390; 87; 223	Divshi Bk; 2·0
Mahāḷajā—Nnd.—महाळजा	N; 3·0	7·2; 33; 5; 14	.. ..

Railway Station; Distance. (5)		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)		Motor Stand; Distance. (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	pyt.; Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Nanded;	16·0	Usman-nagar;	2·0; Fri.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (m); tl.
Hadgaon Road;	14·0	Hadgaon;	2·0; Fri.	Stage;	0·2	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Bodhan;	20·0	Deglur;	12·0; Sat.	..	4·0	rv.	Cs; tl.
Nanded;	40·0	Loha;	16·0; Tue.	..	3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Udgir;	30·0	Deglur;	2·0; Sat.	..	3·0	W.	Cs.
Hadgaon Road;	3·0	Kamari;	2·0; Sat.	Hadgaon;	10·0	W;w.	tl.
..	..	Deglur;	.. Sat.	Deglur;	6·0	rv.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	23·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Therban;	5·0	Tamsa;	6·0; Sat.	Tamsa;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
Nanded;	24·0	Local;	.. Tue.	..	..	W.	6 Sl (3 pr, 2 m, h); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; ch; lib; 4 dp.
Nanded;	31·0	Naigaon;	4·0; Thu.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mis); 4 tl; m; ch.
Nanded;	38·0	Ashtoor;	..2·0; Sun.	..	6·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Sonkhed;	5·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; tl; m; ch; lib.
Kamalnagar;	26·0	Hanegaon;	5·0; Sun.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Narayan Maharaj Fr. Ps. Sud. 1; 3 tl; gym; ch; lib.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Nanded;	14·0	Ardhapur;	4·0; Fri.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	14·0	Ardhapur;	4·0; Fri.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	..	Jahoor;	4·0; Wed.	..	..	n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Dharmabad;	10·0	Kundalvadi;	4·0; Tue, Fri.	..	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dh.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	0·4	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; m; ch.
Nanded;	82·0	Mukhed;	3·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Appaji Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2 tl; ch.
Bodhan;	17·0	Deglur;	9·0; Sat.	..	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; ch.
Dharmabad;	3·0	Dharmabad;	3·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W;n.	Cs; 2 tl.
Bhokar;	14·0	Bhokar;	14·0; Thu.	Bhokar;	14·0	n.	Sl (pr); Cs (wvg); 2 tl; m.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	3·0	W.	2 tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office ; Distance. (4)	
Māhāliṅgī—Kdr.—माहालिंगी ..	SW;	15·0	2·4;	465;	86;	273	Kurala ;	2·0
Mahātāḷā—Hdn.—महाताळा ..	NW;	8·0	1·7;	427;	89;	200	Nivgha;	2·0
Māhāṭī—Bkr.—माहाटी ..	SW;	20·0	0·7;	216;	38;	136	Peth Umri;	7·0
Mahāṭī—Nnd.—महाटी ..	SE;	16·0	1·0;	336;	74;	179	Malkautha;	2·0
Māhegāṅv—Bli.—माहेगांव ..	SW;	18·0	0·5;	103;	24;	52	Ratoli;	1·0
Māhor—Kvt.—माहोर ..	NW;	36·0	7·6;	1605;	363;	380	..	..
Mailāpūr—Dgl.—मैलापूर ..	SW;	2·1	0·5;	14;	2;	2	..	..
Majare Sāṅgavī—Kdr.—मजरे सांगवी.	SW;	6·0	2·2;	321;	64;	97	..	3·0
Majare Varavanṭ—Kdr.—मजरे वरवंट.	SE;	..	0·8;	63;	13;	..	Barul ;	2·0
Mākanī—Mkd.—माकनी ..	SE;	15·0	1·5;	554;	108;	247	Barahali ;	3·0
Mālaboragāṅv—Kvt.—मालबोरगांव.	NW;	15·0	5·9,	581;	121;	224	..	..
Māladarī—Bkr.—मालदरी ..	NE;	14 0	3·0;	83;	15;	50	Kini;	3·0
Māḷajharā—Hdn.—माळझरा ..	SW;	15·0	2·5;	510;	105;	281	Manatha;	6·0
Mālakajām—Kvt.—मालकजाम ..	SW;	42·0	8·3;	910;	288;	498	..	..
Malakāpūr—Dgl.—मलकापूर ..	SW;	2·0	0·4;	95;	16;	46	Deglur;	4·0
Malakāpūr—Kdr.—मलकापूर ..	N;	5·0	0 7;	143;	20;	54	Pan Bhoshi;	..
Malakāpūr—Kvt.—मलकापूर ..	NW;	4·0	0·8;	159;	31;	72	..	..
Māḷakauṭhā—Nnd.—माळकोठा ..	SE;	16·0	5·7;	1730;	340;	531	Local;	..
Malakavāḍī—Kvt.—मलकवाडी ..	SE;	8·0	0·9;	271;	61;	173	..	..
Mālakolārī—Kvt.—मालकोलारी	SW;	..	1·3;	19;	5;	8	..	..
Māḷākoḷī—Kdr.—माळाकोळी ..	W;	14·0	17·8;	3772;	668;	1771	Local ;	..
Mālavāḍā—Kvt.—मालवाडा ..	NW;	34·0	1·0;	322;	73;	167	..	..
Mālegāṅv—Bli.—मालेगांव ..	NW;	15·0	1·0;	168;	29;	104	Sangvi;	1·0

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)			Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Nanded ;	50·0	Kurala;	2·0;	Thu.	Ahmadpur;	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; dh; ch.
Hadgaon Road;	22·0	Nivgha;	2·0;	Sun.	Baradshevala;	7·0	W.	4 tl.
Umri;	7·0	Peth Umri;	7·0;	Tue.	Peth Umri;	..	rv.	Cs.
Mudkhed;	10·0	Badbada;	3·0;	..	Mudkhed;	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Umri;	25·0	Naigaon;	10·0;	Thu.	..	..	rv.	Cs.
..	..	Local;	..	Mon.	..	..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Datta Jayanti Fr. Kt; 6 tl; 5 m; mq; 2 dh; ch; 2 lib; 2 dp (1 vet).
..	..	..	..	..	..	2·1	rv.	tl.
Nanded ;	36·0	Loha;	12·0;	Tue.	..	4·0	n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; gym.
Nanded ;	36·0	Barul;	2·0;	Wed.	..	..	rv.	
Nanded ;	60·0	Barahali;	3.0;	Sun.	Mukhed;	15·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Therban;	9·0	Bhokar;	12·0;	Thu.	..	..	W;rv.	
Hadgaon Road;	15·0	Manatha;	3·0;	Wed.	Sibdara;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Udgir;	22·0	Deglur;	4·0;	Sat.	..	..	rv.	tl.
Nanded;	25·0	Loha;	2·0;	Tue.	..	5·0	W.	tl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); mq.
Mudkhed;	4·0	Local (Gujari);	..	Tue.	Mudkhed;	8·0	rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Rokadeshvar Fr. Ct. Sud. Pournima to Vad. 6; 4 tl; m; mq; gym.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W;rv.	Cs; tl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	n.	
Nanded;	33·0	Local;	..	Fri.	Local;	..	W;t.	4 Sl (3 pr, m); pyt; Cs ; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. Pournima; Baraling Fr. Mg. Vad. Amavasya; 10 tl; 5 m; ch; lib; dp (vet).
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Umri;	11·0	Naigaon;	5·0;	Thu.	Ghungrala;	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Mālegānv—Dgl.—माळेगांव ..	NW; 14·0	0·5; 102; 22; 66	.. ..
Mālegānv—Kdr.—माळेगांव ..	SW; 20·0	7·4; 867; 167; 436	Local; ..
Mālegānv—Nnd.—मालेगांव ..	NW; 15·0	4·7; 1489; 291; 809	Local; ..
Mālegānv—Hdn.—मालेगांव ..	SW; 14·0	4·2; 434; 85; 278	Manatha; 5·0
Mālegānv (Mākhaṭā)—Dgl.—माळेगांव (माखटा). ..	SW; 10·0	3·8; 1258; 242; 628	Local; ..
Mamadāpūr—Bli.—ममदापूर ..	NE; 4·0	0·9; 67; 17; 41	Kundalvadi; 2·0
Manaśakaragā—Dgl.—मनशकरगा	NW; 12·0	2·3; 548; 101; 216	Sugaon; 1 4
Mānasapurī—Kdr.—मानसपुरी ..	E; 1·0	11·9; 2861; 520; 566	Local; ..
Manāṭhā—Hdn.—मनाठा ..	SW; 17·0	8·1; 1726; 352; 724	Local; .
Maṇḍāḷā—Bkr.—मंडाळा .	SE; 15·0	2·2; 489; 99; 247	Peth Umri; 5·0
Maṇḍalāpūr—Mkd.—मंडलापूर ..	SE; 10·0	2·7; 531; 99; 145	Pala; 2·0
Māṇḍaṇī—Bli.—मांडणी .	NW; 22·0	0·6; 263; 50; 106	Kahala Bk.; 1·0
Māṇḍavā—Hdn.—मांडवा ..	S; 12·0	5·8; 771; 149; 454	Digras; 2·0
Māṇḍavā (Kinavaṭ)—Kvt.—मांडवा (किनवट). ..	SE; 5·0	4·9; 1256; 267; 642	.. ..
Māṇḍavā (Māhore)—Kvt.—मांडवा (माहोरे). ..	NW; 30·0	3·4; 153; 34; 46	.. ..
Māṇḍavī—Kvt.—मांडवी ..	NE; 21·0	4·3; 1485; 294; 597	.. ..
Maṅgaḷ Sāṅgavī—Kdr.—मंगळ सांगवी.	NE; 6·0	3·5; 1201; 201; 654	Local; ..
Maṅganāḷī—Kdr.—मंगनाळी ..	SE; 12·0	2·4; 843; 173; 444	Pethvadaj; 2·0
Mangaruḷ—Hdn.—मंगरूळ ..	E; 22·0	5·2; 832; 184; 493	Local; ..
Maṅgaruḷ—Kdr.- मंगरूळ ..	NW; 12·0	1·5; 220; 39; 121	Loha; 3·0
Maṅgyāḷ—Mkd.—मंग्याळ ..	SW; 6·0	6·1; 808; 174; 450	Savargaon; ..

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	2 Sl (pr,m); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. 30; 6 tl; m; 2 mq; dg; dh; ch.
Nanded;	36·0	Loha;	12·0; Tue.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Vad. 1; tl; m; dh; ch; lib.
Nanded;	20·0	Basmat;	6·0; ..	Local;	..	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Maruti Fr. Mg. Sud. Pournima; 4 tl; 2 m; mq; 2 dg; dh; ch; lib; 2 dp (1 vet).
Hadgaon Road;	15·0	Tamsa;	4·0; Sat.	Tamsa;	8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; dh.
Udgir;	32·0	Local;	.. Fri.	..	10·0	W.	2 Sl (pr,m); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Vad. 30; 4 tl; m; 2 mq; dg.
Dharmabad;	7·4	Kundalvadi;	2·0; Tue, Fri.	..	..	W.	
Bodhan;	25·0	Deglur;	8·0; Sat.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; mq; ch; lib.
Nanded;	33·0	Kandhar;	1·0; Mon.	Kandhar;	1·0	W;rv.	3 Sl (pr); Cs; 6 tl; m; 2 mq; ch.
Hadgaon Road;	18·0	Local;	.. Wed.	Chuncha;	3·0	t.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; dg; ch; dp (vet).
Umri;	5·0	Peth Umri;	5·0; Tue.	Somthana;	3·4	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m.
Nanded;	60·0	Pala;	2·0; Mon.	..	..	W;br.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Nanded;	12·0	Kahala Bk;	1·0; Sat.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bhokar;	8·0	Tamsa;	4·0; Sat.	Tamsa;	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c, mis); tl; lib.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	
..	..	Local;	.. Wed.	Kinvat;	21·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs (c); Rushi Maharaj Fr. Ps; tl; ch; lib; 3 dp (1 vet).
Nanded;	36·0	Chikhali;	3·4; Sun.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, mis); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Nanded;	36·0	Pethvadaj;	2·0; Sun.	Barul;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
Islapur;	2·0	Himayatnagar ;	6·0; Wed.	Himayat-nagar;	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c).
Nanded;	27·0	Loha;	3·0; Tue.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	50·0	Mukhed;	7·0; Mon.	Mukhed;	6·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
Māñjaramavāḍī—Bli.—मांजरमवाडी.	NW; 21·0	11·7; 3284; 483; 1145	Local; ..
Māñjarī—Mkd.—मांजरी ..	SW; 8·0	2·9; 696; 142; 311	.. 3·0
Manolā Bk.—Hdn.—मनोला बु.	NW; 10·0	1·8; 475; 96; 260	Shirad; 4·0
Manolā Kh.—Hdn.—मनोला खु.	NW; 16·0	1·6; 79; 14; 44	Talni; 4·0
Manūr—Bkr.—मनूर ..	SW; 22·0	2·4; 650; 132; 308	Local; ..
Mānūr Bk.—Dgl.—मानूर बु. ..	SW; 28·0	6·6; 1281; 235; 664	Hanegaon; 8·0
Manūr Tarf Baḍabaḍā—Bli.— .. मनूर तर्फ बडबडा.	NW; 20·0	1·7; 565; 111; 299	Badbada; 3·0
Manūr Tarf Saṅgam—Bli.— .. मनूर तर्फ संगम.	NE; 9·0	0·8; 356; 54; 195	Kundalvadi; 8·0
Maraḍagā—Hdn.—मरडगा ..	NW; 18·0	3·4; 780; 192; 205	Local; ..
Mārājavāḍī—Mkd.—माराजवाडी	SE; 22·0	1·9; 621; 119; 308	Mukramabad; 3·0
Mārakaṇḍ—Nnd.—मारकंड ..	SW; 5·0	1·6; 556; 100; 262	.. 7·0
Maraḷak Bk.—Nnd.—मरळक बु.	NW; 8·0	3·0; 853; 179; 387	Local; ..
Maraḷak Kh.—Nnd.—मरळक खु.	NW; 7·0	0·9; 209; 47; 78	Local; ..
Maraśivaṇī—Kdr.—मरशिवणी ..	S; 10·0	2·9; 577; 120; 178	Kurla; 2·0
Māratāḷā—Kdr.—मारताळा ..	NE; 20·0	5·0; 686; 150; 377	Kapshi Bk.; 2·0
Maratoḷī—Dgl.—मरतोळी ..	SW; 11·0	1·7; 882; 144; 377	Malegaon; 3·0
Maravāḷī—Bli.—मरवाळी ..	SW; 19·0	5·1; 1424; 196; 561	Gadga; 1·4
Māregānv—Kvt.—मारेगांव ..	NW; 10·0	5·7; 929; 199; 355	.. ..
Mārlāgoṇḍā—Kvt.—मार्लागोंडा ..	SW; 40·0	2·7; 188; 37; 97	.. ..
Mārlegānv—Hdn.—मार्लेगांव ..	NW; 11·0	2·2; 583; 125; 240	Pimparkhed; 1·0
Masalagā—Bkr.—मसलगा ..	NE; 10·0	2·3; 259; 33; 136	Therban; 9·0
Masalagā—Kdr.—मसलगा ..	SE; 16·0	1·5; 750; 139; 396	Temburni; 1·0
Maskī—Kdr.—मस्की ..	NW; 10·0	2·6; 333; 69; 190	Savargaon; 2·0
Māṣṭī—Bli.—माष्टी ..	NE; 8·0	1·2; 236; 52; 144	Kundalvadi; 4·0
Māthāḷā—Hdn.—माथाळा ..	NW; 10·0	0·8; 225; 48; 122	Shirad; 4·0

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Nanded;	20·0	Naigaon;	6·0; Thu.	..	2·2	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs (mp); 4 tl; m; mq; ch; lib; dp (vet).
Nadned;	60·0	..	3·0; ..	Mukhed;	8·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hadgaon Road;	30·0	Nivgha;	6·0; Sun.	Hadgaon;	10·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; tl.
Hadgaon Road;	30·0	Nivgha;	6·0; Sun.	Ambala;	7·0	rv.	Cs (c); 2 tl.
Umri;	7·0	Peth Umri;	7·0; Tue.	Peth Umri;	18 0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Rameshvar Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; tl; m; mq.
Kamalnagar;	24·0	Hanegaon;	8·0; Sun.	..	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; lib.
Nanded;	20·0	Badbada;	3·0; Fri.	..	6·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Dharmabad;	8·0	Kundalvadi;	6·0; Tue, Fri.	..	9·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Hadgaon;	26·0	Yelegaon;	2·0; Mon.	Sibdara;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Nanded;	60 0	Mukramabad;	3·0; Fri.	Deglur;	10·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; m.
Nanded;	7·0	Nanded;	7·0; Fri, Sun.	Khupasar-vadi;	3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dh; ch.
Limbgaon;	5·0	Local;	.. ..	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. Pournima; 2 m; dh.
Limbgaon;	5·0	Local;	.. ..	..	..	W.	Hanuman Jayanti Fr. Pournima; tl; dh.
Nanded;	46·0	Kandhar;	2·0; Mon.	..	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Nanded;	12·0	Kapshi Bk.;	2·0; Wed.	Local	..	t.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ram Janma Fr. Ct. Vad 9; tl; ch.
Udgir;	30·0	Malegaon;	3·0; Fri.	..	11·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Nanded;	6·0	Naigaon;	6·0; Thu.	Gadga;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	n.	mq.
Hadgaon Road;	16·0	Hadgaon;	10·0; Fri.	Baradshevala;	4·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Therban;	9·0	Bhokar;	14·0; Thu.	..	..	W.	Cs; Babjidev Fr. Ps. Vad. 30; tl.
Nanded;	82·0	Mukhed;	4·0; Mon.	Barul;	7·0	pl.	Sl (pr); Mahadgir Maharaj Fr. Phg. Sud. 6; tl.
Nanded;	28·0	Loha;	4·0; Tue.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Dharmabad;	4·0	Kundalvadi;	4·0; Tue, Fri.	Kundalvadi;	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Hadgaon Road;	30·0	Nivgha;	6·0; Sun.	Hadgaon;	9·0	W;rv.	tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office ; Distance. (4)	
Mātūḷ—Bkr.—मातूळ ..	SE;	10·0	4·6;	999;	211;	529	Local;	..
Māvaḷī—Mkd.—मावळी ..	SE;	14·0	1·6;	691;	126;	280	Bet-Mogara;	..
Medan Kallūr-Dgl.—मेदन कल्लूर	NE;	12·0	1·6;	640;	85;	273	Tamloor;	1·4
Meṇḍakā—Bkr.—मेंडका ..	SW;	14·0	4·4;	1573;	312;	806	Local;	..
Meṇḍakī—Kvt.—मेंडकी ..	NW;	17·0	2·6;	252;	54;	130	..	..
Meṇḍhalā Bk.—Nnd.—मेंढला बु.	NW;	10·0	1·5;	277;	58;	166	Ardhapur;	4·0
Meṇḍhalā Kh.—Nnd.—मेंढला खु.	NW;	12·0	1·6;	484;	90;	265	Ardhapur;	4·0
Meṭ—Kvt.—मेट ..	NW;	25·0	1·8;	361;	76;	188	..	..
Methī—Mkd.—मेथी ..	SE;	6·0	1·0;	391;	72;	204	Pala;	..
Minakī—Bli.—मिनकी ..	SW;	1·0	3·8;	689;	149;	355	Adampur;	2·0
Minakī—Kvt.—मिनकी ..	NE;	25·0	1·8;	131;	19;	79	..	..
Mirakhel—Dgl.—मिरखेल ..	SW;	10·0	6·1;	2572;	506;	996	Local;	..
Miyādādapūr—Bkr.—मियादादपूर	SW;	18·0	0·7;	100;	17;	49	Talegaon;	1·0
Moghāḷī—Bkr.—मोघाळी ..	S;	9·0	3·3;	622;	136;	322	Halda;	2·0
Mohapūr—Kvt.—मोहपूर ..	NW;	18·0	5·2;	832;	169;	452	..	..
Mohijā—Kdr.—मोहिजा ..	SW;	12·0	2·6;	515;	99;	223	Kurala;	5·0
Mokaḷī—Bli.—मोकळी ..	NE;	8·0	1·3;	263;	54;	169	Kundalvadi;	4·0
Mokāsadarā—Bli.—मोकासदरा ..	NW;	20·0	1·2;	413;	83;	181	Manjram;	2·0
Mokhaṇḍī Jāgīr—Bkr.—मोखंडी जागीर	SE;	10·0	1·3;	454;	95;	262	Peth Umri;	6·0
Moragāṅv—Hdn.—मोरगांव ..	SE;	11·0	0·4;	185;	31;	94	Kandali Bk;	1·0
Moragavhāṇ—Hdn.—मोरगव्हाण	SE;	7·0	0·9;	2;	1;	2	Talegaon;	3·0
Moṭaragā—Mkd.—मोटरगा ..	SE;	12·0	5·3;	1076;	211;	512	Local;	..
Mudakheḍ (Urban Area II)—Nnd.—मुदखेड (नागरी विभाग II)	E;	14·0	5·8;	6601;	1228;	932	Local;	..
Mugāṅv—Bli.—मुगांव ..	SW;	19·0	5·4;	1749;	304;	823	Local;	..
Mugaṭ—Nnd.—मुगट ..	NE;	9·0	9·0;	2840;	566;	1222	Local;	..
Mujaḷagā—Dgl.—मुजळगा ..	NE;	2·4	1·2;	665;	130;	327	Deglur;	4·0

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Bhokar;	14·0	Bhokar;	14·0; Thu.	..	1·0	rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3 tl; dh; Cch.
Nanded;	60·0	Bet-Mogra;	.. Thu.	..	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq.
Bodhan;	13·0	Povgal(A.P);	4·0; Mon.	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dg.
Mudkhed;	2·0	Mudkhed;	2·0; Sun.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded;	10·0	Ardhapur;	4·0; Fri.	Mendhala Kh.;	0·6	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg; ch.
Nanded;	10·0	Ardhapur;	4·0; Fri.	Local;	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W; tl.	
Nanded;	60·0	Pala;	.. Sun.	..	..	W;w; rv.	Cs (c); tl.
Nanded;	42·0	Sagroli;	3·0; Wed.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	25·0	W.	Cs (c); tl; dp (vet).
Udgir;	28·0	Local;	.. Mon.	..	..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 2tl; 3 m; lib; dp.
Umri;	4·0	Peth Umri;	4·0; Tue.	Peth Umri;	4·0	W.	Cs (c).
Umri;	6·0	Peth Umri;	6·0; Tue.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; m; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	18·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; dp.
Nanded;	46·0	Kurala;	5·0; Thu.	..	..	W.	tl.
Dharmabad;	4·0	Kundalvadi;	4·0; Tue, Fri.	Kundalvadi;	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Nanded;	27·0	Naigaon;	6·0; Thu.	..	1·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Umri;	6·0	Peth Umri;	6·0; Tue.	..	4·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr).
Hadgaon Road;	2·0	Valki Kh;	6·0; Thu.	Hadgaon;	11·0	W;w.	tl.
Hadgaon Road;	12·0	Tamsa;	4·0; Sun.	Dorli;	3·0	W.	
Nanded;	60·0	Pala;	.. Sun.	Bijur;	8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Vad. 7; 2 tl; m; ch; lib; dp.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Fri, Sun.	..	..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 15 tl; m;3 mq ; dg; 2 dh; 2 gym; ch; lib; dp.
Nanded;	38·0	Naigaon;	8·0; Thu.	Ratoli;	2·0	rv.	Cs; Mahadev Fr. Mg; 5 tl; mq; dh.
Local;	..	Mudkhed;	5·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs; 4 tl; 3 m; mq; ch; lib.
Bodhan;	29·0	Deglur;	4·0; Sat.	..	2·4	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office ; Distance. (4)	
Mukheḍ (Rural Area)—Mkd.—मुखेड (ग्रामीण विभाग)	..	..	12·8;	665;	125;	361	..	..
Mukheḍ (Urban Area I)-Mkd.-मुखेड (नागरी विभाग I)	HQ;	..	12·8;	6610;	1378;	1040	Local;	..
Mukramābād —Mkd.—मुक्रमाबाद	SE;	16·0	4·2;	3399;	655;	565	Local;	..
Mulajharā—Kvt.—मुलझरा ..	SW;	32·0	6·9;	572;	118;	314	..	..
Mungaśī—Kvt.—मुगशी ..	NW;	16·0	4·6;	337;	71;	177	..	..
Murambī—Kdr.—मुरंबी ..	NW;	18·0	0·9;	340,	76;	156	Risangaon;	1 0
Murlī—Kvt.—मुर्ली ..	NW;	30·0	2·2;	348;	63;	147	..	..
Mustāpūr—Bli.—मुस्तापूर ..	NW;	11·0	1·3;	265;	56;	150	Lohagaon;	2·0
Mutanyāḷ—Bli.—मुतन्याळ ..	SW;	8·0	1·4;	288;	49;	100	Adampur;	3·0
Nāgajharī—Kvt.—नागझरी ..	SE;	6·0	2·2;	390;	84,	179	..	..
Nāgalagāṅv—Kdr.—नागलगांव .	SW;	11·0	5·1;	1117;	201;	384	Kurala;	2 0
Nāganī—Bli.—नागनी ..	NE;	7·0	1·6;	377;	83;	199	Kundalvadi;	3·0
Nāgāpūr—Bkr.—नागापूर ..	E;	2 0	2·5;	932;	180;	413	Bhokar;	1·0
Nāgāpūr—Bli.—नागापूर ..	NE;	2·0	0·9;	64;	11;	38	Kundalvadi;	2·0
Nāgāpūr—Kvt.—नागापूर ..	NE;	24·0	4 8;	609;	145;	354	..	..
Nāgāpūr—Nnd.—नागापूर ..	NE,	6·0	0·5;	262,	38;	145	Nanded;	6·0
Nāgarāḷ—Dgl.—नागराळ ..	SE;	5·0	0·9;	229;	37;	138	Hottal;	2·0
Nāgarāḷ—Mkd.—नागराळ ..	SW;	22·0	0 8;	180;	38;	89	Mukramabad;	..
Nāgaṭhāṇā Bk.—Bkr.—नागठाणा बु.	SW;	14 0	1·8,	670;	120;	245	Talegaon;	1·0
Nāgaṭhāṇā Kh—Bkr.—नागठाणा खु.	S;	15·0	1·9;	324;	68;	163	Golegaon;	1·4
Nāgelī—Nnd.—नागेली ..	NE;	14·0	1·0;	525;	100;	178	Barad;	2·0
Nāīkavāḍī—Kvt.—नाईकवाडी ..	NW;	23·0	1·4;	174;	35;	79	..	..
Nakhegāṅv—Kvt.—नखेगांव ..	NW;	28·0	0·7;	183;	37;	86	..	..
Nāḷeśvar—Nnd.—नाळेश्वर .	SW;	12·0	3·0;	809;	168;	416	Rahati;	6·0
Nandā Bk.—Bkr.—नंदा बु. ..	SE;	9·0	2·5;	353;	73;	201	Peth Umri;	6·0
Nāndagāṅv—Kdr.—नांदगांव ..	NE;	20·0	0·8;	255;	50;	69	Kaudgaon;	2·0
Nandagāṅv—Kvt.—नंदगांव ..	SW;	24·0	5·3;	1397;	161;	768	..	..
Nāndagāṅv (Paṭṭī Degalūr)—Mkd.—नांदगांव (पट्टी देगलूर)	SE;	12·0	0·7;	135;	25;	68	Eklara;	1·0

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
.. ..	.. .. ..		W.	.. ..
.. ..	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	5 Sl (3 pr, m, h); 2 Cs (c); Virabhadra Fr. Kt. Sud. 5; 11 tl; 2 m; 5 mq; 2 dg; dh; 2 ch; lib; 6 dp.
Nanded; ..	Local; .. Fri.	.. ..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Mahadev Fr. on Friday coming before Ct. Vad. 30; 4 tl; 2 m; mq. dg; 2 dp.
... ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded; 31·0	Ashtoor; 3·0; Sun.	.. 8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Karkheli; 10·0	Naigaon; 6·0; Thu.	Lohagaon; 2·0	W;w.	Cs; 2 tl.
Nanded; 41·0	Adampur; 3·0; Fri.	Takli; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded; 30·0	Kurala; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	W;t.	2 Sl (pr, h); Cs; tl; mq; ch.
Dharmabad; 9·0	Kundalvadi; 3·0; Tue, Fri.	.. 7·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Bhokar; 1·0	Bhokar; 1·0; Thu.	.. 0·½	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. Pournima; 2 tl; ch.
Dharmabad; 7·4	Kundalvadi; 2·0; Tue, Fri.	.. ..	W.	tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Kinvat; 24·0	W.	Sl (pr), Cs (c); tl; ch.
Nanded; 6·0	Nanded; 6·0; Fri, Sun.	.. ..	rv.	Cs; tl.
Udgir; 29·0	Deglur; 5·0; Sat.	.. 2·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Nanded; ..	Mukramabad; .. Fri.	.. 20·0	rv.	tl.
Umri; 3·0	Peth Umri; 3·0, Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Nirvani Maharaj Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; m.
Umri; 3·0	Peth Umri; 3·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Mudkhed; 8·0	Ardhapur; 6·0; Fri.	Barad; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;n.	Cs; tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Limbgaon; 2·0	Nanded; .. Fri.	Nanded; 12·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Umri; 6·0	Peth Umri; 6·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Cs.
Nanded; 10·0	Kapshi Bk.; 3·0; Wed.	Martala; 1·4	W;t.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg.
Nanded; 60·0	Eklara; 1·0; Wed.	.. 5·0	n.	2 tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Nandagāṅv (Paṭṭī Kandhār)—Mkd.—नंदगांव (पट्टी कंधार)	NE; 10·0	0·6; 398; 72; 200	Mukhed; 4·0
Nandā Kh.—Bkr.—नंदा खु.	NE; 8·0	2·1; 241; 54; 146	Kini; 3·0
Nāndalā Maktā—Nnd.—नांदला मक्ता.	NE; 4·0	0·6; 155; 25; 96	Pimpalgaon Mahadev; 1·0
Nandanaban—Kdr.—नंदनबन	E; 7·0	3·1; 792; 140; 403	Mangal Sangaiv; 2·0
Nandan Śivaṇī—Kdr.—नंदन शिवणी.	SW; 18·0	1·9; 298; 50; 177	Kurala; 2·0
Nandā Paṭṭī Mhaisā—Bkr.—नंदा पट्टी म्हैसा.	SE; 11·0	3·0; 406; 78; 233	Matul; 4·0
Nāndeḍ (Urban Area I)—Nnd.—नांदेड (नागरी विभाग I)	HQ; ..	3·7; 81087; 15078; 1025	Local; ..
Nandūr—Dgl.—नंदूर	NE; 12·0	1·2; 512; 86; 204	Alur; 1·4
Nāndusā—Nnd.—नांदुसा	NW; 8·0	2·2; 482; 91; 147	Nanded; 5·0
Nāranāḷī—Kdr.—नारनाळी	SE; 14·0	0·8; 496; 88; 248	Mukhed; 3·0
Naraṅgaḷ—Bli.—नरंगळ	NW; 25·0	2·0; 361; 70; 134	Kolambi; 2·0
Naraṅgal—Dgl.—नरंगल	NE; 10·0	7·7; 1629; 279; 779	Local; ..
Narasī—Bli.—नरसी	W; 13·0	5·2; 1448; 284; 738	Local; ..
Naravaṭ—Bkr.—नरवट	NE; 2·4	3·4; 360; 65; 196	Bhokar; 2·0
Nasaratapūr—Nnd.—नसरतपूर	SW; 2·0	0·4; 150; 29; 62	Nanded; 2·0
Nāvandī—Bli.—नावंदी	W; 20·0	1·6; 685; 134; 241	Gadga; 2·0
Nāvhā—Hdn.—नाव्हा	SW; 8·0	4·4; 734; 137; 397	Talegaon; 3·0
Nāyagāṅv—Bli.—नायगांव	NE; 15·0	4·2; 808; 163; 475	Chincholi; 2·0
Nāyagāṅv—Bli.—नायगांव	NW; 15·0	3·6; 2600; 482; 581	Local; ..
Nāyagāṅvavāḍī—Bli.—नायगांववाडी.	NW; 16·0	1·1; 130; 20; 64	Naigaon; 1·0

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Nanded;	45·0	Mukhed;	4·0; Mon.	..	1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
Therban;	12·0	Bhokar;	12·0; Thu.	Bhokar;	8·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	4·0	Nanded;	4·0; Fri, Sun.	Pimpal-gaon Mahadev;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	26·0	Chikhali;	4·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh.
Nanded;	46·0	Kurala;	2·0; Thu.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Bhokar;	16·0	Bhokar;	16·0; Thu.	..	..	W.	Cs; tl.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Fri, Sun.	Local;	..	W;pl.	26 Sl (10 pr, 8 m, 8 h); Dasara An. Sud. 1, Divali Kt. 1, Holi Phg. Vad. 1; 62 tl; 6 m; 26 mq; 20 dg; 4 dh; 4 gym; 4 lib; 32 dp (vet).
Bodhan;	15·0	Deglur;	15·0; Sat.	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; ch.
Nanded;	5·0	Nanded;	5·0; Fri, Sun.	Kamtha Bk;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Guru Basavaling Svami Shivachari Fr. Mg. Sud. 9; 2 tl; ch.
Nanded;	82 0	Mukhed;	3·0; Mon.	..	..	rv.	2 Sl (pr, h); pyt; Cs; tl; ch.
Nanded;	25·0	Naigaon;	8·0; Thu.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Bodhan;	20·0	Deglur;	6·0; Sat.	Deglur;	10 0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); mq; lib; dp (vet).
Nanded;	3·0	Naigaon;	3·0; Thu.	..	0·3	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq; 2 dg; ch; lib.
Bhokar;	2·0	Bhokar;	2·0; Thu.	..	0·2	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Nanded;	2·0	Nanded;	2·0; Fri, Sun.	..	..	W.	2 tl.
Nanded;	26·0	Naigaon;	6·0; Thu.	Gadga;	3·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Hadgaon Road;	10·0	Tamsa;	2·0; Sun.	Tamsa;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; ch.
Basar;	2·4	Dharmabad;	5·0; Sun.	..	0·2	W;w.	4 Sl (2 pr,m, h); 7 Cs (c, 2 mis, sp, wvg; 2 mp); 2 tl; mq; dg; dh; lib; 4 dp (1 vet).
Nanded;	28·0	Local;	.. Thu.	Basar (A.P.);	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Nanded;	28·0	Naigaon;	1·0; Thu.	Naigaon;	2·0	W;w.	Cs; tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office ; Distance. (4)	
Nejapūr—Kvt.—नेजपूर ..	NW;	10·0	8·2;	678;	144;	190	..	..
Nekalī—Bkr.—नेकली ..	NE;	16·0	3·0;	250;	50;	146	Palaj;	2·0
Ner—Kvt.—नेर ..	NW;	30·0	1·0;	95;	23;	51	..	..
Neraḷī—Bli.—नरळी ..	NE;	11·0	0·6;	95;	18;	73	Dharmabad;	2·0
Neralī—Nnd.—नेरली ..	NW;	6·0	2·1;	729;	125;	261	Nanded;	5·0
Nevarī—Hdn.—नेवरी ..	NW;	18·0	5·4;	1306;	318;	705	Talang;	2·0
Nihāḷī—Nnd.—निहाळी ..	SE,	..	1·3;	93;	16;	30	Mudkhed;	1·0
Nijhāmapūr—Nnd.—निझामपूर ..	NW;	10 0	0·5;	87;	15;	36	Ardhapur;	4·0
Niḷā—Kdr.—निळा ..	N;	7·0	2·8;	502;	112;	267	Sonkhed;	3·0
Niḷā—Nnd.—निळा .	NW;	10·0	2·8;	967;	268;	563	Nimgaon;	5·0
Niḷegavhāṇ—Bli.—निळेगव्हाण ..	NW;	20·0	1·4;	206;	39;	93	Kushnur;	2·0
Nimagāṅv—Hdn.—निमगांव .	SW;	30·0	5·0;	1113;	204;	581	..	3·0
Nimagāṅv—Nnd.—निमगांव ..	NW;	8·0	4·0;	1382;	285;	574	Local;	..
Nīmaṭek—Bkr.—नीमटेक, .	S;	19·0	1·9;	395;	70;	204	Golegaon;	2·0
Nimaṭok—Hdn.—निमटोक ..	SW;	6·0	1·1;	152;	28;	94	Kavana;	4·0
Nimbāyet—Kvt.—निंबायेत ..	NW;	29·0	1·8;	344;	65;	166	..	..
Nipāṇī Sāvaragāṅv - Dgl.—निपाणी सावरगांव.	NW;	12·0	0·6,	184;	20;	108	Khanapur;	2·0
Nirāḷā—Kvt.—निराळा ..	N;	24·0	3·6;	843;	256;	463	..	..
Nivaghā—Hdn.—निवघा ..	NW;	8·0	3·6;	1613;	360;	708	Local;	..
Nivaghā—Nnd.—निवघा .	NE;	10·0	4·6;	1761;	321;	916	Mudkhed;	2·0
Nivaḷā—Hdn.—निवळा ..	NW;	14·0	2·9;	521;	120;	248	Bhategaon;	2·0
Nivaḷī—Mkd.—निवळी ..	SW;	12·0	3·7;	971;	181;	599	Barahali,	2·0
Nūragāṅv—Kvt.—नूरगांव ..	NE;	25·0	1·8;	192;	34;	103	..	..
Pācūndā—Kvt.—पाचूंदा ..	NW;	20·0	3·4;	287;	61;	200	..	..
Pāḍadā Thaḍī—Bli.—पाडदा थडी	NE;	8·0	2·6;	508;	101;	316	Kundalvadi;	4·0
Paḍasā—Kvt.—पडसा ..	NW;	30·0	2·3;	734;	170;	405	..	..
Pāhuṇamārī—Hdn.—पाहुणमारी	SE;	14·0	0·7;	88;	16;	36	Javalgaon;	2·0

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; ch; dp.
Bhokar; 14·0	Bhokar; 14·0; Thu.	Bhokar; 14·0	W;t.	2 tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	rv.	Cs; tl; ch.
Dharmabad; 2·0	Dharmabad 2·0; Sun.	.. 11·0	rv.	Cs; tl.
Nanded; 5·0	Nanded; 5·0; Fri, Sun.	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; mq; dg.
Hadgaon Road; 25·0	Nivgha; 4·0; Sun.	Sibdara; 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c).
Mudkhed; 1·0	Mudkhed; 1·0; Sun.	Mudkhed; 1·0	..	tl; 2 dg.
Nanded; 10·0	Ardhapur; 4·0; Fri.	Dabhad; 3·0	W.	tl.
Nanded; 14·0	Soiked; 3·0; Wed.	Karegaon; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Dhurpadabai Fr. Ct. Vad. 2; 5 tl.
Limbgaon; 5·0	Nimgaon; 5·0; ..	.. 4·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; dg; ch.
Nanded; 12·0	Naigaon; 8·0; Thu.	.. 2·0	W.	3 tl; m; ch.
Nanded; 10·0	Ardhapur; 4·0; Fri.	Pardi; 3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Shri Nalsaheb Urus. Ps. Sud. 15; 4 tl.
Local; ..	Local; .. Wed.	.. 1·0	W.	Sl (m); Cs; Gopal Chavanda Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 2 tl; mq; dp.
Umri; 4·0	Peth Umri; 4·0; Tue.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Hadgaon Road; 8·0	Hadgaon; 8·0; Fri.	Palsa; 4·0	W;o.	
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	rv.	Cs; tl.
Bodhan; 27·0	Deglur; 10·0; Sat.	.. ..	rv.	Cs; ch; lib.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
Hadgaon Road; 21·0	Local; .. Sun.	Baradshevala; 6·0	W;w.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs (c); Shevantabai Fr. Ps. Sud. 10; 5 tl; dp (vet).
Mudkhed; 2·0	Mudkhed; 2·0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Shivaratra Fr. Mg; 2 tl.
Hadgaon Road; 24·0	Nivgha; 3·0; Sun.	Baradshevala; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded; 60·0	Barahali; 2·0; Sun.	Deglur; 12·0	W.	Cs; tl; mq; dg; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Kinvat; 25·0	W.	Cs (c).
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Ram Navami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2 tl.
Dharmabad; 4·0	Kundalvadi; 4·0; Tue, Fri.	Kundalvadi; 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; mq.
Javalgaon; 2·0	Javalgaon; 2·0; Tue.	Javalgaon; 2·0	n.	

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office ; Distance. (4)	
Pākī—Bkr.—पाकी	NE;	7·0	2·6;	332;	50;	192	Kini;	4·0
Pālā—Mkd.—पाला ..	SE,	8·0	4·5;	1752;	336;	645	Local;	..
Paḷaj—Bkr.—पळज .	NE;	14·0	2·7;	1848;	429;	988	Local;	..
Paḷasā—Hdn.—पळसा ..	W;	6·0	5·4;	1274;	262;	701	Local;	..
Paḷasagāṅv—Bkr.—पळसगांव ..	SW;	7·0	1·4;	251;	51;	138	Sindhi;	2·0
Paḷasagāṅv—Bh.—पळसगांव .	NW;	17·0	1·3;	411;	879;	212	Degaon;	1·0
Paḷasapūr—Hdn.—पळसपूर ..	E;	14·0	3·4;	725;	153;	431	Himayatnagar;	3·0
Paḷaśī—Kdr.—पळशी ..	NW;	13·0	1·1;	25 :	37;	118	Shevadi;	3·0
Paḷaśī—Kvt.—पळशी .	NE;	22·0	5·8;	1203;	208;	617	..	..
Pānaśevaḍī—Kdh.—पानशेवडी .	S;	7·0	6·6;	768;	197;	386	Phulbai;	2·0
Pān Bhośī—Kdh.—पान भोशी .	N;	5·0	2·9;	1820;	361;	724	Local;	..
Pāñc Pimpaḷī—Bh.—पांच पिपळी	W;	7·0	1·5;	563;	93;	171	Talni;	1·0
Pāndharā—Kvt.—पांधरा ..	NW;	14·0	1·0;	254;	53;	140	..	..
Pāṇḍhuraṇā—Bkr.—पांढरना ..	SW;	5·0	6·7;	1102;	212;	510	Bember;	2·0
Pāṇḍurṇī—Mkd.—पांडुर्णी ..	NW;	3·0	2·9;	796;	145;	418	Mukhed;	3·0
Pāṅgarā—Kdr.—पांगरा .	NE;	5·0	7·3;	1957;	388;	1044	Local;	..
Pāṅgaragāṅv—Nnd.—पांगरगाव .	SE;	19·0	2·5;	463;	91;	143	Mudkhed;	5·0
Pāṅgarapahāḍ—Kvt.—पांगरपहाड	SW;	41·0	0·9;	289;	54;	154	..	..
Pāṅgarī—Bh.—पांगरी ..	N;	20·0	2·7;	380;	76;	246	Karkheli;	3·0
Pāṅgarī—Kdr.—पांगरी ..	NW;	12·0	2·1;	344;	71;	237	Loha;	6·0
Pāṅgarī—Kvt.—पांगरी ..	SW;	29·0	4·5;	631;	146;	259	..	..
Pāṅgarī (Manāṭhā)—Hdn.—पांगरी (मनाठा).	SW;	8·0	1·2;	233;	37;	141	Kavana;	4·0

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Therban; 8·0	Bhokar; 12·0; Thu.	.. 7·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Dhuldev Fr. Phg. Sud. 15; 2 tl.
Nanded; 60·0	Local; Sun.	Mukhed; 8·0	w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, wvg); Shri Ambadas Maharaj Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; 2 tl; m; 2 mq; dg; dh; ch; 2 Cch,
Therban; 14·0	Bhokar; 14·0; Thu.	Bhokar; 12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shri Ganesh Utsava Bdp. Sud. 14, Mahadev Utsava Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl; ch; lib.
Hadgaon Road; 18·0	Kavana; 2·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; dh; lib.
Shivangaon; 2·0	Peth Umri; 5·0; Tue.	.. 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Nanded; 23·0	Naigaon; 3·0; Thu.	Degaon; 1·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Himayatnagar; 3·0	Himayatnagar; 3·0; Wed.	Himayat-nagar; 3·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Shri Naganath Fr. Mg. Vad. 13; 3 tl.
Nanded; 19·0	Sonkhed; 5·0; Wed.	.. 2·0	W.	tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Kinvat; 22·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); ch.
Nanded; 37·0	Kandhar; 5·0; Mon.	Kandhar; 7·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Vitthal Rakhumai Fr. Asd. Vad. 1. and Kt. Vad. 1; 7 tl; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Nanded; 12·0	Loha; 4·0; Tue.	Karegaon; 5·0	W.	Sl (m); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; m; mq; ch.
Dharmabad; 14·0	Kasarali; 2·0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bember; 2·0	Bhokar; 3·0; Thu.	Bhokar; 5·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; ch.
Nanded; 50·0	Mukhed; 3·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs (c); Shri Kakana Aai Fr. after each three years on Ps. Amavasya; 2 tl.
Nanded; 36·0	Kalambar Bk; 4·0; Tue.	Barul; 2·0	W;t.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Amblibaras Fr. Ct.Sud. 12; 2 tl; mq; dg.
Mudkhed; 5·0	Mudkhed; 5·0; Sun.	Mudkhed; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Karkheli; 4·0	Karkheli; 3·0; Fri.	.. 8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; ch.
Nanded; 18·0	.. .. ..	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 6 tl; dg.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	n.	Sl (pr); tl.
Hadgaon Road; 8·0	Hadgaon; 8·0; Fri.	Baradshe-vala;. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.

Village Name.	Direction ; Travelling distance.		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists.				Post Office ; Distance.	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
Pāṅgarī (Tāmasā)—Hdn.—पांगरी (तामसा).	SW;	8·0	1·3;	356;	64;	209	Tamsa;	2·0
Pāṅgarī Tarf Asadavan—Nnd.—पांगरी तर्फ असदवन.	SW;	8·0	2·1;	384;	67;	170	Nanded;	6·0
Pāṅgarī Tarf Kāravāḍī—Nnd.—पांगरी तर्फ कारवाडी.	NE;	12·0	1·1;	324;	50;	102	Ardhapur;	3·0
Pāpalavāḍī—Kvt.—पापलवाडी ..	NW;	28·0	1·6;	896;	180;	488	..	..
Paraḍavāḍī—Blı.—परडवाडी ..	NW;	13·0	0·7;	270;	53;	173	Kuntur;	2·0
Pāraḍī—Kdr.—पारडी ..	NW;	10·0	2·9;	522;	98;	328	Loha;	1·0
Pāraḍī—Nnd.—पारडी ..	NE;	16·0	0·2;	619;	124;	290	Shemboli;	2·0
Parāṅḍā—Kdr.—परांडा ..	SW;	12·0	0·8;	148;	31;	54	Kurala;	3·0
Paratapūr—Mkd.—परतपूर ..	SE;	20·0	1·7;	315;	59;	137	Mukramabad;	8·0
Pāravā Bk.—Hdn.—पारवा बु. ..	SE;	10·0	1·9;	251;	53;	142	Kandlı;	2·0
Pāravā Kh.—Hdn.—पारवा खु.	SE;	12·0	1·8;	621;	131;	356	Javalgaon;	2·0
Pārḍī—Kvt.—पार्डी ..	NE;	30·0	3·3;	751;	152;	248	..	..
Pārḍī (Jā)—Hdn.—पार्डी (जा) ..	SE;	17·0	3·2;	376;	72;	211	Savana;	2·0
Pārḍī Kh.—Kvt.—पार्डी खु. ..	SW;	10·0	11·0;	652;	136;	350	..	..
Pārḍī Makhatā—Nnd.—पार्डी मखता.	N;	12·0	2·2;	1049;	205;	435	Local;	..
Paroṭī—Kvt.—परोटी ..	SW;	32·0	5·8,	858;	156;	480	..	..
Pāsadagāṅv—Nnd.—पासदगांव ..	NW;	5·0	0·6;	4/9;	75;	216	Nanded;	5·0
Pāṭanūr—Nnd.—पाटनूर ..	NE;	20·0	5·2;	774;	153;	236	Shemboli;	3·0
Pātharaḍ—Hdn.—पाथरड ..	S;	8·0	3·6;	950;	199;	416	Tamsa;	2·0
Pātharaḍ—Nnd.—पाथरड ..	NW;	10·0	2·1;	707;	142;	396	Nanded;	6·0
Pātharī—Kvt.—पाथरी ..	N;	28·0	4·2;	671;	140;	395	..	..
Pāṭoḍā—Blı.—पाटोडा ..	NW;	25·0	2·4;	920;	180;	315	Badbada;	2·0
Pāṭoḍā Bk.—Blı.—पाटोडा बु. ..	NE;	10·0	3·9;	674;	124;	341	Magnali;	2·0
Pāṭoḍā Bk.—Kvt.—पाटोदा बु. ..	NE;	18·0	7·4;	1736;	379;	753	..	..
Pāṭoḍā (Cikhalī)—Kvt.—पाटोदा (चिखली).	SE;	13·0	6·0;	1204;	248;	499	..	..
Pāṭoḍā Kh.—Bli.—पाटोडा खु. ..	NE;	7·0	1·5;	440;	77;	232	Magnali;	3·0
Pavanā—Hdn.—पवना ..	SE;	16·0	7·7;	1123;	227;	441	Local;	..
Pendā—Kvt.—पेंदा ..	SW;	12·0	0·9;	154;	30;	93	..	..

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Hadgaon Road; 10·0	Tamsa; 2·0; Sat.	Tamsa; 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Nanded; 6·0	Nanded; 6·0; Fri, Sun.	Vishnu-puri;. 2·0	W;w.	Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; 2 tl.
Nanded; 13·0	Ardhapur; 3·0; Fri.	Ardhapur; 2·0	W.	Cs; tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Umri; 2·0	Naigaon; 7·0; Thu.	.. 5·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Nanded; 23·0	Loha; 1·0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	ch.
Mudkhed; 5·0	Mudkhed; 5·0; Sun.	.. 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; mq; gym; ch.
Nanded; 45·0	Kurala; 3·0; Thu.	Malegaon; 8·0	W.	2 tl; m; ch.
Nanded; ..	Mukramabad; 2·0; Fri.	Deglur; 14·0	n.	2 tl.
Hadgaon Road; 2·0	Valki Kh.; 2·0; Thu.	Hadgaon; 10·0	W;n.	tl.
Javalgaon; 2·0	Javalgaon; 2·0, Tue.	Javalgaon; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dh.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Kinvat; 30·0	rv.	Cs; tl.
Himayatnagar; 2·0	Himayatnagar; 2·0; Wed.	Himayat-nagar; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded; 12·0	Ardhapur; 3·0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs (c); 2 tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; 2 tl.
Nanded; 5·0	Nanded; 5·0; Fri, Sun.	Nanded; 5·0	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Mudkhed; 9·0	Ardhapur; 7·0; Fri.	Pandharvadi; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Hadgaon Road; 6·0	Tamsa; 2·0; Sat.	Tamsa; 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Tukaram Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; tl; m.
Nanded; 6·0	Nanded; 6·0; Fri, Sun.	Pimpalgaon Mahadev; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Kinvat; 28·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Nanded; 12·0	Badbada; 2·0; Fri.	Kohala; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; lib.
Dharmabad; 5·0	Dharmabad; 5·0; Sun.	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl.
.. ..	Local; .. Fri.	Kinvat; 18·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Dharmabad; 3·0	Dharmabad; 3·0; Sun.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Himayatnagar; 6·0	Himayatnagar; 6·0; Wed.	Himayat-nagar; 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	rv.	Cs; Naganath Fr. Mg; tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office; Distance. (4)	
Peṇḍapallī—Dgl.—पेंडपल्ली ..	SW;	10·0	0·7;	130;	21;	66	Karadkhed;	4·0
Penur—Kdr.—पेनूर ..	NW;	16·0	10·0;	1961;	400;	983	Local;	..
Peṭhavaḍaj—Kdr—पेठवडज ..	SE;	16·0	4·6;	3700,	787;	1433	Local;	..
Peṭh Umarī (Urban Area I)—Bkr.—पेठ उमरी (नागरी विभाग I).	SE;	16·0	3·2;	4443;	919;	375	Local;	..
Pevā—Hdn.—पेवा ..	NW;	7·0	2·9;	692;	142;	369	Local;	..
Phaḷī—Hdn—फळी ..	SE;	4·0	0·7;	196;	38;	91	Hadgaon;	2·0
Phatejaṅgapūr—Nnd.—फतेजंगपूर	SW;	7·0	0 4;	106;	14;	33	Nanded;	6·0
Phatepūr—Nnd.—फतेपूर ..	E;	4·0	0·6;	198;	32;	46	Nanded;	3·0
Phulabel—Kdr—फुलबेल ..	SE;	3·0	7·4;	2421;	424;	1078	Local;	..
Pichoṇḍī—Hdn.—पिछोंडी .	SE;	17 0	2·0;	84;	13;	5)	Himayatnagar;	4·0
Pimpaḷadarī—Kdr—पिंपळदरी .	NE,	14·0	2·2;	375;	70;	194	Kapshi Bk.;	1·0
Pimpaḷaḍove—Bkr.—पिंपळडोवे ..	SE;	9·0	6·0;	780;	157;	459	Matul;	2·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv—Bli.—पिंपळगांव .	NE;	6·0	2·9;	969;	194;	442	Kundalvadi;	2·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv—Bli.—पिंपळगांव ..	NW;	15·0	0·7;	352;	71;	96	Naigaon;	1·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv—Bli.—पिंपळगांव .	NW;	13·0	1·6;	534;	110;	292	Karkheli;	4·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv—Dgl.—पिंपळगांव	SE;	3·0	0·6;	69;	12;	30	Deglur;	2·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv—Hdn.—पिंपळगांव	SE;	14·0	4·1;	725;	142;	388	Local;	..
Pimpaḷagāṅv Ayab—Kdr.—पिंपळगांव अयब.	NW;	13·0	1·9;	450;	91;	126	Sonkhed;	2·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv Korakā—Nnd.—पिंपळगांव कोरका.	SW;	7·0	2·7;	871;	173;	424	Nanded;	6·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv Mahādev—Nnd.—पिंपळगांव महादेव.	N;	4·6	3·6;	1315;	246;	557	Local;	..
Pimpaḷagāṅv Makā—Kdr.—पिंपळगांव मका.	NW;	7·0	1·8;	595;	108;	235	Loha;	3·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv Miśrī—Nnd.—पिंपळगांव मिश्री.	SE;	6·0	0·5;	204;	35;	78	Nanded;	6·0

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)		Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Udgir;	30·0	Karadkhed;	4·0; Tue.	..	..	W.	ch.
Purna;	10·0	Loha;	8·0; Tue.	Loha;	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Darga Urus on Thu. after Ps. Sud. Pournima; 4 tl; m; dg; dh; ch.
Nanded;	32·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Barul;	2·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 6 tl; m; mq; dh; ch.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Tue.	Local;	..	W;Pl.	6 Sl (3 pr, 2 m, h); 2 Cs. Baba Maharaj Fr. Kt. Vad. 5; 8 tl; 3 m; 2 mq; 2 dg; 3 dh; ch; 3 dp (1 vet).
Hadgaon Road;	30·0	Nivgha;	6·0; Sun.	Hadgaon;	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hadgaon Road;	10·0	Hadgaon;	2·0; Fri.	Hadgaon;	4·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded;	6·0	Nanded;	6·0; Fri, Sun.	..	1·0	W.	
Nanded;	3·0	Nanded;	3·0; Fri, Sun.	..	4·0	rv.	Cs.
Nanded;	38·0	Kandhar;	6·0; Mon.	Kandhar;	3·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; 5 tl; 3 mq.; ch.
Himayatnagar;	4·0	Himayatnagar;	6·0; Wed.	Himayat-nagar;	3·0	W;w.	
Nanded;	9·0	Kapshi Bk.;	1·0; Wed.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bhokar;	12·0	Bhokar;	12·0; Thu.	Local;	0·6	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Dharmabad;	7·0	Kundalvadi;	2·0; Tue, Fri.	Kundalvadi;	3·0	W.	Cs; 4 tl; m; dg; ch.
Nanded;	28·0	Naigaon;	1·0; Thu.	.	..	n.	Cs; 2 tl.
Karkheli;	4·0	Karkheli;	4·0; Fri.	..	..	W;n.	Sl (pr); dg.
Udgir;	34·0	Deglur;	2·0; Sat.	..	0·4	W.	Cs; tl.
Therban;	3·0	Bhokar;	5·0; Thu.	Tamsa;	8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	16·0	Loha;	8·0; Tue.	Harsad;	1·0	W;cl.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Nanded;	6·0	Nanded;	6·0; Fri, Sun.	..	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	4·0	Nanded;	4·0; Fri, Sun.	..	0·6	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; m.
Nanded;	18·0	Loha;	3·0; Tue.	..	3·0	W;n.	pyt; Cs; tl; ch.
Nanded;	6·0	Nanded;	6·0; Fri, Sun.	Tuppa;	2·0	rv.	Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office; Distance. (4)	
Pimpalagāṅv Nimajī—Nnd.—पिंपळगांव निमजी.	SW;	6·0	1·7;	537;	104;	281	Nanded;	7·0
Pimpalagāṅv Rohī—Nnd.—पिंपळगांव रोही.	SE;	15·0	6·3;	1857;	369;	959	Local;	..
Pimpalakauṭhā—Bkr.—पिंपळकोठा	SW;	10·0	3·5;	884;	169;	373	Mendka;	2·0
Pimpalakauṭhā—Nnd.—पिंपळकोठा.	SE;	19·0	2·6;	497;	95;	206	Mudkhed;	6·0
Pimpalasenḍā—Kvt.—पिंपलसेंडा	NE;	20·0	2·8;	144;	26;	88	..	..
Pimparakhed—Hdn.— पिंपरखेड	NW;	10·0	5·3;	1355;	268;	668	Local;	..
Pimparāḷā—Hdn.—पिंपराळा ..	SW;	12·0	1·8;	321;	65;	127	Digras;	2·0
Pimprī—Hdn.—पिंप्री ..	SE;	10·0	1·2;	224;	45;	81	Kamari;	2·0
Pimprī Mahipāl—Nnd.—पिंप्री महिपाल.	NW;	10·0	2·3;	539;	97;	290	Nimgaon;	5·0
Piṅgaḷī—Hdn.—पिंगळी .	SW;	4·0	4·1;	1603;	327;	454	Talegaon;	13·0
Pipalagāṅv (Kinavat)—Kvt.— .. पिपलगाव (किनवट).	E;	2·0	3·0;	134;	28;	52	..	..
Pipalagāṅv (Sindakhed)—Kvt.—पिपळगांव (सिंदखेड)	NE;	25·0	9·4;	640;	140;	396	..	..
Pipaḷakuṇṭā—Mkd.—पिपळकुंटा .	SE;	8·0	3·1;	490;	99;	166	Yevti;	..
Piparaphoḍī—Kvt.—पिपरफोडी ..	S,	13·0	2·8;	201;	43;	55	..	..
Piparī—Kvt.—पिपरी ..	SW;	14·0	1·1;	257;	52;	133	..	..
Pokharaṇī—Bli.—पोखरनी ..	SW;	.	0·9;	397;	86;	212	Laghul;	2·0
Pokharaṇī—Kdr.—पोखरणी ..	S;	7·0	1·8;	435;	80;	211	Kurala;	3·0
Pokhar Bhośī—Kdr.—पोखर भोशी	N;	6·0	2·1;	749;	155;	447	Pangra;	2·0
Pokharī—Kdr.—पोखरी ..	N;	6·0	1·1;	358;	61;	211	Pan Bhoshi;	2·0
Pokharṇī—Nnd.—पोखर्णी ..	NW;	6·0	0·9;	190;	37;	894	Nimgaon;	1·4
Pomanāḷā—Bkr.—पोमनाळा ..	SE;	3·4	2·9;	803;	146;	360	Local;	..
Ponāḷā—Kvt.—पोनाळा ..	NW;	25·0	2·4;	182;	34;	125	..	..
Poṭā Bk.—Hdn.—पोटा बु. ..	SE;	14·0	6·0;	1318;	250;	744	Local;	..
Poṭā Kh.—Hdn.पोटा बु. ..	SE;	12·0	1·5;	404;	81;	257	Pota Bk;	2·0
Potareḍḍī—Kvt.—पोतरेड्डी ..	SE;	15·0	4·7;	70;	15;	40	..	..
Pradhānsāṅgavī—Kvt.—प्रधानसांगवी.	S;	4·0	0·9;	488;	69;	308	..	..

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Nanded;	7·0	Nanded;	7·0; Fri, Sun.	..	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; lib.
Mudkhed;	6·0	Mudkhed;	6·0; Sun.	Mudkhed;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; dp.
Mudkhed;	21·0	Mudkhed;	4·0; Sun.	..	..	W;w.	Cs (c); tl; dg; ch.
Mudkhed;	6·0	Mudkhed;	6·0; Sun.	Mudkhed;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	30·0	rv.	Cs (c).
Hadgaon Road;	20·0	Nivgha;	3·0; Sun.	Baradshevala;	3·0	w;rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); tl; m; dg; gym; ch; lib.
Hadgaon Road;	6·0	Tamsa;	2·0; Sat.	Tamsa;	2·0	rv; str.	
Javalgaon;	4·0	Kamari;	2·0; Tue.	Javalgaon;	4·0	W;w.	tl.
Limbgaon;	5·0	Nimgaon;	5·0; ..	..	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hadgaon Road;	12·0	Hadgaon;	6·0; Fri.	Hadgaon;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	2·0	W;rv.	pyt; Cs; tl; dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	25·0	W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Nanded;	60·0	Jahoor;	.. Wed.	Mukhed;	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	n.	Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Dharmabad;	15·0	Biloli;	2·0; Sun.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Gudipadava Ct. Sud. Pratipada; tl; ch.
Nanded;	42·0	Kurala;	3·0; Thu.	Kandhar;	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded;	23·0	Loha;	7·0; Tue.	Karegaon;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Nanded;	18·0	Loha;	4·0; Tue.	Karegaon;	4·0	W.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
Limbgaon;	1·4	Nimgaon;	1·4; ..	..	..	W.	tl.
Bhokar;	4·0	Bhokar;	4·0; Thu.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 14, Bhavani Fr. An. Sud. 10; 4 tl; ch; lib.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	n;o.	tl.
Hadgaon Road;	2·0	Javalgaon;	3·0; Tue.	Javalgaon;	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Dattatray Fr. Mrg. Sud. 5 3 tl; dh.
Hadgaon Road;	3·0	Javalgaon;	2·0; Tue.	Javalgaon;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	n.	Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
Punegānv—Nnd.—पुनेगांव ..	SE; 7·0	2·0; 678; 136; 405	Nanded; 6·0
Puyaṇī—Nnd.—पुयणी ..	NW; 2·0	2·0; 681; 119; 334	Nanded; 5·0
Rāhāṭī—Bkr.—राहाटी ..	SE; 14·0	3·1; 609; 132; 252	Matul; 8·0
Rahāṭī—Kdr.—रहाटी ..	SE; 12·0	1·1; 299; 63; 161	Varul; 2·0
Rāhāṭī Bk.—Bkr.—राहाटी बु. ..	SW; 20·0	1·7; 461; 80; 282	Manur; 2·0
Rāhaṭī Bk.—Nnd.—राहटी बु. ..	SW; 10·0	3·1; 1251; 210; 479	Local; ..
Rāhegānv—Nnd.—राहेगांव ..	SE; 6·0	0·8; 379; 63; 164	Nanded; 6·0
Rāher—Blı.—राहेर ..	NW; 10·0	3·5; 1204; 224; 692	Local; ..
Rājagaḍ—Kvt.—राजगड ..	NW; 12·0	3·7; 541; 115; 166	.. ..
Rājāpūr—Blı.—राजापूर ..	N; 20·0	4·1; 526; 99; 270	Karkheli; 5·0
Rājavāḍī—Hdn.—राजवाडी .	S; 16·0	1·7; 271; 53; 181	Pimpalgaon; ..
Rājavāḍī—Nnd.—राजवाडी ..	NE; 18·0	1·1; 262; 52; 157	Mudkhed; 3·0
Rājurā Bk—Mkd.—राजुरा बु. .	SE; 15·0	4·7; 1447; 276; 580	Local; ..
Rājurā Kh.—Mkd.—राजुरा खु. ..	SE; 14·0	0·8; 274; 52; 117	Rajura Bk.; ..
Rāmakhaḍak—Bkr.—रामखडक	SE; 14·0	1·5; 279; 66; 164	Peth Umri; 6·0
Rāmapūr—Bli.—रामपूर ..	NE; 12·0	0·7; 80; 18; 57	Dharmabad; 2·0
Rāmapūr—Kvt.—रामपूर ..	N, 27·0	1·8; 388; 77; 183	.. ..
Rāmapūr Bk.—Dgl.—रामपूर बु.	S, 3·0	0·9; 218; 45; 97	Hottal; 2·0
Rāmapūr Majarā—Blı.—रामपूर मजरा.	W; 6·0	0·6; 86; 15; 18	Talni; 2·0
Rāmapūr (Śahāpūr)—Dgl.—रामपूर (शहापूर).	NE; 12·0	0·8; 142; 24; 66	Shahapur; 2·0
Rāmapūr Thaḍī—Blı.—रामपूर थडी.	SW; 8·0	0·4; 379; 72; 201	Adampur; 8·0
Ramatāpūr—Dgl.—रमतापूर ..	SW; 26·0	2·0; 290; 56; 145	Hanegaon; 6·0
Rāmatīrth—Bli.—रामतीर्थ ..	SW; 10·0	3·7; 582; 108; 209	Bijur; 3·0
Rāmatīrth—Kdr.—रामतीर्थ ..	NW; 25·0	0·5; 483; 102; 227	Ashtoor; 1·0
Rāmeśvar—Blı.—रामेश्वर ..	NE; 12·0	0·6; 26; 5·0; 13	Dharmabad; 1·0
Rānasugānv—Bli.—रानसुगांव ..	NW; 20·0	2·1; 470; 92; 208	Ghungrala; 2·4
Ratanāḷī—Bli.—रतनाळी ..	NE; 10·0	5·1; Included in Urban Area III	.. ..

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Nanded; 6·0	Nanded; 6·0; Fri, Sun.	.. ..	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Maharudra Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; tl.
Nanded; 5·0	Nanded; 5·0; Fri, Sun.	Nanded; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bhokar; 16·0	Bhokar; 16·0; Thu.	Local; 0·2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch; Cch.
Nanded; 36·0	Varul; 2·0; Wed.	Barul; 2·0	W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Umri; 8·0	Peth Umri; 8·0; Tue.	Peth Umri; 10·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Limbgaon; 4·0	Nanded, 6·0; Fri, Sun.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; 2 Cch.
Nanded; 6·0	Nanded; 6·0; Fri, Sun.	.. 2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Pournima; 2 tl; ch.
Karkheli; 6·0	Naigaon; 10·0; Thu.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Dattatrya Fr. Ct; 3 tl; 2 m.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c).
Karkheli; 6·0	Karkheli; 5·0; Fri.	Peth Umri ; 8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
Therban; 4·0	Bhokar; 3·0; Thu.	Tamsa; 4·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Mudkhed; 3·0	Mudkhed; 3·0; Sun.	Bhoshi; 6·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 8 Cs; tl; m; mq; ch.
Nanded; ..	Mukramabad; .. Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 3 tl; dh; ch; dp.
Nanded; ..	Deglur; .. Sat.	.. 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; gym.
Umri; 6·0	Peth Umri; 6·0; Tue.	Somthana; 3·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Dharmabad; 2·0	Dharmabad; 2·0; Sun.	.. 12·0	rv.	
.. ..	.. .. ..	Kinvat; 27·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Udgir; 30·0	Deglur; 4·0; Sat.	.. 3·0	W.	Cs; Shivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 13; 2 tl.
Dharmabad; 16·0	Kasarali; 2·0; Mon.	.. 1·0	W.	
Bodhan; 22·0	Deglur; 8·0; Sat.	.. 6·0	rv.	tl.
Dharmabad; 20·0	Kasarali; 2·0; Sun.	Takli; 6·0	rv.	tl.
Kamalnagar; 22·0	Hanegaon; 6·0; Sun.	Deglur; 26·0	W;rv.	tl.
Dharmabad; 20·0	Kasarali; 8·0; Mon.	Bhopala; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Nanded; 37·0	Ashtoor; 1·0; Sun.	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; ch.
Dharmabad; 1·0	Dharmabad; 1·0; Sun.	.. ..	rv.	
Nanded; 24·0	Naigaon; 4·0; Thu.	Kushnur; 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Rāţolī—Bli.—रातोळी ..	SW; 18·0	3·8; 1099; 194; 618	Local; ..
Rāut Kheḍā—Kdr.—राऊत खेडा	SE; 21·0	1·8; 555; 95; 305	Katkalamba; 2·0
Rāvaṇagāṅv—Bkr.—रावणगांव ..	SE; 12·0	2·1; 605; 115; 377	Matul; 5·0
Rāvaṇagāṅv—Mkd.—रावणगांव	SE; 18·0	1·7; 937; 161; 384	Local;
Rāvaṇagāṅv (Manāṭhā)—Hdn.—रावणगाव (मनाठा).	SW; 12·0	1·7; 604; 114; 325	Tamsa; 2·0
Rāvaṇagāṅv (Tāmasā)—Hdn.—रावणगांव (तामसा).	E; 10·0	4·6; 495; 97; 268	Kamari; 2·0
Rāvaṇakolā—Mkd.—रावणकोला	SW; 26·0	2·8; 881; 121; 341	Udgir; ..
Rāvī—Mkd.—रावी ..	SW; 18·0	3·2; 1130; 192; 545	Mukramabad; 2·0
Rāyakhoḍ—Bkr.—रायखोड ..	SE; 3·0	4·0; 929; 173; 485	Halda; 3·0
Rāyavāḍī—Kdr.—रायवाडी ..	N; 4·0	3·5; 582; 105; 241	Pan Bhoshi; 3·0
Reṇāpūr—Bkr.—रेणापूर .	NE; 5·0	4·0; 641; 125; 310	Bhokar; 4·0
Risanagāṅv—Kdr.—रिसनगांव ..	W; 13·0	6·7; 1711; 318; 825	Local; ..
Riṭhā—Bkr.—रिठा ..	SW; 3·0	6·2; 1051; 171; 303	Bember; 2·0
Riṭhā—Kvt.—रिठा ..	SW; 24·0	8·6; 641; 117; 321	.. ..
Roḍagī—Hdn.—रोडगी ..	SW; 29·0	0·9; 477; 99; 286	.. 2·0
Rojhanagāṅv—Bli.—रोझनगांव ..	NE; 9·0	1·7; 339; 75; 197	Jarikot; 2·0
Rudrāpūr—Bli.—रुद्रापूर ..	SW; 4·0	1·8; 822; 167; 355	Kasarali; 2·0
Ruī—Hdn.—रुई ..	NW; 5·0	4·5; 1273; 262; 664	Local; ..
Ruī—Kdr.—रुई .	SE; 18·0	5·9; 853; 188; 469	Pethvadaj; 4·0
Ruī Bk.—Bli.—रुई बु. ..	NW; 25·0	3·0; 823; 166; 345	Ghungrala; 2·0
Ruī Kh.—Bli.—रुई खु. ..	NW; 24·0	1·6; 436; 89; 129	Ghungrala; 4·0
Ruvī—Kvt.—रुवी ..	NW; 36·0	3·4; 659; 144; 302	.. ..
Sagroḷī—Bli.—सग्रोळी ..	SE; 7·0	10·4; 3054; 562; 1389	Local; ..
Śahāpūr—Dgl.—शहापूर ..	NE; 5·0	5·1; 2613; 522; 1206	Local; ..
Śahāpūr—Nnd.—शहापूर ..	NE; 10·0	0·6; 118; 23; 63	Ardhapur; 4·0

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Umri; 25·0	Naigaon; 10·0; Thu.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Rokadeshvar Devata Fr. Mg. Sud. 5; tl.
Nanded; 30·0	Kautha; 2·0; Sat.	.. 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; lib.
Bhokar; 15·0	Bhokar; 15·0; Thu.	.. ..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); ch.
Nanded; ..	Mukramabad; .. Fri.	.. ..	rv.	2 Sl(pr,m.); 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Hadgaon Road; 10·0	Valki; 5·0; Thu.	Tamsa; 2·0	rv;o.	Sl (pr).
Hadgaon Road; 5·0	Kamari; 2·0; Sat.	Lihari; 8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded; ..	Udgir; ..	Udgir; 10·0	rv.	Sl (pr);Cs; Maharudra Fr. Vsk. Sud. Pournima; 3 tl; 2 mq; lib.
Nanded; ..	Mukramabad; Fri.	.. 16·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Sant Piraj Maharaj Punyatithi Fr. An. Vad. 4; 2 tl; mq.
Bhokar; 3·0	Bhokar; 3·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; dg; dh.
Nanded; 25·0	Loha; 5·0; Tue.	Loha; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Nandi Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; tl; mq; ch.
Bhokar; 4·0	Bhokar; 4·0; Thu.	.. ..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded; 37·0	.. .. ..	.. 8·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
Bember; 2·0	Bhokar; 3·0; Thu.	.. 2·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl; dh.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg.
Nanded; 8·0	Ardhapur; 4·0; Fri.	Ardhapur; 2·0	W;w.	tl.
Dharmabad; 6·0	Dharmabad; 6·0; Sun.	.. 5·0	W.	Cs; 5 tl.
Dharmabad; 10·0	Kasarali; 2·0; Mon.	.. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hadgaon Road; 15·0	Nivgha; 6·0; Sun.	Palsa; 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m.
Nanded; 36·0	Pethvadaj; 4·0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 2 tl.
Nanded; 24·0	Naigaon; 3·0; Thu.	.. 3·0	W;w.	Cs; tl; ch; Cch.
Umri; 10·0	Naigaon; 10·0; Thu.	Ghungrala; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	n.	tl; ch.
Dharmabad; 14·0	Local; .. Wed.	Karla; 3·0	W;rv.	4 Sl (2 pr, m, h); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Vad. 11; 5 tl; 3 m; ch; lib; dp.
Bodhan; 24·0	Deglur; 7·0; Sat.	.. 2·0	W;t.	Sl (m); Cs; 3 tl; mq; 2 dh; lib; dp.
Nanded; 14·0	Ardhapur; 4·0; Fri.	Ardhapur; 2·0	W.	Cs; 2 tl.

Village Name. (1)	Diection ; Trvelling distraance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Sailagānv—Bkr.—सैलगांव ..	SW; 12·0	4·6; 996; 214; 520	Sindhi; 3·0
Sailu—Kvt.—सैलु ..	NW; 22·0	2·1; 649; 136; 377	.. ..
Sakanūr—Mkd.—सकनूर ..	S; 10·0	4·0; 954; 162; 421	Barahali; 3·0
Sākūr—Kvt.—साकूर ..	NW; 20·0	1·9; 430; 88; 273	.. ..
Salagarā Bk.—Mkd.—सलगरा बु.	NE; 5·0	2·9; 407; 76; 221	Mukhed; 3·0
Salagarā Kh.—Mkd.—सलगरा खु.	NE; 6·0	1·3; 780; 143; 294	Mukhed; 3·0
Sālegānv—Bli.—सालेगांव ..	NW; 14·0	3·9; 726; 141; 376	Bolsa Bk.; 2·0
Sālegānv—Bli.—सालेगांव ..	NW; 9·0	2·7; 790; 151; 478	Kuntur; 3·0
Sāmarājā—Bli.—सामराजा ..	NE; 15·0	2·9; 576; 111; 246	Yevti; 3·0
Śambhargānv—Kdr.—शंभरगाव	NE; 11·0	1·4; 398; 66; 238	Kapshi Bk; 3·0
Sāngalī—Dgl.—सांगली ..	SW; 6·0	1·1; 250; 67; 103	Karadkhed; 3·0
Sangam—Bli.—संगम	NE; 9·0	1·3; 276; 71; 172	Kundalvadi; 6·0
Sangatīrth—Nnd.—संगतीर्थ ..	SE; 9·0	1·7; 651; 129; 364	Mugat; 4·0
Sāngavī—Bli.—सांगवी ..	NW; 15·0	2·3; 776; 153; 418	Local; ..
Sāngavī—Kvt.—सांगवी ..	SW; 31·0	2·2; 263; 58; 141	.. ..
Sāngavī Bāhādev—Mkd.—सांगवी बाहादेव.	SE; 16·0	1·1; 478; 89; 217	Ambulga Bk; 3·0
Sāngavī Benak-Mkd.-सांगवी बेनक	SW; 7·0	3·2; 697; 91; 265	Jamb Bk; 4·0
Sāngavī Bk.—Nnd.—सांगवी बु.	N; 2·0	2·5; 561; 82; 189	Nanded; 3·0
Sāngavī Kh.—Nnd.—सांगवी खु.	N; 10·0	0·7; 262; 49; 145	Ardhapur; 4·0
Sāngavī Umar—Dgl.—सांगवी उमर.	NE; 12·0	1·6; 808; 131; 417	Narangal Bk.; 4·0
Śanivārapeṭh—Kvt.—शनिवारपेठ	S; 5·0	1·8; 271; 54; 158	.. ..
Sāptī—Hdn.—साप्ती ..	NW; 14·0	2·6; 847; 167; 456	Talni; 2·0
Sārakhaṇī—Kvt.—सारखणी ..	NW; 21·0	6·6; 910; 172; 511	.. ..
Sarasab Bk.—Hdn.—सरसब बु. ..	SE; 16·0	9·1; 1648; 349; 914	Local; ..
Saregānv—Nnd.—सरेगाव ..	NE; 9·0	1·8; 454; 84; 143	Mugat; 2·0
Sātegānv—Bli.—सातेगांव ..	NW; 26·0	2·0; 549; 95; 253	Kuntur; 2·0
Sāvaleśvar—Kdr.—सावळेश्वर ..	NE; 11·0	1·6; 741; 133; 404	Mangal Sangvi; 2·0
Sāvalī—Bli.—सावली ..	NW; 3·0	4·2; 1420; 269; 605	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Umri;	4·0	Peth Umri;	4·0; Tue.	..	..	W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; Mari Aai Fr. Ct. Sud. 4; 4 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	22·0	w	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Nanded;	60·0	Barahali;	3·0; Sun.	..	..	n.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c); tl; dg.
..	..	..	.. ..	..		rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded;	45·0	Mukhed;	3·0; Mon	..	0·2	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; gym.
Nanded;	45·0	Mukhed;	3·0; Mon.	..	0·6	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; mq; dg
Karkheli;	3·0	Karkheli;	3·0; Fri.	..	..	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Nanded;	26·0	Naigaon;	6·0; Thu	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq; dg.
Dharmabad;	6·0	Dharmabad;	6·0; Sun	..	..	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl.
Nanded;	10·0	Kapshi Bk;	3·0; Wed	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl
Udgir;	22·0	Karadkhed;	3·0; Tue.	..	6·0	rv.	tl; gym; ch; lib.
Dharmabad;	8·0	Kundalvadi;	6·0; Tue, Fri	..	..	rv.	tl.
Mugat;	4·0	Nanded;	4·0, Fri, Sun.	.	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; dg.
Umri;	10·0	Naigaon;	4·0; Thu	..	7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Cs; tl
Nanded;	60·0	Deglur;	.. Sat.	..	10·0	rv	Sl (pr); Cs; ch.
Udgir;	25·0	Mukhed;	.. Mon.	..	16·0	W	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 5 tl; ch.
Nanded;	3·0	Nanded;	3·0; Fri, Sun.	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	10·0	Ardhapur;	4·0; Fri.	Mendhla;	1·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Bodhan;	14·0	Povagal; (A. P.);	10·0; Mon	Local;	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hadgaon Road;	30·0	Nivgha;	6·0; Sun.	Ambala;	7·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	21·0	W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Javalgaon;	2·0	Javalgaon;	2·0; Tue.	Javalgaon;	2·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs (c, mis); 2 tl; m; mq; ch; lib.
Mugat;	2·0	Mudkhed;	6·0; Sun.	Mugat;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Umri;	7·0	Naigaon;	8·0; Thu.	Ghungrala;	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	24·0	Chikhali;	2·0; Sun.	Mangal Sangvi;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 10; tl; ch.
Karkheli;	10·0	Biloli;	2·0; Sun.	Biloli;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2Cs (c, fmg); Siddheshvar Fr. Kt. Vad. 3; 3 tl; 2 mq; dg

Village Name.	Direction; Travelling distance.		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists.				Post Office; Distance.	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
Sāvaḷī—Mkd.—सावळी ..	SE;	20·0	3·2;	851;	165;	406	Mukramabad;	6·0
Sāvaḷī Thaḍī—Bh.—सावळी थडी	SW;	10·0	2·2,	796;	151;	418	Adampur;	2·0
Savanā—Hdn.—सवना .	SE;	20·0	4·5;	1181;	232;	703	Local;	..
Sāvaragānv—Hdn.—सावरगांव ..	SW;	20·0	10·3;	1422;	287;	754	Manatha;	4·0
Sāvaragānv—Kvt.—सावरगाव .	SW;	20·0	4·0;	649;	123;	332	..	..
Sāvaragānv—Mkd.—सावरगांव .	SW;	16·0	6·0,	1963;	361;	731	Local;	..
Sāvaragānv—Nnd.—सावरगाव .	NW,	10·0	1·6,	480;	90;	270	Kamtha Bk.;	5·0
Sāvaragānv (Dakṣiṇ)—Bkr.—सावरगाव (दक्षिण).	SW,	7·0	3·3;	232;	45;	136	Somthana;	2·0
Sāvaragānv (Māḷ)—Bkr.—सावरगाव (माळ).	NE,	5·0	1·9;	361;	79;	179	Therban;	7·0
Sāvaragānv Meṭ—Bkr.—सावरगाव-मेट. .	SE;	8·0	2·8;	780;	154;	413	Sonari;	2·0
Sāvaragānv Nasarat—Kdr.—सावरगाव नसरत.	NW,	8·0	8·8;	2016;	362;	822	..	3·0
Sāvaragānv Nipāṇī—Kdr.—सावरगाव निपाणी .	SW;	7·0	3·6;	485;	99;	307	Ambulga;	2·0
Sāvarakheḍ—Bh.—सावरखेड .	NW;	20·0	3·6;	704,	132;	448	Ghungrala;	2·0
Sāvarakheḍ—Kvt.—सावरखेड ..	NW;	23·0	1·4,	215;	42;	102	..	..
Sāvaramāḷ—Mkd.—सावरमाळ .	SE,	22·0	4·1;	991;	215;	481	Mukramabad;	5·0
Sāvarī—Kvt.—सावरी	SW;	16·0	1·6,	184;	42;	77	..	..
Sāyakheḍ—Bh.—सायखेड .	NE;	14·0	1·2,	375;	72;	232	Jarikot;	2·0
Sāyāḷ—Bkr.—सायाळ .	SE;	5·0	2·6,	389,	76;	213	Halda;	2·0
Sāyāḷ—Kdr.—सायाळ .	NW;	14·0	3·7;	694,	129,	314	Loha;	3·0
Sāyāḷ—Nnd.—सायाळ ..	NW,	6·0	2·8,	567;	122;	301	Nimgaon;	3·0
Sāyepāl—Kvt.—सायेपाल .	NW;	30·0	1·6,	46;	12;	27	..	..
Śekāpūr—Kvt.—शेकापूर .	NW;	38·0	0·7;	145;	27;	86	..	..
Śekhāpūr—Dgl.—शेखापूर .	NE;	12·0	2·0,	76;	9;	46	Alur;	2·4
Śekhāpūr—Kdr.—शेखापूर .	SW;	3·0	6·0,	1332;	243;	737	Kandhar;	2·0
Śeḷagānv—Dgl.—शेळगाव .	NE;	16·0	5·7;	1726;	333;	838	Local;	..
Śelagānv—Kdr.—शेलगाव .	NW,	8·0	2·8;	624;	129;	37	Loha;	5·0
Śelagānv Bk.—Nnd.—शेलगाव बु	NW;	6·0	1·9;	597;	110;	343	Pimpalgaon;	2·0

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Nanded; 60·0	Mukimabad; 6·0; Fri	Deglur; 12·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dg; ch.
Dharmabad; 18·0	Adampur; 2·0; Fri.	.. 3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Himayat-nagar; 2·0	Himayat-nagar; 2·0; Wed.	Himayat-nagar; 4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dh.
Nanded; 12·0	Manatha; 4·0, Wed.	Chuncha; 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Bramhadev Fr. Phg. Vad. 9; 2 tl; m.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Cs; tl.
Nanded; 50·0	Mukhed; 6·0; Mon.	.. 19·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 6 tl; m; mq; dg; ch; dp (vet).
Nanded; 21·0	Ardhapur; 6·0; Fri.	Kamtha Bk.; 1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr), Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
Umri; 4·0	Peth Umri, 4·0, Tue.	. 2·0	W.	Cs (c).
Therban; 7·0	Bhokar; 7·0; Thu.	.. 5·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Bhokar; 8·0	Bhokar; 8·0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); Pandharinath Utsav Asd. Sud. Pournima and Kt. Sud. Pournima; 2 tl.
Nanded; 24·0	Pethvadaj, 3·0; Sun.	.. ..	W	4 tl; mq; dg.
Nanded; 38·0	Pethvadaj, 3·0; Sun.	.. 8·0	W;t.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Nanded; 24·0	Naigaon; 3·0; Thu.	.. 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
. ..	. .. ..	.. ..	n.	Cs; 2 tl; dg; dp.
Nanded; 60·0	Mukramabad; 6·0; Fri.	Deglur; 12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dg; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	n.	Cs; tl.
Karkheli; 1·0	Jarikot; 2·0; Sat.	.. ..	t.	Sl (pr); tl; dp.
Bhokar; 4·0	Bhokar; 4·0; Thu.	.. 2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Chudava; 4·0	Loha; 3·0, Tue.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; ch.
Limbgaon; 3·0	Nimgaon; 3·0; ..	Nanded; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
.. ..	.. .. .	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	tl; dg.
Bodhan; 14·0	Deglur; 16·0; Sat.	.. ..	W;rv.	..
Nanded; 34·0	Kandhar; 2·0; Mon.	.. 3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c, mis); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 1 to 2; 3 tl; dg; lib.
Bodhan; 12·0	Povagal (A. P.); 5·0; Mon.	.. 5·0	W.	Cs; 3 tl.
Nanded; 20·0	Loha; 5·0; Tue.	.. 1·4	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c).
Nanded; 6·0	Nanded; 6·0; Fri, Sun.	Dabhad; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Śelagāṅv Gorī—Bli.—शेलगांव गोरी.	SW; 20·3	2·4; 564; 94; 234	Mugaon; 3·0
Śelagāṅv Kh.—Nnd.—शेलगांव खु	NW; 6·0	1·2; 446; 89; 189	Pimpalgaon; 2·0
Śelagāṅv Thaḍī—Bli.—शेलगांव थडी.	NW; 8 0	2·0; 697; 123; 275	Naigaon; 2·0
Śelagāṅv Thaḍī—Bli.—शेलगांव थडी.	NE; 8·0	1 5; 314; 67; 229	Kundalvadi; 3·0
Śembolī—Nnd.—शेबोली ..	NE; 20·0	5·5; 2171; 423; 831	Local; ..
Sendan—Hdn.—सेंदन .	SW; 14·0	4·4; 342, 60; 226	Manatha; 5·0
Śeṇī—Nnd.—शेणी ..	N; 13·0	2·6; 832; 158; 201	Ardhapur; 6·0
Śevaḍī—Kdr.—शेवडी ..	NW; 18 0	5 8, 2005; 348; 971	Local; ..
Śevāḷā—Dgl.—शेवाळा .	NE; 12·0	4·0, 1616; 280, 815	Alur; 3·0
Sibadarā—Hdn.—सिबदरा ..	SW, 12·0	1·7; 710; 145; 412	Chinchgavhan; 3·0
Sibadarā (Jā)—Hdn.—सिबदरा (जा).	SE; 20 0	2·9; 563; 117; 352	Dhanora; 2·0
Siddhanāth—Nnd.—सिद्धनाथ .	E; 6·0	0·8; 310, 53; 177	Nanded; 6·0
Śikārā—Mkd.—शिकारा ..	SW; 3 0	3·4; 651; 146; 272	Mukhed; 2·0
Siloḍā (Jā)—Hdn.—सिलोडा (जा).	NE; 16·0	1·3; 94; 19; 67	Sirnjani; 4·0
Śilonī—Dgl.—शिलोनी ..	SW; 22·0	3·8, 1120; 207; 509	Hanegaon; 3·0
Śimpāḷā—Bli —शिंपाळा .	S; 6·0	1·9; 344; 66; 202	Sagroli; 2·0
Sindagī (Cikhalī)—Kvt.—सिंदगी (चिखली).	SE; 12·0	11·5; 224; 50; 106	.. ..
Sindagī (Kinvaṭ)—Kvt —सिंदगी (किनवट). ..	NW, 16·0	7·3; 996; 185; 603	.. ..
Sindakheḍ—Kvt.—सिंदखेड .	NW; 25·0	11·2; 2351; 502; 1176	.. ..
Sindhī—Bkr.—सिंधी ..	SW; 18 0	5·8; 1310; 266; 548	Local; ..
Sīṅganāpūr—Bkr.—सींगनापूर ..	S; 22·0	1·1; 262; 53; 129	Golegaon; 3·0
Siṅgaravāḍī—Kvt.—सिंगरवाडी ..	SE; 14·0	6·6; 749; 151; 410	.. ..

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)		Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Nanded;	38·0	Naigaon;	7·0; Thu.	Dhuppa;	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Nanded;	6·0	Nanded;	6·0; Fri, Sun.	Pimpalgaon;	1·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; m; gym.
Umri;	12·0	Naigaon;	2·0; Thu.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr).
Dharmabad;	5·0	Kundalvadi;	3·0; Tue, Fri.	Kundalvadi;	4·0	rv.	2 tl; mq.
Mudkhed;	6·0	Mudkhed;	6·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; mq.
Hadgaon Road;	17·0	Tamsa;	4·0, Sat.	Tamsa;	7·0	W.	tl.
Nanded;	16·0	Ardhapur;	6·0; Fri.	Ardhapur;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Nanded;	18·0	Local;	.. Thu.	Sonkhed;	5·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m);Cs (c); Ramnavami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2 tl; 2 m; mq; dg; ch.
Bodhan;	15·0	Deglur;	15·0; Sat.	..	..	W;rv.	3 tl; m; mq; dh; ch.
Hadgaon Road;	20·0	Manatha;	2·0; Wed.	Stage;	0·4	W;n.	Cs; 3 tl; dp.
Himayatnagar;	4·0	Himayatnagar;	6·0; Wed.	Himayatnagar;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dh.
Nanded;	6·0	Nanded;	6·0, Fri, Sun.	..	..	rv.	Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12, Shivanand Svami Fr. Vsk. Vad. 4; tl; m.
Nanded;	50·0	Mukhed;	2·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 5 tl; dg.
Himayatnagar;	6·0	Himayatnagar;	4·0; Wed.	Himayatnagar;	3·0	W.	tl.
Kamalnagar;	18·0	Hanegaon;	3·0, Sun.	..	22·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Vad. 11; 4 tl; 2 m; mq; dg; ch.
Dharmabad;	15·0	Sagroli;	2·0; Wed.	Biloli;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Cs; tl.
..	..	Local;	.. Mon.	Kinvat;	16·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	25·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dg; ch; lib; dp (vet).
Shivangaon;	1·0	Peth Umri;	8·0; Tue.	..	9·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 5 tl; m; dp (vet).
Umri;	9·0	Peth Umri;	9·0; Tue.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office; Distance. (4)	
Singoḍā—Kvt.—सिंगोडा ..	NE;	25·0	5·0;	470;	94;	298	..	..
Siraḍ—Hdn.—सिरड .	NW;	10 0	6·8;	1668;	368;	918	Local;	..
Śirāḍhoṇe—Kdh.—शिराढोणे ..	NE,	12 0	9·5;	2667;	522;	1226	Local;	..
Sirajakheḍ—Bli.—सिरजखेड ..	NE;	12·0	1·6;	588;	120,	279	Dharmabad;	2·0
Siramethī—Kvt.—सिरमेठी ..	NE;	2·0	1·6;	85;	19;	54	..	..
Sirañjanī—Hdn.—सिरंजणी ..	E;	14·0	5·6;	1843;	367;	1014	Local;	..
Sirappalī (Jā)—Hdn.—सिरपल्ली (जा).	NE;	16·0	1·6;	421;	92,	240	Himayat-nagar;	4·0
Sirapūr—Kvt.—सिरपूर .	NE;	24 0	3 6;	521;	107;	302	..	..
Sirasī Bk.—Kdr.—सिरसी बु.	SE,	20 0	1 8;	696;	48,	106	Pethvadaj;	1·0
Sirasī Kh.—Kdr.—सिरसी खु. .	E,	18 0	1·6;	341;	63;	201	Pethvadaj;	2·0
Sirūr—Bkr.—सिरूर ..	SE,	10 0	4·0;	571,	119;	336	Halda;	4·0
Sirūr—Kdr.—सिरूर ..	SE;	22·0	1·2;	442;	78;	197	Kantha;	1·4
Sirūr—Mkd.—सिरूर .	SW;	4·8	5·3,	945;	192;	550	Mukhed;	4·0
Sirur—Hdn.—सिरूर .	NW,	16 0	1 7,	465;	96;	203	Unchegaon;	2·0
Śivanagāṁv—Bkr.—शिवणगांव .	SW;	8 0	1 0;	544;	118,	253	Local;	..
Śivanī—Dgl.—शिवनी .	SW;	9·0	1·9;	619;	122;	121	Karadkhed;	4·0
Śivaṇī—Hdn.—शिवणी ..	SE;	6·0	1·5;	237;	49;	149	Valki Kh.;	2·0
Śivanī (Islāpūr)—Kvt.—शिवनी (इस्लापूर)	SW;	38 0	13·4;	988,	216;	438	..	..
Śivanī Jāmagā—Kdh.—शिवणी जामगा.	NW;	15·0	4·4;	932;	163;	564	Lo' a;	6·0
Śivapurī—Hdn.—शिवपुरी ..	S,	13·0	2·1;	316;	59;	194	Digras;	2·0
Śivūr—Kvt.—शिवूर .	NW;	25·0	1·0;	138;	32;	43	..	..
Somaṭhāṇā—Bkr.—सोमठाणा ..	NE;	11 0	3·8;	757;	160;	406	Therban;	4·0
Somaṭhāṇā—Dh.—सोमठाणा ..	NW;	28 0	3·9;	801;	159;	202	Local;	..
Somaṭhāṇā—Kdr.—सोमठाणा ..	S;	8·0	0·9;	160;	33;	61	Kurala;	2·0
Somaṭhāṇā (Jāgīr)—Bkr.—सोमठाणा (जागीर)	S;	6·0	5·3;	777;	159;	277	Local;	..
Someśvar—Nnd.—सोमेश्वर .	SW;	7·0	1·3;	383;	62;	158	Rahati Bk.;	7·0
Somūr—Dgl.—सोमूर .	SW;	26·0	1·5;	438;	82;	173	Hanegaon;	4·0

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	25·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hadgaon Road;	30·0	Nivgha;	6·0; Sun.	Shirad,	8·0	W,w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; lib.
Nanded;	22·0	Local;	.. Mon.	..	4·0	W,w.	Cs; Shivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 6 tl; mq; dg; ch lib.
Dharmabad;	2·0	Dharmabad;	2·0; Sun.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; mq.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W;n.	tl.
Himayatnagar;	2·0	Himayatnagar,	2·0, Wed	Himayatnagar;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Himayatnagar;	4·0	Himayatnagar;	4·0; Wed	Himayatnagar;	6·0	W,rv	Sl (pr), tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	24·0	W.	Cs (c); tl
Nanded;	37·0	Pethvadaj;	1·0, Sun	Barul;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh.
Nanded;	36·0	Pethvadaj;	2·0; Sun	..	.	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Umri;	5·0	Peth Umri;	5·0; Tue.	..	0·4	W.	Cs (c); tl.
Nanded;	34·0	Kaudha;	1·4, Sat.	.	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; ch; lib.
Nanded;	50·0	Mukhed;	4·0; Mon	Mukhed;	5·0	W;n	Sl (pr), 3 tl; ch.
Hadgaon Road;	30·0	Nivgha;	6·0; Sun	Baradshevala;	10·0	W;rv	Sl (pr), Cs (c); 2 tl; lib.
Local;	..	Mudkhed;	6·0, Sun	Bhokar,	8·0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Udgir;	24·0	Karadkhed;	4·0, Tue	Deglur,	9·0	W	Sl (pr); Virabhadra Fr. Kt. Pournima; 4 tl.
Hadgaon Road;	9·0	Valki Kh.,	6·0, Fri	Vadgaon,	2·0	W;w.	Cs (c); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl
Nanded;	18·0	Loha;	6·0, Tue.	Loha;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Hadgaon Road;	6·0	Tamsa,	2·0; Sat.	Tamsa,	3·0	W;w	Cs; 2 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	rv.	tl.
Therban;	4·0	Bhokar;	6·0; Thu.	..	0·2	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; ch.
Nanded;	20·0	Kahala;	4·0; Sat.	Kahala Kh;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr) Cs· tl; m; mq.
Nanded;	44·0	Kurala;	2·0; Thu.	Kandhar;	8·0	W.	tl.
Umri;	2·0	Peth Umri;	2·0; Tue.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr)
..	6·0	Nanded;	8·0, Fri, Sun.	..	7·0	rv.	Sl (pr), 2 tl.
Kamalnagar;	20·0	Hanegaon;	4·0; Sun.	..	26·0	W;rv	Sl (pr); tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Sonakhed—Kdr —सोनखेड ..	N; 16·0	10·6; 2822; 552; 1132	Local; ..
Sonālā—Hdn.—सोनाळा ..	SW; 29·0	1·4; 261; 57; 162	.. 2·0
Sonamāñjarī—Kdr —सोनमांजरी	NW; 10·0	1·1; 197; 35; 109	Dhanora; 2·0
Sonārī —Bkr —सोनारी ..	SE; 6·0	4·5; 1168; 237; 583	Local; ..
Sonārī—Hdn. —सोनारी ..	SE; 14·0	2·1; 584, 118; 279	Javalgaon; 2·0
Sudangī Bk Dgl —सुडंगी बु	NE; 4·0	1·0, 621; 91; 294	Deglur; 4 0
Sugānv—Dgl —सुगाव ..	NW, 10·0	2·3; 1244; 252; 518	Local; ..
Sugānv—Kdr —सुगाव ..	NE; 24·0	2·7; 718, 139; 410	Kahala Bk.; 3·0
Sugānv— Mkd —सुगांव ..	SW; 8·0	5·6; 926; 169; 397	Barahali; 3·0
Sugānv Bk. —Nnd.—सुगाव बु. .	SW, 5 0	1·9; 709; 123; 329	Nanded; 3·0
Sugānv Kh. - Nnd.—सुगाव खु...	W, 4·0	0·9; 624; 101; 272	Nanded; 3·0
Sujalegānv -Bh —सुजलेगाव ..	NW; 10·0	2·8, 806; 144; 394	Local; ..
Sujāvatapūr -Dgl —सुजायतपूर ..	NE, 5·0	1·1; 167; 21; 55	Shahapur; 1·0
Sulatānapūr —Bh.—सुलतानपूर ..	NE, 1·0	1·8, 57; 11; 31	Kundalvadi; 2·0
Sunegānv - Kdr —सुनेगाव ..	NW; 10 0	3·8; 791; 158; 392	Loha; 2·0
Tadakhed Dgl तडखेड ..	NW; 6·0	9·9; 1438; 258; 680	Local; ..
Tagyāl - Mkd —तग्याळ ..	SW; 15·0	2·3; 517; 104; 248	.. 3·0
Tākabid —Bh —ताकबीड ..	NW; 18·0	1·4; 361; 70; 125	Degaon; 2·0
Tākalagānv Bh.- टाकळगाव ..	NW; 17·0	0·9; 157, 30; 50	Degaon; 1·0
Tākalagānv -Hdn —टाकळगाव..	SW; 7·0	0·9; 55; 13; 24	Talegaon; 2·0
Tākalagānv -Kdr —टाकळगाव ..	NE; 14·0	2·6; 542; 108; 258	Kivala; 3·0
Tākalī Kvt टाकळी .	NW; 30·0	0·9; 329; 59; 194	.. ..
Tākalī - Nnd —टाकळी	SE; 19·0	0·9; 311; 66; 106	Malkautha; 4·0
Tākalī Bāgan—Dgl.—टाकळी बागन.	N; 1·0	1·5; 440; 77; 226	Deglur; 2·0
Tākalī Bk —Bh. —टाकळी बु. ..	SW; 27·4	2·3; 975; 192; 493	Kundalvadi; 4·0
Tākalī Jahāgir—Dgl.—टाकळी जहागिर.	SW; 15·0	2·8, 878; 147; 403;	Mirkhel; 3·0

Railway Station;	Distance.	Weekly Bazar;	Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand;	Distance.	Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Nanded;	12·0	Local;	.. Wed.	..	0·1	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); pyt; 2 Cs (c); Sant Tukaram Maharaj Fr. Phg. Vad. 2; 16 tl; m; mq; 2 dg; 2 dh; 2 lib.
Nanded;	8·0	Ardhapur;	4·0; Fri.	Ardhapur;	7·0	W	tl.
Nanded;	22·0	Loha;	6·0; Tue.	..	1·0	W.	tl; ch; Cch.
Bhokar;	6·0	Bhokar;	6·0; Thu.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Javalgaon;	2·0	Javalgaon;	2·0; Tue.	Javalgaon;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dh.
Bodhan;	29·0	Deglur;	4·0; Sat.	..	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Bodhan;	25·0	Deglur;	10·0; Sat.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs, 5 tl; mq; dg; ch; 2 lib; dp (vet).
Nanded;	8·0	Local;	.. Sun.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Nanded;	60·0	Barahali;	3·0; Sun.	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl; mq; 2 dg; ch.
Limbgaon;	3·0	Nanded;	3·0; Fri, Sun.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, wvg); 2 tl.
Limbgaon;	3·0	Nanded;	3·0; Fr, Sun.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (lmg); 2 tl; dg.
Umri;	12·0	Naigaon;	4·0; Thu.	..	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh.
Bodhan;	24·0	Deglur;	7·0; Sat.	..	4·0	W.	tl.
Dharmabad;	7·0	Kundalvadi;	2·0; Tue, Fri.	Biloli;	1·0	W.	tl.
Nanded;	26·0	Loha;	2·0, Tue.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh.
Bodhan;	30·0	Deglur;	7·0, Sat.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; dg; gym; ch; dp (vet).
Nanded;	..	Mukramabad;	.. Fri.	..	16·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded;	24·0	Naigaon;	3·0; Thu.	Degaon;	1·4	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg.
Nanded;	23·0	Naigaon;	3·0; Thu.	Degaon;	1·0	rv.	Cs (mp); tl.
Hadgaon Road;	12·0	Tamsa;	6·0; Sat.	Takalgaon;	4·0	rv.	..
Nanded;	7·0	Nanded;	7·0; Sun.	.	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W;rv.	Cs; tl.
Shivangaon;	5·0	Badbada;	2·0; Fri.	Mudkhed;	..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Bodhan;	34·0	Deglur;	2·0; Sat.	..	..	rv.	Cs; tl; mq.
Dharmabad;	4·0	Kundalvadi;	4·0; Tue, Fri.	Bijur;	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; dg.
Udgir;	31·0	Malegaon Makhata;	2·0; Fri.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq; ch.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Ṭākaḷī Kh.—Bli.—टाकळी खु. ..	SW; 24·0	0·9; 203; 27; 110	Adampur; 1·0
Ṭākaḷī Tarf Baḍabaḍā—Bh.— . टाकळी तर्फ बडबडा.	NW; 27·0	0·8, 325; 49; 76	Kahala Bk ; 3·0
Ṭākaḷī Tarf Māñjaram—Bh.— .. टाकळी तर्फ माजरम	SW; 18·0	1·1; 354; 60, 178	Ratoli; 0·6
Ṭākaḷī Thaḍī—Bh.—टाकळी थडी	NE; 6·0	0·9; 139; 27; 63	Kundalvadi; 4·0
Ṭākaḷī (Vaḍag)—Dgl.—टाकळी (वडग).	E; 6·0	0·5; 134; 17; 75	Narangal Bk; 3·0
Ṭākarāḷā Bk—Hdn.—टाकराळा बु.	SE; 12·0	2·8; 447; 86; 216	Kandali Bk ; 2·0
Ṭākarāḷā Kh—Hdn—टाकराळा खु	SE; 7·0	0·7, 144; 33; 76	Ashti; 4·0
Talabid—Bh—तलबिड ..	NW; 19·0	1·4; 225; 53; 127	Ghungrala; 1·4
Tālang—Hdn.—तालग .	NW; 12·0	4·6; 1019, 209; 581	Local; ..
Taḷaṇī Bh तळणी ..	W; 7·0	2·8; 933; 195; 436	Local; ..
Taḷaṇī—Hdn तळणी ..	NW; 14·0	9·6; 2062; 416; 1012	Local; ..
Taḷaṇī Nnd. तळणी ..	NW; 8·0	4·5; 913, 173; 500	Nimgaon; 4·0
Talāṇī Kvt—तलाणी ..	SW; 32·0	10·5; 806; 150, 439	.. ..
Taḷegāṃv Bh—तळेगाव ..	SW; 17·0	6·4; 2248; 398; 1057	Local; ..
Taḷegāṃv—Hdn—तळेगाव ..	SW, 8·0	3·2; 750, 144; 328	Local; ..
Tamalūr—Dgl—तमलूर ..	NE; 12·0	6·0; 2279; 412; 1230	Local; ..
Tāmasā—Hdn.—तामसा ..	SW; 8·0	7·2; 4332; 879; 948	Local; ..
Tāndaḷī—Mkd.—तादळी ..	SE; 3·0	1·6; 463; 94; 142	Mukhed; 1·0
Taroḍā—Hdn.—तरोडा ..	SW; 20·0	2·8; 360; 78; 209	Manatha; 4·0
Taroḍā Bk.—Nnd.—तरोडा बु. ..	NW; 4·0	1·9; 1145; 211; 300	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Nanded;	41·0	Adampur;	1·0; Fri.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded;	17·0	Kahala Bk.;	3·0; Sat.	Kahala Bk ;	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	40·0	Naigaon,	9·0; Thu.	Ratoli;	2·0	rv.	Cs (gr); tl.
Dharmabad;	4·0	Kundalvadi;	4·0; Tue, Fri.	Kundalvadi;	4·0	rv.	Cs; 3 tl.
Bodhan;	27·0	Deglur;	5·0; Sat.	..	..	rv.	..
Hadgaon Road;	2·0	Valki;	6·0, Thu.	Tamsa,	10·0	W;w.	ch.
Hadgaon Road;	3·0	Valki;	2·0; Fri.	Lihari;	5·0	rv.	tl.
Nanded;	23·0	Naigaon;	3·0, Thu.	Ghungrala;	1·0	W;w.	Cs (mp); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl.
Hadgaon Road;	29·0	Nivgha;	6·0, Sun.	Sibdara;	6·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dh.
Dharmabad;	15·0	Kasarali;	4·0; Fri.	Local;	..	w;n; t.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; ch.
Hadgaon Road;	30·0	Nivgha;	6·0; Sun.	Ambala;	8·0	W;w.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs (c); 4 tl; m; mq.
Limbgaon;	6·0	Nimgaon;	4·0, ..	..	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Phg. Vad. 12; 2 tl; m.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Umri;	2·0	Peth Umri;	2·0; Tue.	..	..	W	Sl (pr), Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; Ganapati Fr. Bdp. Sud. 4; 3 tl; m; mq; dg
Hadgaon Road;	12·0	Tamsa;	8·0, Sun.	Dorli;	2·0	W;o	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Bodhan;	14·0	Povagal (A. P.);	4·0; Mon.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (m); 2 Cs; Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg ; 4 tl; 2 m; dh; lib.
Hadgaon;	8·0	Local;	.. Sat.	Stage;	..	W;w	4 Sl (2 pr, m, h); 2 Cs (c); Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 6 tl; 3 m; 2 mq; dg; dh; lib; 4 dp.
Nanded;	50·0	Mukhed;	1·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded;	14·0	Manatha;	3·0; Wed.	Baradshevala;	6·0	W;w	tl.
Nanded;	4·0	Nanded;	3·0; Fri, Sun.	Nanded;	2·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs ; Khandoba Fr. Phg. Vad. 13; tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office; Distance. (4)
Taroḍā Kh.—Nnd.—तरोडा खु. ..	NW; 4·0	1·3; 568; 101; 138	Nanded; 4·0
Teḷakī—Kdr.—टेळकी .	NE; 8·0	5·0; 1614; 269; 662	Local; ..
Telur—Kdr.—तेलूर .	SE; 16·0	1·0; 433; 80; 178	Kautha; 1·4
Tembhī—Hdn.—टेंभी .	SW; 16·0	2·4; 828; 167; 458	Himayatnagar; 2·0
Tembhī—Kvt.—टेंभी .	N; 20·0	4·0; 9; 2; 5	.. ..
Tembhurṇī—Hdn.—टेंभुर्णी .	SE; 12·0	2·2; 245; 52; 86	Javalgaon; 4·0
Temburṇī—Bh.—टेंबुर्णी .	SW; 20·0	4·1; 1421; 280; 538	Gadga; 2·0
Thaḍī Sāvaragānv—Dgl.—थडी सावरगाव	NE; 10·0	0·8; 476; 57; 295	Narangal Bk.; 3·0
Thāṇā—Mkd.—ठाणा .	SE; 14·0	1·0; 186; 33; 93	Rajura; ..
Thāṇḍaḷā—Kvt.—थांडळा ..	NW; 32·0	4·8; 487; 100; 282	.. ..
Thārā—Kvt.—थारा ..	S; 17·0	4·0; 663; 140; 275	.. ..
Theraban—Bkr.—थेरबन .	N; 3·0	4·6; 1027; 209; 441	Local; ..
Thugānv—Nnd.—थुगाव ..	SW; 6·0	0·9; 324; 60; 133	Nanded; 4·0
Toraṇā—Bh.—तोरणा ..	NW; 8·0	1·0; 329; 62; 217	Raher; 2·0
Toṭambā—Kvt.—तोटंबा ..	SW; 40·0	6·9; 643; 128; 392	.. ..
Trikuṭ—Nnd.—त्रिकुट ..	NE; 3·0	0·4; 188; 22; 99	Nanded; 4·0
Tuḷaśī—Kvt.—तुळशी ..	NW; 24·0	12·4; 2056; 374; 669	.. ..
Tumbarapalī—Dgl.—तुंबरपली ..	SW; 20·0	2·4; 478; 85; 256	Loni; 2·0
Tupadāḷ Bk.—Mkd.—तुपदाळ बु.	SE; 9·0	1·4; 110; 20; 49	Jahoor; ..
Tupadāḷ Kh.—Mkd.—तुपदाळ खु.	SE; 9·0	1·1; 239; 47; 91	Jahoor; ..
Tupaseḷagānv—Dgl.—तुपसेळगांव	NE; 10·0	1·0; 287; 50; 147	Shahapur; 4·0
Tuppā—Nnd.—तुप्पा .	SE; 6·0	5·6; 1802; 237; 737	Local; ..
Turāṭī—Bkr.—तुराटी ..	SE; 10·0	1·6; 562; 114; 333	Matul; 4·0
Umarā—Kvt.—उमरा ..	NW; 26·0	1·1; 435; 92; 230	.. ..
Umaradharī—Mkd.—उमरधरी ..	SE; 0·6	2·6; 509; 94; 197	Mukhed; 1·0
Umarī—Kvt.—उमरी ..	NE; 25·0	5·1; 1162; 248; 522	.. ..
Umarī (Daryābāī)—Hdn.—उमरी (दर्याबाई).	SW; 4·0	3·4; 835; 173; 471	Talegaon; 2·0
Umarī (Jā)—Hdn.—उमरी (जा)	SW; 8·0	4·8; 1408; 289; 743	Local; ..
Umarī P. Kaḷamanūrī—Hdn.—उमरी प्र. कळमनूरी.	NW; 14·0	1·9; 396; 77; 195	Bhategaon; 2·0

Railway Station ; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nanded; 4·0	Nanded; 4·0; Fri, Sun.	Nanded; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded; 20·0	Kalambar Bk.; 4·0; Tue.	Sonkhed; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; ch; lib.
Nanded; 30·0	Kautha; 1·4; Sat.	.. 3·0	rv.	Sl (m); Cs; lib.
Himayatnagar; 2·0	Himayatnagar; 2·0; Wed.	Himayatnagar; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Kinvat; 20 0	W.	..
Javalgaon; 4·0	Javalgaon; 4·0; ..	Himayatnagar; 6·0	w;n.	Sl (pr).
Nanded; 25·0	Naigaon; 3·0; Thu	.. 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr), tl; m; 2 mq; lib.
Bodhan; 15·0	Povagal (A P.), 5 0, Mon.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Nanded; ..	Deglur; .. Sat.	.. 6·0	rv.	tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;n	..
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Local; ..	Bhokar; 3·0, Thu	.. ..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Nanded; 4·0	Nanded; 4·0; Fri, Sun.	Nanded; 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Karkheli; 10·0	Kasarali; 6·0; Mon.	Kasarali; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded; 4·0	Nanded; 4·0, Fri, Sun.	.. 3·0	rv.	Ganapati Fr. Mg. Chaturthi; 2 tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; 6 tl; ch.
Kamalnagar; 20·0	Haneguon; 5·0; Sun.	.. 20·0	W;o.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; ch; lib.
Nanded; 60·0	Jahoor; .. Wed.	Deglur; 8·0	W;n.	Cs.
Nanded; 60·0	Jahoor; .. Wed.	Mukhed; 8·0	W.	Cs (c).
Bodhan; 21·0	Deglur; 10·0; Sat.	.. 11·0	rv.	Cs; tl.
Nanded; ..	Nanded; .. Fri, Sun.	Local; 0·2	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dg; ch.
Umri; 11·0	Peth Umri; 11·0 Tue.	.. ..	W.	tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded; 50.0	Mukhed; 1·0; Mon.	Mukhed; 0·6	W.	Sl (h); tl.
.. ..	Local; .. Thu.	Kinvat; 25·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Hadgaon Road; 14·0	Hadgaon; 6·0; Fri.	Hadgaon; 4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Hadgaon Road; 5·0	Tamsa; 2·0; Sat.	Tamsa; 3·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; dg.
Hadgaon Road; 25·0	Nivgha; 4·0; Sun.	Baradshevala; 6·4	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs (c); 2 tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Umarī—Nnd.—उमरी	NW; 14·0	2·8; 891; 191; 563	Malegaon; 4·0
Umbaragā Khojan—Kdr.—उंबरगा खोजन. ..	SW; 16·0	1·7; 528; 94; 332	Kurala; 2·4
Umrā—Kdr.—उम्रा ..	NE; 12·0	6·4; 1116; 217; 620	Local; ..
Umraj—Kdr.—उम्रज ..	SW; 6·0	4·5; 1221; 250; 697	Local; ..
Unakadev—Kvt.—उनकदेव ..	NE; 30·0	3·6; 202; 50; 97	.. ..
Uñcā Bk.—Mkd.—ऊंचा बु. ..	SE; 11·4	1·5; 643; 120; 353	Bet-Mogara; ..
Uñcāḍā—Hdn.—उंचाडा .	W; 12·0	2·6; 663; 142; 318	Manatha; 4·0
Uñcegāñv—Hdn.—उंचेगाव ..	NW; 16·0	3·3; 1058; 225; 531	Local; ..
Uñcegāñv (Hastarā)—Hdn.—उंचेगाव (हस्तरा) ..	NW; 5·0	1·9; 828; 200; 491	Local; ..
Undrī (Paṭṭī Degalūr)—Mkd.—उंद्री (पट्टी देगलूर)	SE; 10·0	2·6; 987; 187; 513	Tadkhed; ..
Undrī (Paṭṭī Mukramābād)—Mkd.—उंद्री (पट्टी मुक्रमाबाद).	SW; 8·0	3·9; 532; 110; 293	Tadkhed; ..
Usmān Nagar—Kdr.—उस्मान नगर.	NE; 10·0	7·5; 3500; 630; 1209	Local; ..
Vaḍagāñv—Kdr.—वडगाव ..	NE; 14·0	1·6; 584; 125; 311	Kivala; 2·0
Vaḍagāñv—Mkd.—वडगांव ..	S; 18·0	1·9; 712; 132; 274	.. ..
Vaḍagāñv—Nnd.—वडगाव ..	SE; 5·0	1·6; 665; 107; 337	Nanded; 4·0
Vaḍagāñv Bk.—Hdn.—वडगाव बु.	SW; 8·0	2·8; 814; 177; 407	Tamsa; 2·0
Vaḍagāñv (Jā)—Hdn.—वडगाव (जा)	E; 18·0	2·4; 591; 123; 395	Dhanora; 2·0
Vaḍagāñv Kh.—Hdn.—वडगाव खु.	SE; 10·0	1·4; 397; 82; 209	Kandali Bk.; 2·0
Vaḍasā—Kvt.—वडसा ..	N; 30·0	1·7; 621; 128; 286	.. ..
Vaḍavaṇā—Nnd.—वडवणा ..	NW; 7·0	0·3; 236; 41; 125	Nimgaon; 4·0
Vaḍepurī—Kdr.—वडेपुरी .	NE; 12·0	6·4; 1641; 331; 862	Local; ..
Vāḍī Bk.—Nnd.—वाडी बु. ..	NW; 3·0	5·9; 1973; 360; 946	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance. (5)		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day. (6)		Motor Stand ; Distance. (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
Nanded;	22·0	Ardhapur;	8·0; Fri.	Malegaon;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; tl.
Nanded;	45·0	Kurala;	2·4; Thu.	..	15·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Nanded;	10·0	Chikhali;	.. Sun.		2·0	W.	Sl (pr); cs; tl; Ch.
Nanded;	36·0	Kandhar;	4·0; Mon.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Vitthal Fr. Kt. 11; tl; m; dh.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	30·0	W.	Cs (c); tl; dh.
Nanded,	60·0	Bet-Mogara,	.. Thu.	..	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; m q.
Hadgaon Road;	18·0	Manatha;	6·0; Wed.	Sibdara;	4·0	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh.
Hadgaon Road,	30·0	Niveha;	6·0, Sun.	Baradshe-vala,	8·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahagirbua Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 5 tl.
Hadgaon Road;	12·0	Nivgha;	3·0, Sun.	Hadgaon;	5·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; lib.
Nanded;	..	Deglur;	6·0; Sat.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; 2 mq.
Nanded;	..	Deglur;	6·0; Sat.	..	..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 4 tl; 2 dg; dh; gym; ch.
Nanded;	14·0	Local;	.. Fri.	Kalambar Kh.;	3·0	W.	5 Sl (2 pr, 2 m, h); Cs; 2 tl; m; 3 mq; dg; dh; gym; lib; dp.
Nanded;	10·0	Sonkhed;	3·0; Wed.	..	..	W.	Cs (c); 2 tl
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dg; ch.
Nanded;	4·0	Nanded;	4·0, Fri, Sun.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hadgaon Road;	8·0	Tamsa;	2·0, Sat.	Tamsa;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c), tl.
Himayat-nagar;	6·0	Himayat-nagar;	6·0; Wed.	Himayat-nagar;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl, ch.
Hadgaon Road;	2·0	Valki Kh ;	6·0; Thu.	Tamsa;	9·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dh.
Limbgaon;	4·0	Nimgaon;	4·0; ..	Malegaon;	7·0	W.	Pyt; tl.
Nanded;	15·0	Sonkhed;	4·0; Wed.	..	1·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs (c, mis); Shri Ratneshridevi Fr An. Sud. 10; 7 tl; m; dh; gym; lib.
Nanded;	3·0	Nanded;	3·0; Fri, Sun.	Nanded;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households; Agriculturists. (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Vāḍī Jāñjī—Nnd.—वाडी जांजी ..	NE; 3·0	3·0; 84; 14; 38	Nanded; 5·0
Vāḍī Mukatājī—Nnd.—वाडी मुकताजी. ..	SE; 12·0	0·8; 268; 54; 108	Mugat; 3·0
Vāḍī Mukhatyārapūr—Nnd.—वाडी मखत्यारपूर.	SE; 12·0	0·7; 236; 47; 77	Mugat; 3·0
Vāḍī Niyāmatullāpūr—Nnd.—वाडी नियामतुल्लापूर.	SE; 8·0	1·1; 608; 101; 338	Mugat; 2·0
Vāḍī Puyaḍ—Nnd.—वाडी पुयड	SE; 5·0	1·0; 245; 42; 80	Nanded; 5·0
Vāḍī Yamasaṭ—Nnd.—वाडी यमसट. .	NE; 5·0	0·4, 43; 9; 14	.. 1·0
Vaḍoḷī—Kvt.—वडोळी .	NW; 10·0	1·6; 208; 50; 50	.. ..
Vāghāḷā—Bkr.—वाघाळा	SE, 13·0	2·6; 581; 118; 271	Peth Umri; 3·0
Vāghāḷā—Nnd.—वाघाळा .	S; 8·0	0·8, 415; 76; 138	Nanded; 5·0
Vāghalavāḍā—Bkr.—वाघलवाडा	SE; 18·0	1·8, 430; 72; 246	Golegaon; 3·0
Vāghī—Hdn.—वाघी ..	SE; 12·0	1·5; 500, 100; 274	Javalgaon; 2·0
Vāghī—Nnd.—वाघी .	W; 5·0	3·2; 1123; 214; 583	Local; ..
Vahād—Kdr.—वहाद ..	SW, 14·0	3·2; 543; 112; 260	Kurala, 2·0
Vāhedapūr—Nnd.—वाहेदपूर .	N, 10·0	0·7, 53; 11; 28	Ardhapur; 3·0
Vāhegāṅv—Nnd.—वाहेगाव ..	SW; 10·0	1·2; 414; 76; 168	Rahati; 2·0
Vāī—Bkr.—वाई ..	SW; 8·0	4·8, 714; 129; 403	Karla; 3·0
Vāī—Hdn.—वाई ..	N; 13·0	4·0, 409; 79; 281	Pota Bk.; 2·0
Vāī—Kvt.—वाई .	NW, 22·0	4·1; 1410; 309; 298	.. ..
Vaijāpūr—Nnd.—वैजापूर .	NE; 16·0	0·9; 535; 104; 265	Shemboli; 2·0
Vājegāṅv—Nnd.—वाजेगाव .	E; 2·0	0·8, 615; 122; 179	Nanded; 2·0
Vajhar—Dgl.—वझर ..	SW; 25·0	5·9; 2259; 444; 1021	Local; ..
Vajharā—Kvt.—वझरा ..	NW; 32·0	4·3; 234; 65; 110	.. ..
Vajharā Bk.—Kvt.—वझरा बु. ..	N; 25·0	1·0; 631; 139; 379	.. ..
Vajharagā—Dgl.—वझरगा ..	N; 1·0	1·1; 490; 83; 195	Khanapur; 4·0
Vajhīragāṅv—Bli.—वझीरगांव ..	NW; 25·0	2·8; 870; 165; 393	Kahala Bk.; 2·0

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Nanded;	5·0	Nanded;	5·0; Fri, Sun.	..	3·0	W;rv.	tl.
Mugat;	3·0	Mudkhed;	5·0; Sun.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Mugat;	3·0	Mudkhed;	5·0; Sun.	Mudkhed;	2·0	w.	tl.
Mugat;	5·0	Mudkhed;	5·0; Sun.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mg; 2 tl.
Nanded;	6·0	Nanded;	6·0; Fri, Sun.	..	..	W,w.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	rv.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Umri;	3·0	Peth Umri;	3·0; Tue.	Somthana;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; m; dg.
Nanded;	5·0	Nanded;	5·0, Fri, Sun.	Vishnupuri;	2·0	W;w.	Cs; tl; ch.
Karkholi;	3·0	Peth Umri;	6·0; Tue.	..		W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Javalgaon;	2·0	Javalgaon;	2·0, Tue.	Himayat-nagar;	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr).
Limbgaon;	2·0	Nimgaon;	2·0; ..	..	..	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs; 4 tl; m; mq; lib.
Nanded;	44·0	Kurala;	2·0; Thu.	..	8·0	W;t.	Sl (pr); tl; dh; ch.
Nanded;	13·0	Ardhapur;	3·0; Fri.	Jamroon;	1·0	W.	tl; ch.
Mugat;	6·0	Nanded;	8·0; Fri, Sun.	Janapuri;	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; gym.
Shivangaon;	4·0	Mudkhed;	5·0; Sun.	..	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; 2 m; ch.
Hadgaon Road;	5·0	Javalgaon;	6·0; Tue.	Javalgaon;	6·0	W,w.	2 Sl (pr).
..	..	Local;	.. Tue.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Hanuman Fr. Phg; 3 tl; mq; dh; ch; lib; 4 dp.
Mudkhed;	5·0	Mudkhed;	5·0; Sun.	Shemboli;	2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded;	2·0	Nanded;	2·0; Fri, Sun.	..	..	W;w; rv.	Cs; mq; dg.
Kamalnagar;	12·0	Local;	.. Mon.	..	25·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; 7 tl; m; 2 mq; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W;n.	tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	25·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Bodhan;	22·0	Deglur;	9·0; Sat.	..	0·4	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nanded;	18·0	Kahala Bk.;	2·0, Sat.	Kahala Bk;	4·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; 2 tl; m; ch.

Village Name. (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)		Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists. (3)				Post Office ; Distance. (4)	
Vajirābād—Nnd.—वजिराबाद ..	W;	0·1	1·2;	Included in Urban Area I			..	..
Vākā—Kdr.—वाका	NE;	16·0	3·7;	979;	183;	496	Local;	..
Vākad—Bkr.—वाकद .	NW;	6·4	10·6;	880;	173;	518	Bhoshi;	2·0
Vākharaḍ—Kdr.—वाखरड ..	SE,	8·0	7·7,	1293;	239;	592	Ambulga;	4.0
Vākī—Hdn.—वाकी ..	NW;	16·0	1·5;	346,	79;	139	Talni;	3·0
Vākoḍā—Hdn.—वाकोडा	N,	3·0	0·6,	127;	25;	65	Bhanegaon;	4·0
Vaḷag—Dgl.—वळग	SW;	11·0	3·2;	1071,	209,	521	Karadkhed;	2·0
Vāḷakī Bk.—Hdn.—वाळकी बु.	SE,	7·0	1·7,	384;	83;	217	Valki Kh.;	1·0
Vāḷakī Bk.—Kdr.—वाळकी बु.	NE;	20·0	6·7,	396,	77;	218	Kapshi Bk;	2·0
Vāḷakī Bk.—Kvt.—वाळकी बु. .	SW,	31·0	4·2,	584;	107,	317	..	..
Vāḷakī Kh.—Hdn.—वाळकी खु. .	SE,	7·0	2·0,	821;	163;	412	Local;	..
Vāḷakī Kh.—Kdr.—वाळकी खु.	NE,	20·0	0·5,	234;	43;	151	Kapshi Bk;	2·0
Vāḷakī Kh.—Kvt.—वाळकी खु. .	SW,	29·0	0·8,	40;	10;	12	..	..
Vaḷankī—Mkd.—वळंकी	S,	20·0	2·1;	674,	127;	246	Mukramabad;	..
Vānegāṅv—Nnd.—वानेगाव	NW;	3·0	0·5,	139;	33;	67	Nimgaon;	3·0
Vāngī—Nnd.—वांगी .	NE,	5·0	2·2;	523;	86;	265	Nanded;	4·0
Vāñjaravāḍī—Bh.—वांजरवाडी .	NW,	15·0	1·4,	369,	83,	113	Ghungrala;	2·0
Vannālī—Dgl.—वन्नाळी	N,	6·0	3·2,	1007;	200,	554	Shahapur;	3·0
Vānoḷā—Kvt.—वानोळा	NW;	18·0	11·3;	916,	189;	522	..	..
Varakheḍ—Nnd.—वरखेड	NW,	4·0	0·7;	108;	18;	51	Nimgaon;	2·0
Vārang Ṭākaḷī—Hdn.—वारंग टाकळी.	NE;	23·0	2·4;	341;	75;	186	Dhanora;	2·0
Varatāḷā—Mkd.—वरताळा ..	W,	9·0	5·0;	948;	182,	506	Jamb Bk;	4·0
Varavanṭ—Kdr.—वरवंट ..	SE;	8·0	2·4;	882;	176;	368	..	..
Varavaṭ—Hdn.—वरवट ..	SW;	17·0	4·8;	803;	155;	478	Manatha;	4·0

Railway Station; Distance. (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day. (6)	Motor Stand; Distance. (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information. (9)
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Nanded; 12·0	Kahala Bk.; 2·0; Sat.	.. 0·6	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; m; dg; dh; ch.
Bhokar, 8·0	Bhokar; 8·0; Thu.	.. 0·1	w;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, mis); Shri Sita Devi Fr. Mg. Vad. 7 to 9; 7 tl.
Nanded; 45·0	Varul; 5·0; Wed.	Kandhar, 8·0	n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs, 4 tl, gym; lib.
Hadgaon Road; 30·0	Nivgha; 6·0, Sun.	Baradshevala, 9·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m.
Hadgaon Road; 12·0	Nivgha; 3·0, Sun.	Hadgaon; 3·0	W,w.	Cs (c); tl.
Udgir; 20·0	Karadkhed; 2·0, Tue.	.. 11·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq.
Hadgaon Road; 5·0	Valaki Kh.; 1·0; Thu.	5·0	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Vitthal Fr. Asd. Sud. 11 and Kt. Sud. 11; 2 tl.
Nanded; 12·0	Kapshi Bk.; 2·0, Wed.	Mattala; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr), pyt, Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Pournima; 2 tl; lib.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Hadgaon Road; 8·0	Local; .. Fri.	Lahari; 4·0	W,w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Isaidevi Fr. Ct. Sud. 10; 2 tl; dh
Nanded; 14·0	Kapshi Bk; 2·0; Wed.	Kapshi Kh.; 2·0	n.	Cs (c), 2 tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	..	n.	tl.
Nanded; ..	Mukramabad; .. Fri.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Limbgaon; 3·0	Nimgaon, 3·0; .	Nanded; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded; 4·0	Nanded; 4·0, Fri, Sun.	.. 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m.
Umri; 12·0	Naigaon; 6·0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs, tl.
Bodhan; 23·0	Deglur; 8·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dh; dp (vet).
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Limbgaon; 2·0	Nimgaon; 2·0; ..	Nanded; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Himayatnagar; 6·0	Himayatnagar; 6·0; Wed.	Himayatnagar; 8·0	W;rv.	tl.
Udgir; 25·0	Mukhed; .. Mon.	Mukhed; 9·0	t.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, fmg); Manik Maharaj Palak; Ps. Vad. 5; 4 tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Barul Camp; 1·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Hadgaon Road; 20·0	Manatha; 2·0; Wed.	Chuncha; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.

Village Name.	Direction; Travelling distance.	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists.	Post Office; Distance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Varulā—Hdn.—वरुला ..	NW; 8·0	1·4; 104; 18; 53	Hastara; 1·0
Vāsarī—Nnd.—वासरी ..	SE, 6·0	3·3; 800; 154; 286	Mugat; 4·0
Vasarṇī—Nnd.—वसर्णी ..	S; 5·0	1·4; 715; 140; 307	Nanded; 5·0
Vāsī—Hdn.—वासी .	SE; 18·0	4·0; 512; 101; 305	Savana; 3·0
Vasūr—Mkd.—वसूर .	SE; 10·0	3·5; 849; 158; 269	Yevti; ..
Vaṭagir—Mkd.—वटगीर ..	SE, 20·0	2·5, 252; 50; 111	Mukramabad; 4·0
Vaṭaphaḷī—Hdn.—वटफळी .	SE, 11·0	1·4; 326; 64; 201	Ashti; 2·0
Vāṭegānv—Hdn.—वाटेगाव ..	SE; 3·0	2·5; 655; 131; 369	Hadgaon; 2·0
Vāyapanā Bk.—Hdn.—वायपना बु.	SE, 12·0	3·3; 914; 176; 494	Local; ..
Vāyapanā Kh.—Hdn.—वायपना खु.	SE, 12·0	1·6; 437; 92; 248	Valki Kh.; 2·0
Vāvaphanī—Kvt.—वायफनी .	NW, 24·0	1·4; 135; 29; 61	.. ..
Veḷamb—Hdn.—वेळंब .	NW; 6·0	1·9, 828; 200; 491	Local; ..
Veḷḷī—Kdr.—वेळ्ळी .	NE, 26·0	1·7, 494; 91; 231	Kaudgaon; 1·0
Viḷegānv—Bh.—विळेगाव	NE, 8·0	1·3; 385, 75; 231	Kundalvadi; 4·0
Virasaṇī—Hdn.—विरसणी .	SE, 11·0	3·2; 1049; 208; 534	Local; ..
Viṣṇupurī—Nnd.—विष्णुपुरी ..	SW, 8·0	5·0; 2167; 403; 778	Local; ..
Yaḍūr—Dgl.—यडूर .	SW; 28·0	4·1; 1075; 212; 563	Hanegaon; 8·0
Yallāpūr—Bh.—यल्लापूर ..	NW; 10·0	0·7, 193; 33; 119	Jarikot; 3·0
Yāvalī—Hdn.—यावली	SE; 14·0	4·9; 981; 160; 520	.. ..
Yeḷegānv Bkr.—येळेगाव ..	SW, 18·0	1·5; 453; 88; 267	Manur; 2·0
Yellūr—Kdr.—येल्लूर ..	SE; 14·0	2·1; 617; 121; 263	Kautha; 2·0
Yendhā—Kvt.—येंधा ..	SW; 10·0	1·3; 304; 50; 145	.. ..
Yeragī—Dgl.—येरगी ..	S; 6·0	2·5; 906; 181; 370	Hottal; 3·0
Yesagī—Bh.—येसगी ..	SE; 6·0	3·5, 648; 139; 308	Karla Bk.; 7·0
Yetāḷā—Bh.—येताळा ..	NE; 12·0	3·4; 1860; 390; 946	Local; ..
Yevatī—Mkd.—येवती ..	SE; 6·0	9·4; 2197; 468; 960	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance : Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Hadgaon Road;	20 0	Nivgha;	3·0; Sun.	Baradshe-vala;	4·0	W;w.	tl.
Mugat;	4·0	Nanded;	4·0; Fri., Sun.	Tuppa;	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m.
Nanded;	5·0	Nanded;	5·0; Fri., Sun.	..	0·2	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; mq; dg.
Himayat-nagar;	6·0	Himayat-nagar;	6·0; Wed.	Himayat-nagar;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nanded;	..	Mukramabad;	.. Fri.	Mukhed;	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Nanded;	..	Mukramabad;	.. Fri.	Deglur;	12·0	W.	tl.
Hadgaon Road;	3·0	Valki Kh.;	2·0; Thu.	Tamsa;	9·0	W;w.	tl.
Hadgaon Road;	10·0	Hadgaon;	2·0, Fri.	Hadgaon,	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Hadgaon Road;	3·0	Valki Kh.;	5·0; Thu.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Hadgaon Road;	3·0	Valki Kh.;	5·0, Thu.	Tamsa;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
..	..	..	.. ..	Kinvat;	24·0	W.	Cs (c).
Hadgaon Road;	15·0	Nivgha;	3·0, Sun.	Hadgaon;	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
Mudkhed;	8·0	Kapshi Bk.;	3·0, Wed.	Martala;	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Dharmabad;	3·0	Dharmabad;	3·0; Sun.	Kundalvadi;	5·0	rv.	2 tl; m; ch.
Javalgaon;	4·0	Kamari;	2·0; Tue.	Javalgaon;	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Dattatray Fr. Mrg. Sud. 14; 3 tl; mq; dg.
Nanded;	2·0	Nanded;	2·0; Fri, Sun.	Local;	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 12 tl; m; mq; ch; lib.
Kamalnagar;	18·0	Hanegaon;	8 0; Sun.	.	10·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq.
Karkheli;	4·0	Jarikot;	3·0, Sat.	..	..	rv;n.	..
..	..	..	.. ..	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Shri Basavama Fr. An. Sud. 10; 4 tl; ch; lib.
Umri;	8·0	Peth Umri;	8·0; Tue.	..	..	W.	Cs; ch.
Nanded;	37·0	Kautha;	2·0; Sat.	Barul;	5·4	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c).
Udgir;	32·0	Deglur;	7·0; Sat.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Bodhan;	8·0	Sagroli;	6·0; Wed.	Local;	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m; ch.
Dharmabad;	6·0	Dharmabad;	6·0; Sun.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (m); Cs; 3 tl; m; mq; ch; lib.
Nanded;	55·0	Mukhed;	6·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Narasham Maharaj Fr. Ps. Vad. 7; 2 tl; m; mq; dh.

LIST OF DESERTED VILLAGES, DISTRICT NANDED

Name of the village

Ahamadapūr—Nnd.—अहमदपूर
Aināpūr—Bli.—ऐनापूर
Ajijābād—Bli.—अजिजाबाद
Bābāpūr—Nnd.—बाबापूर
Bābuḷagāṅv—Bli.—बाबुळगाव
Bomanāḷī—Dgl.—बोमिनाळी
Budhalī (Jā)—Hdn.—बुधली (जा.)
Cannāpūr—Bli.—चन्नापूर
Cās—Kvt.—चास
Degāṅv Kh.—Dgl.—देगाव खु.
Digaḍojharā—Kvt.—दिगडोजरा
Dilāvarapūr—Bkr.—दिलावरपूर
Gurajavaḷā—Bli.—गुरजवळा
Hadīdāpūr—Nnd.—हदीदापूर
Hatolā—Kvt.—हतोला
Huḍī (Cikhalī)—Kvt.—हुडी (चिखली)
Iṭhatagāṅv Majharā—Bli.—इटगाव मजरा
Iḷecapūr—Nnd.—इळेचपूर
Isāmapūr—Nnd.—इसामपूर
Jalālapūr—Bli.—जलालपूर
Jununī—Kvt.—जुनुनी
Kārlā—Kvt.—कार्ला
Khāsabāg—Kvt.—खासबाग
Kuruḷagī Kh.—Dgl.—कुरुळगी खु.
Latīphapūr—Nnd.—लतीफपूर
Liṅgadharī—Kvt.—लिंगधरी
Liṅgā (Jā)—Hdn.—लिंगा (जा.)
Liṅgāpūr—Bli.—लिंगापूर
Malakāpūr—Bli.—मलकापूर
Mamanyāḷ—Bli.—ममन्याळ
Mamatāpūr—Kvt.—ममतापूर
Māthan Ḍovh—Kdr.—माथन डोव्ह

Name of the village

Meṅgāpūr—Dgl.—मेंगापूर
Mhālasāpūr—Bkr.—म्हालसापूर
Mokhaṇḍī—Bkr.—मोखंडी
Mukheḍ—Bli.—मुखेड
Mutanyāḷ—Bli.—मुतन्याळ
Narangal Kh.—Dgl.—नरंगल खु.
Nasalapūr—Bkr.—नसलपूर
Nilakaṇṭhavāḍī—Hdn.—निलकंठवाडी
Pāṅgarā—Hdn.—पांगरा
Pārḍī Bk.—Kvt.—पार्डी बु.
Rahīmapūr Tarf Baḷīrāmapūr—Nnd.—
रहीमपूर तर्फ बळीरामपूर.
Rahīmapūr Tarf Jāmarūn—Nnd.—
रहीमपूर तर्फ जामरून.
Rāḷaj—Bkr.—राळज
Rāyagaḍ—Kvt.—रायगड
Reṇāpūr—Hdn.—रेणापूर
Sādakapūr—Bli.—सादकपूर
Śariphābād—Bli.—शरिफाबाद
Satārapūr—Nnd.—सतारपूर
Śiv Ācegāṅv—Dgl.—शिव आचेगांव
Śivaṇī (Cikhalī)—Kvt.—शिवणी (चिखली)
Suḍangī Kh.—Dgl.—सुडंगी खु.
Tarabujāpūr—Nnd.—टरबुजापूर
Ṭiṭavī—Kvt.—टिटवी
Vāḍī Kāmālī—Nnd.—वाडी कामाली
Vāḍī Kāraḍeḷ—Nnd.—वाडी कारडेळ
Vāḍī Mugaṭ—Nnd.—वाडी मुगट
Vāḍī Vāgajī—Nnd.—वाडी वागजी
Vāgadharī—Kvt.—वागधरी
Valiyābād—Bli.—वलियाबाद

APPENDIX

CONVERSION FACTORS

LENGTH

1 inch = 2·54 centimetres

1 foot = 30·48 centimetres

1 yard = 91·44 centimetres

1 mile = 1·61 kilometres

1 nautical mile (U.K.) = 1,853·18 metres

1 nautical mile (international) M 1,852 metres

AREA

1 square foot = 0 093 square metre

1 square yard = 0·836 square metre

1 acre = 0·405 hectare

VOLUME

1 cubic foot = 0·023 cubic metre

CAPACITY

1 gallon (Imperial) = 4·555 litres

1 seer (80 tolas) = 0·937 litre

WEIGHT

1 tola = 11·66 grams

1 chhatak = 58·32 grams

1 seer = 933·10 grams

1 maund = 37·32 kilograms

1 palam = 34·99 grams

1 seer (24 tolas) = 279·93 grams

1 viss = 1·40 kilograms

1 candy = 223·94 kilograms

1 ounce = 28·35 grams

1 pound = 453·59 grams

1 hundred weight = 50·80 kilograms

1 ton = 1016·05 kilograms

TEMPERATURE

T° Fahrenheit=9/5 (T° centigrade)+32

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

LENGTH

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre

100 centimetres = 1 metre

1000 metres = 1 kilometre

1852 metres = 1 nautical mile (International)

AREA

100 square millimetres = 1 square centimetre

10,000 square centimetres = 1 square metre or centiare

100 square metres = 1 are

100 ares = 1 hectare

100 hectares or 1,000,000 square metres = 1 square kilometre

VOLUME

1,000,000 cubic centimetres = 1 cubic metre

CAPACITY

1000 millilitres = 1 litre

1000 litres = 1 kilolitre

WEIGHTS

1000 milligrams = 1 gram

1000 grams = 1 kilogram

100 kilograms = 1 quintal

1000 kilograms = 1 tonne

200 milligrams = 1 carat

ABBREVIATIONS FOR METRIC UNITS

(1) Decimal Multiples and Sub-multiples

Prefix	Value in terms of Unit	Abbreviation
kilo ..	1000	k
centi ..	0·01 (10^{-2})	c
milli ..	0·001 (10^{-3})	m
micro ..	0·000001 (10^{-6})	u

(2) Weights

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
tonne ..	1000 kg	t
quintal	100 kg	q
kilogram ..	1 kg	kg
gram ..	1 g	g
milligram .	1 mg	mg
carat	200 mg	c

(3) Capacity

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
kilolitre	1000 l	kl
litre ..	1 l	l
millilitre ..	1 ml	ml

(4) Volume

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
cubic centimetre	cm^3	cm^3
cubic millimetre	mm^3	mm^3

(5) Length

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
kilometre ..	1000 m	km
metre ..	1 m	m
centimetre ..	1 cm	cm
millimetre ..	1 mm	mm
micron ..	1/1000 mm or 10^{-3} mm	um

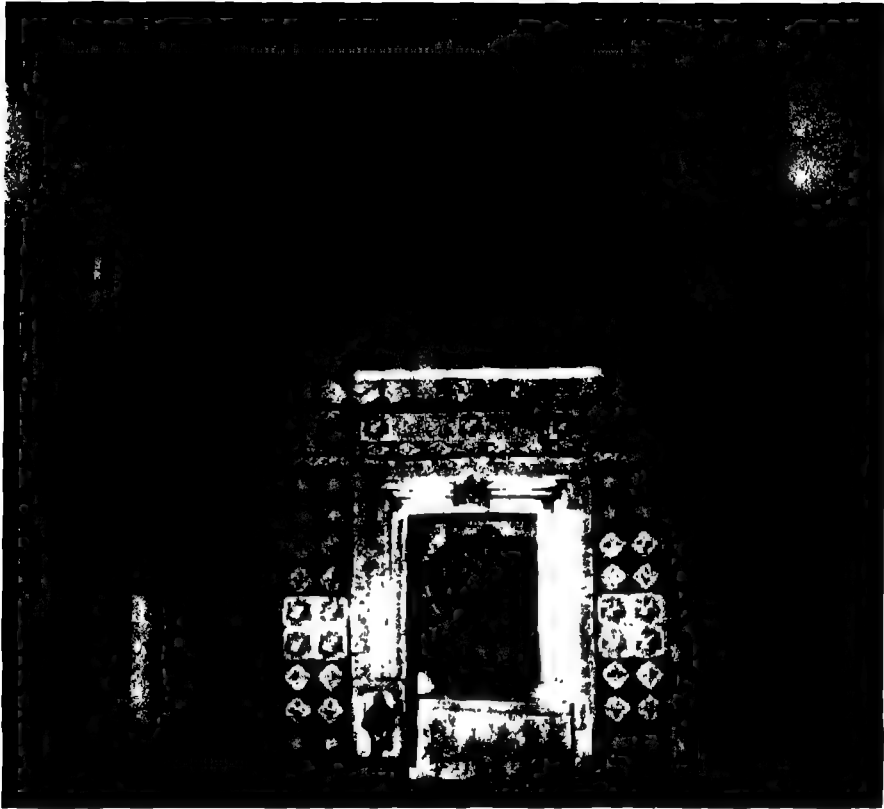
(6) Area

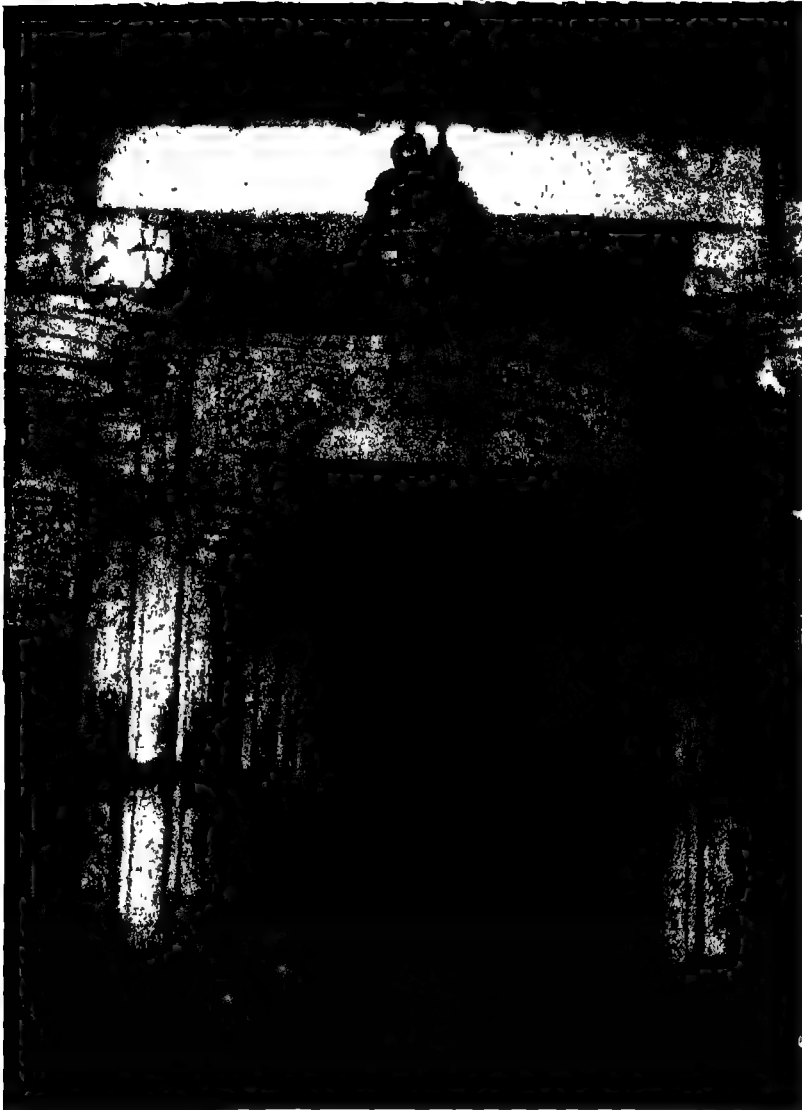
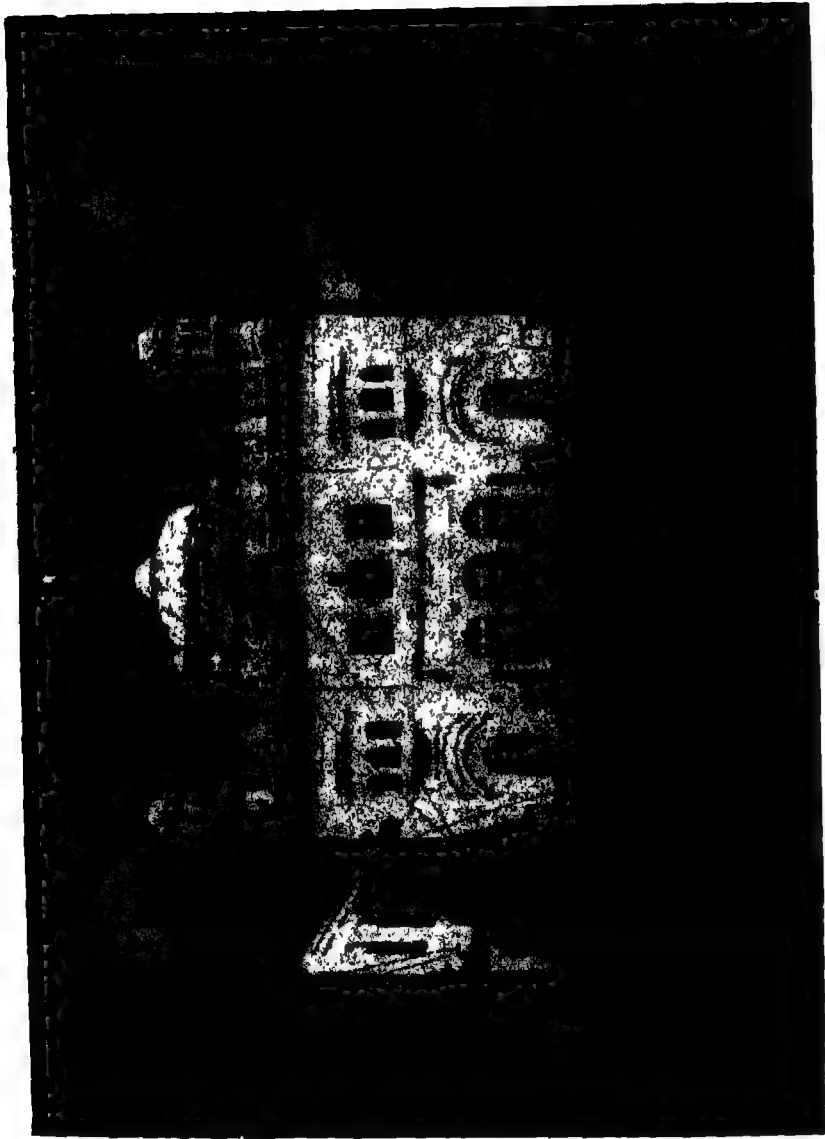
Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
square kilometres	1,000,000 m^2	km^2
square metre ..	1 m^2	m^2
square centimetre	1 cm^2	cm^2
square millimetre	1 mm^2	mm^2

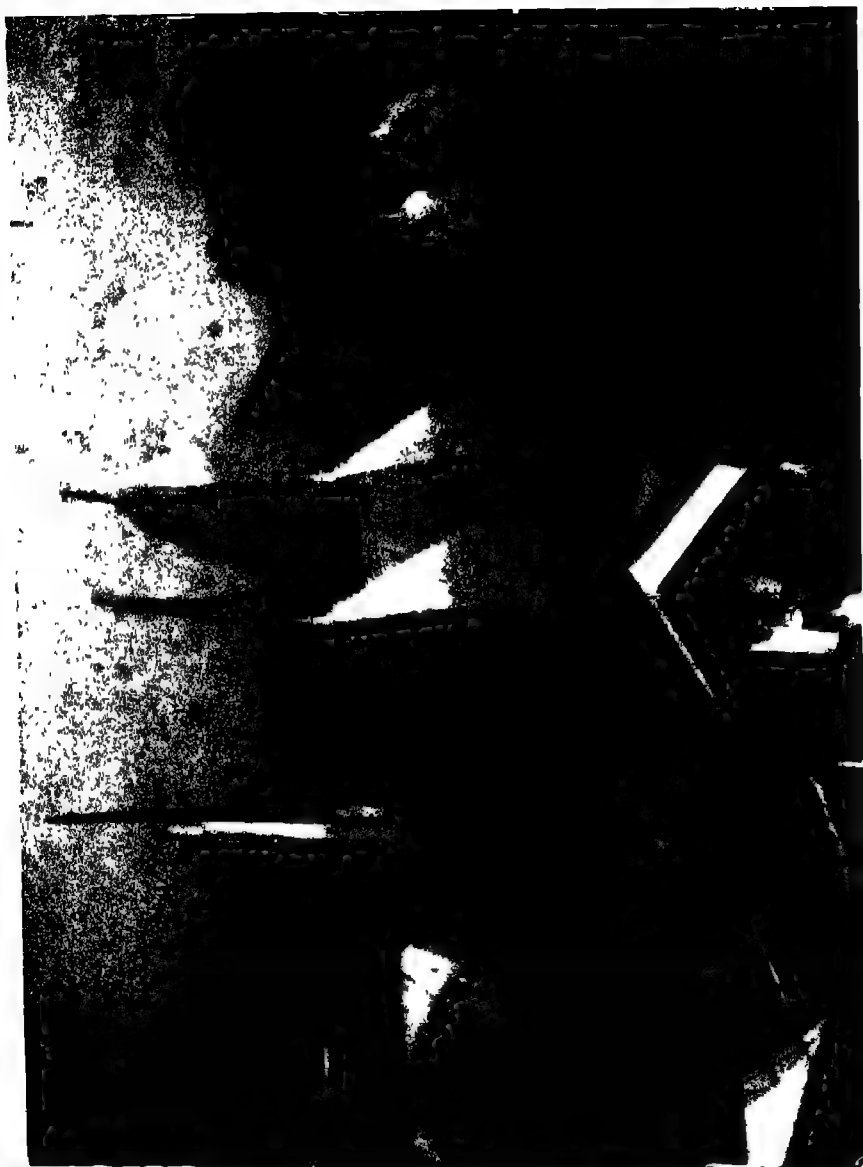
(7) Land Measure

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
acre ..	100 m^2	a
hectare ..	100 a	ha
centiare ..	m^2	ca

Mahur Fort — General view.

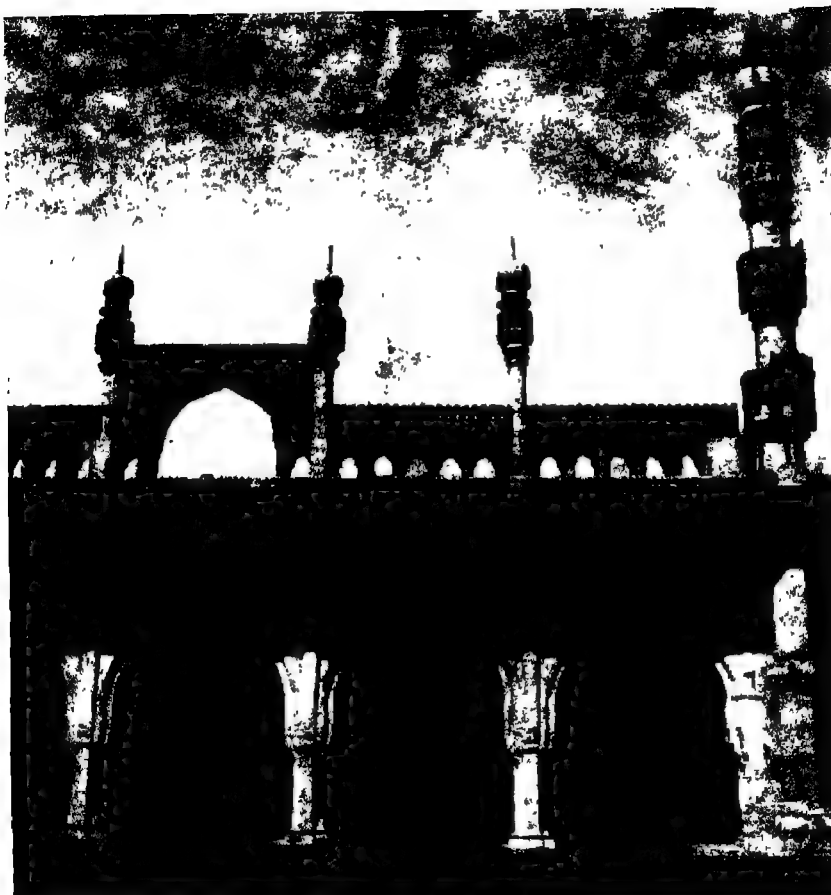
Kandhar Fort — General view.

Renukadevi's Temple at Mahur.

Dasharatheshwar Mahadeo Temple, Mukhed.

Dasharatheshwar Mahadeo Temple (inner side), Mukhed.

Gurudwara — General view Nanded.

Inner Shrine of Gurudwara, Nanded.

Dattatraya Temple at Mahur Shikhar.

Manyad Project, Barul

Mosque at Deglur General view

Mosque at Deglur: Main Building

Hazarat Nawab Sharjarkhan Shahid Masjid at Billoli

INDEX

A-1360—47-A.

PAGES

A—*cont.*

B

PAGES

B—*cont.*

C

PAGES

M—*cont.*

PAGES

V—*cont.*

W

Y

Z

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, NAGPUR.